# Victoria Daily Times

PAGES

# CONFEDERATION DIAMOND JUBILEE EDITION

VOL. 70 NO. 151

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1927

1867-1927

Sixty years ago a scattering of isolated, pioneer com-munities across the northern half of the North American

To-day a great, proud and unified Dominion, with industry and transportation developed to a high state, third in per capita wealth among the nations of the world, with great cities and with vast agricultural areas which have already

Such is the story of Canada to be told at this time, our Sixtieth Jubilee Anniversary of Confederation.

To chronicle some of the historical and industrial features of this rise to position, national wealth and power, The Victoria Times to-day presents four special Confedera-

come the chief granary of the world.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Pons Winnecke Visitor Only 3,500,000 Miles From the Earth To-night

Men at Observatories and Men Elsewhere Study Spectacle in Sky

shington, June 25.—Paying its night, by coming within 3,500,000 mil

he comet first came into view day night and has gradually grown her throughout the week. After norrow night it will be seen for real days until about July 1, when will disappear over the southern

# **CONSERVE SPECIES**

Federal Government Plans Big Reserve in Mackenzie National Park

Buffalo

Establishment of a grizzly bear reinder consideration by the Provincial nent and the Game Conserva-ard, following the discovery that Dominion Leads in Confidence

in big game.

Such a reserve is proposed by the ederal Department of the Interior, under whose direction the prairie buf-alo has been saved from complete estruction. It is suggested the reserve

### U.S. Railroad Men Fail Before Wage **Arbitration Board**

### DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDALS PRESENTED **VICTORIA STUDENTS**

Over 6,000 children in city and district schools yesterday were presented with a Confederation medal, as part of the Jubilee programme announced from Ottawa. The presentation was part of the distribution of 110,000 medals in British Columbia, each student attending a public school receiving the Confederation medallion. The medal bears the inscription signifying the Confederation anniversary it commemorates, with the image of Queen Victoria and King George V sugraved on one side. A garland of maple leaves is embodied in the design, bearing the dates 1867-1927. Elaborate pains were taken to see that no child of school age had been forgotten. The distribution was effected through John Hoste, Provincial Librarian, who allotted to each school its quota of medals for the closing exercises yesterday.

### **NEW OCEAN WEATHER** CHARTS FOR AIRMEN

Washington, June 25.—Preparation of complete ocean weather charts and dependable forecasts every day for the benefit of alreast navigators as well as masters of water craft of the North Atlantic is a project which the United States weather bureau hopes to accomplish within the near future.

### **HEADS JUBILEE** COMMITTEE



chairman of the Diamond Jubilee Committee, now rounding out a feature programme for the three-day celebrations to be held in Victoria July 1-3 in commemora-tion of the sixtleth anniversary of

### GRAIN ELEVATOR HERE NOW CERTAINTY, SCHWENGERS WIRES

Word was received here this morning of the success of the Victorian delegates at Chapleau, Ontario, in their effort to bring to this port the grain elevator which will make the city a factor in the Pacific grain trade. C. P. W. Schwengers wired officially to-day that the last obstacle had been overcome and that the elevator was assured for Victoria. His wire reads as follows:

Mission of Matson, Woodward and myself successful. With 20-operation of Sir Henry Thornton and William Phillips we have secured banking support and working capital required by Panama Pacific Elevator. This removes last obstacles. In conjunction with banker we have established the bona fides of computer of their firesters. Principles of the part of the confidence of their firesters. pany and high standing of their directors. Bringing full par-ticulars home and also complete information regarding certain other projects which have been placed before city. Conference with Canadian National and their action with us assures our future port development.

# AS SOUND FIELD FOR INVESTMENT To acial interest of London Financiers Two well-known business corner and interest of London Financiers Two well-known business corner and hard sets the confidence of a high place in the confidence of a high place in the confidence of British capital, according to A. T. Cathro, of London, England, who reached here on the S. Maunganul, docking at S. ans. to-day from Australia and New Zealand. Identified with financial enterprises of the world. To The Times on board stranged the set of the world. AS SOUND FIELD STREET LOTS GOTO SOUTHERNES GOT Without Protection King of CANADA REGARDED FORT STREET LOTS establishment of a grizzly bear re-to on the coast of British Columbia FOR INVESTMENT

DAUDET FREED

TO-DAY FROM FRENCH

PRISON ON A HOAX

# HALF-INCH RAIN SWELLS BERRIES

long Island Strawberry Shipping Season

culture and Eliminates Immediate Fire Hazard

Rain of almost half an inch which fell here last night and this morning will largely increase the strawberry crop of Gordon Head, provided it is Followed by sunshine to dry the ber-ries after their soaking according to reports received at the Department of

reports received at the Department of Agriculture to-day.

The new moisture will prolong the present picking season by many days, it is believed. In addition, adding to the total crop. Sunshins is vitally needed, however, to dry the fruit for it cannot be shipped wet. In the event of continued rains without intermittent sunshine, large quantities of ber-

Officials of Gonzales Observatory predicted more showers for the next few days. Although the barometer is low, no more heavy rains are foreseen for the immediate future. Forecasts of showers caused concern among berry men, whose chief need now is sunshine.

### Wood is to Return To the Philippines

# The story is fascinating as to what has been achieved in the last threescore years. It is even more fascinating to the degree that one is able to see it as prophetic of the wonder of the story to be told at the end of another half-century! LEADS EXPEDITION

**RETARDS FIRES** Sunshine Needed Now to Pro-

Heavy Downpour Aids Agri-

MORE SHOWERS COMING

# TO THE FAR NORTH; D. B. MacMILLAN



decking at 8 am. to-day from Australia and New Zealand.

a of Identified with financial enterprises in the British metropolis for over twenty years, Mr. Cathro is now results as a metropolis of the Sealand and Royal Trust Company, sold for 80,000. The north-west corner of Fort and Cook Streets, belonging to Fort and

### SAANICH TAX RATE INCREASED

# GREATER VICTORIA JUBILEE CELEBRATION TO BE BRILLIANT AFFAIR

In Harmony With National Programme, Capital of Province Will Stage Three Days of Notable Pageantry and Entertainment; Public Asked to Co-operate With Jubilee Committee in Making Early Plans to Attend Functions Provided

### DIAMOND JUBILEE PROGRAMME

Arranged in tabulated form for ready reference, here is a summary of the official programme covering the three-day period of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration. This programme is subject to any changes that may be found necessary by the committee.

### FRIDAY, JULY 1

9.00 a.m.—Flag-raising ceremony at Parliament Buildings.
9.10 a.m.—Unveiling memorial to Fathers of Confederation by
Kinsmen Club.

9.00-10.00 a.m.—Decoration of pioneer graves by the Municipal Chapter I.O.D.E.

10.00 a.m.—Official opening of new Esquimalt Drydock.

10.30 a.m.—Official opening of Esquimalt Memorial Park.

10 a.m.-noon.—Vancouver Island field and track meet at Royal

Athletic Park. 2.30 p.m.—Grand parade, leaving the corner of Yates and Cook Streets to follow course through city streets to Beacon Hill Park, where Confederation addresses will be

delivered from new grandstand.
6.15 p.m.—Commencement of water carnival in front of Cause. way, Inner Harbor.

9.00 p.m.-2.00 a.m.—Diamond Jubilee Ball at Empress Hotel,
with special decorations and music.

10.00 a.m.-noon.—New Westminster vs. Victoria, lacrosse, at the Royal Athletic Park, and bicycle races.

2.00-5.00 p.m.—Grand School Pageant, with living pictures of the growth of Canada, province by province, by 2,000 children of Greater Victoria schools.

4.00 p.m.—Baseball at Royal Athletic Park.

8.00-11.45 p.m.—Serpentine Carnival at Armories, Bay Street.

### SUNDAY, JULY 3

11.00 a.m.—Special services in all churches of city and district.
2.30 p.m.—Grand open-air conclave of National Thanksgiving at Beacon Hill Park, with massed choirs and special ceremony on Ottawa plan, to be repeated at every city, town and hamlet in Canada.

GOD SAVE THE KING

# CATHEDRAL FRONT JUBILEE MEMORIAL MANAGED, U.S.

Stone Will Tell Posterity of Confederation Year Con-

The magnificent west front of the as a striking memorial of Canada's sixty years of Confederation if plans now in hand are carried out. It is proposed that professional and business men of the city be asked to join in an

ew Christ Church Cathdral will stand Government Railway Efficiently Administered, New York Capitalists Informed

Leading United States experts who

color for the three-day programme celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, plans announced by the mencing at 9 a.m., July 1, when a flag raising ceremony at Parliament grounds will usher in the celebration. until the closing moments to take place at Beacon Hill Park on Sunday. July 3, where massed choirs of over 200 voices will lead a National Thanksgiving, the programme will present a succession of brilliant spectacles, in the culmination of the work of the

Outstanding events on the programme will include the grand parade, in which a dramatic living picture of Canadian historical episodes will be shown in graphic details in the pageant section of a street pageant including over 100 floats in its eleven different sections. The great parade will set out from Cook and Yates Street at 230 p.m., July 1, and its head will reach the Parliament Buildings on Government Street, before the last float has passed the starting point. It will pass in review again at Beacon Hill Park, where Confederation addresses will be made from the grand stand to the assembled multitudes. Amplication of the addresses will be attempted if the necessary equipment can be secured.

A spectacular water gala at the Causeway, Inner Harbor, in the evening of Dominion Day, to be followed by the Diamond Jubilee ball, one of the most brilliant functions ever planned here will close the main events of the first day. The ball will be attended by representatives of His Majesty's naval and military forces.

SPECTACULAR PAGEANTRY

The big event of July 2, after an all star lacrosse meet between New West-

The big event of July 2, after an all star lacrosse meet between New Westminster and Victoria teams at Royal Athletic Park in the morning, will be the grand pageant of Greater Victoria school. A living picture of the upbuilding of Canada, province by province, will be depicted by 2,000 children in an enchanting setting.

To insure comfortable and conven-ent participation in the leading events itizens are urged by the committee to make early application for their (Concluded on page 2) TRAPPER KILLED BEAR AND TOOK

HIS PILE OF FISH

### FRANCE WELCOMES U.S. TREATY PLAN



### **Have Your Kodak Ready**



The Owl Drug Co. Ltd.

ARE YOU SUFFERING

with tender feet? Try our Cushion Sole Slippers. Wide EE fitting, all sizes ..... \$3.95

OLD COUNTRY SHOE STORE

### Other People's Views

To the Editor:—I should be giad if rou will publish the following for the senefit of strawberry growers who areusing poisoned bait for weevil. Those who have not already applied the bait should do so now without delay so as the destroy the Sumers throat of adults before any eggs are laid. The Summer brood is out now in considerable numbers, and at this time of year will take the bait readily. Both the calcium trenate bait and that mixed with so-dium fluosilicate are giving good remits, the latter especially being easy to handle.

Charge En-Parliament

DOG IN THE MANGER TACTICS"

To the Editor: — I understand the storekpeers of Victoris have decided to open on Saturday, July 2. I am simply disgusted to think that they cannot even sacrifice one day for the benefit of their employees, on an accasion such as this. What's the use, anyhow, of the Fedwal authorities passing a special Drder-in-Council declaring this day a public holiday, when it is ignored in this fashion? In conclusion, all I can say is that I the Retail Clerks' Association takes this quietly they had better cease to function.

nction.
Yours for fairplay and a square deal.
HARRY RICHARDS.
Shawnigan Lake, B.C., June 23, 1927.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION

itckets. These tickets are so arranged that they will admit two persons to svery event on the programme, to the Diamond Jubilee ball, or to any compination desired in this connection.

The \$5 and \$10 tickets cover admission of two persons to reserved seated accommodation at all events where admissions are to be charged. Much of the programme will be free to all, but the addition of seating accommodation to the fullest extent possible will add to the comfort of the public attending. Children, under the age of welve years and accompanied by idults, will pass free to all events, exiluding the hight attractions. By early application for tickets the public can help to make the work of the Jubilee committee the easier, in that provision may thus be made for the numbers attending.

scription lists, for those who prefer this form of donation, are open at The Times. The Colonist, the City Hall, and at the Jubilee headquarters, 1107 Government Street. As stressed by a committee worker this week the programme has taken the combined efforts of over 300 people to prepare, and can only be carried to its most successful issue by the direct and ready willingness of the public to do its part.

Donations acknowledged to-day include a total of \$125 from Victoria Dawson and Gordon Fields. Technical course—Zeima Purdy, 89%; Victoria Dawson and Gordon Fields, Same Commercial course—Luke Bong, 81%; Grade IX General course—Zeima Purdy, 89%; Victoria Dawson and Gordon Fields, Same Commendation, W. Technical course—Sement McKenzie, 83%; Russell Ard, Huen Lowe and Walter Scott, 82%.

Commercial course—James McKenzie, 83%; Russell Ard, Huen Lowe and Walter Scott, 82%.

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The complete list of promotions follows:

Division VIII

Passed on recommendation: M. James Andrew J. James J. James

CATHEDRAL FRONT
JUBILEE MONUMENT

Other offers of assistance have been received in addition to the first contribution of \$1,000. Mr. Winslow said. While contributions for the purpose might be sent at any time, it was the committee's present thought to place the proposal before the various business and professional groups, and hold a canvass for funds in October. All details have yet to be worked out, he explained

details have yet to be worked out, he explained.

The centre portion of the west front is the most ornate part of the whole exterior of the cathedral. It includes a large doorway, flanked on either side by carved wall panelling in the form of arcading. The upper part of the doorway, enclosed by a richly molded arch, will contain carving representing subjects of sacred character. Above, a row of single light windows will carry the eye upwards to the great rose window, which will be the dominating feature of the western front and one of the finest architectural features in the entire church. It will be twenty-five feet in diameter, and will contain upwards of forty openings for glass.

Accompanying the original proposal to the new cathedral executive com-

contain upwards of forcy opening the fairplay and a square deal HARRY RICHARDS.

I awnigan Lake, B.C., June 23, 1927.

EATER VICTORIA

UBILEE CELEBRATION

TO BE BRILLIANT AFFAIR

(Continued from page 1)

Contain upwards of forcy opening the original proposal the mew cathedral executive committee was a suggestion that a suitable inscription be engraved in stone of the exterior wall linking the gift with the Diamond Jubilee year in recognition of the many blessings of God bestowed upon the Dominion of Canada.

(Continued from page 1)

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(Continued from page 1)

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Sussex, first innings, 180: second insigns, 292. Kent, first innings, 280: second insigns, 292. Kent, first innings, 280: second insigns, 292. Kent, first innings, 280: second insigns, 280: second innings, 280: second innings,

# **REAL ESTATE MEN!**

Don't fail to get our estimate (free) for painting and decorating.

HARKNESS & SON Pandora at Quadr

Lawn Grass! Lawn Grass!

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 138.

# SPECIAL FOR JUNE SUPER ROYAL CLEANERS \$3.50 Cash

Balance \$5.00 Monthly

A wonderful opportunity to secure the highest grade vacuum cleaner on exceptionally generous terms.

B. C. ELECTRIC

# PROMOTION LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL

Grades Nine and Ten Standings Made Public To-day

The annual promotion lists for Grades 9 and 10 of the Victoria High School were made public to-day. There are three standards of promotion as

Promotion on recommendation with honors, ordinary promotion on recommendation, and pass standing.

In order to secure promotion on recommendation, as student is required to make an average standing throughout the year of sixty per cent. and not less than fifty, per cent. in any subject. Honor promotion is granted to students who have made an average of seventy-five per cent. in any subject. Students not included in these two categories may write final examinations in June and it successful in these, are granted pass standing.

The following students lead their respective groups in the two grades:

Grade X

General course—Ralph Moore, 91%.

Charles Armstrong, 90%; Laura Lee, 87%.

Technical course—Luke Bong, 81%.

while an put the agood Passed on recommendation with honors—D. Allan, A. Clague, F. Ferguson, S. McLean, M. Williams, H. Yeadon, H. Young, C. Coptland, D. Hobbis, P. Hone, M. Hughes, L. Jones, G. Lea, R. Levis, B. Robson, R. Ward, D. Austin, P. Copeland, W. Green, I. Molf, F. Dawson, G. Dorman, I. Hall, O. Jones, P. King, D. Pettingell.

Passed on recommendation—Or-Atherton, C. Coptland, D. Hobbis, P. Hotne, M. Hughes, L. Jones, G. Lea, R. Levis, B. Robson, R. Ward, D. Austin, P. Copeland, W. Green, I. Molf, F. Dawson, G. Dorman, I. Hall, O. Jones, P. King, D. Pettingell.

Passed on recommendation (with honors). C. Clasiow, M. Rieel M. Williams, M. Yeased on recommendation (with honors). C. C. C. Barlow, M. Rieel M. Williams, M. Yeased on recommendation (with honors). C. C. Barlow, M. Rieel M. Williams, M. Yeased on recommendation (with honors). C. C. Barlow, M. Rieel M. Rieel M. Williams, M. Yeased on recommendation (with honors). C. Barlow, M. Rieel M. Rieel

Gibbs.

Division IX

Passed on recommendation, with honors—M. Anderson, S. Boyd, J. Campbell, D. Hardie, A. Kaiser, M. McIntosh, D. Stimpson.

Passed on recommendation — B. Bapty, D. Clark, J. Cunningham, C. Lewis, M. Pope, M. Reif, H. Riley, B. Seattle, G. Stipe, A. Campbell, A. Wallace, F. Wheadon, D. Butler.

Passed—None.

Granted probation—G. Kong, R. McIntyre, M. Canonica, H. Gibson.

Division X.

Passed on recommendation, with

McIntyre, M. Canonick, H. Gisson,

Passed on recommendation, with
honors—L. Boyd, M. Margison.

Passed on recommendation—A. Brydon, G. Burnett, M. Daniels, J. Donald
K. Hawkes, K. Johnson, L. McCall, E.
Grontagi, D. Haggart, J. Hull, R. MeIntosh, E. Marshall, G. Monaghan, F.
Pearce, K. Sledge, A. Stewart, E.
Waller,

Passed—E. Dempsey, M. Duncan,
Granted probation—G. Godwin, L.
Halliday, E. Morrbey,
Division XI
Passed on recommendation, with

London, June 25—Heavy rain caused the abandonment of the following English cricket matches yesterday:
Middlesex vs. Lancashire, at Lords—Lancashire wins on first innings.
Cambridge University vs. Surrey, at the Oval—Surrey, 556; Cambridge, 186; Sol. Surrey, 556; Cambridge, 186; Sol. Surrey, 556; Cambridge, 186; Cambridge University vs. Surrey, at the Oval—Surrey, 556; Cambridge, 186; Sol. Surrey, 556; Cambridge

essentially manifestations of a debility of the nervous system. Conclusive evidence that the nerves are not right, and it is the writer's belief that these conditions can best he handled by, chiropractic.

\*\*

Public reception for the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A., D.D., Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, in co-operation with the Presbytery of Victoria, are tendering to Dr. Clay a public reception in honor of the position to which he has been elected, and they hereby extend to all friends a very cordial invitation to be present on the evening of Wednesday, June 29, at 8 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Douglas

Passed on recommendation. H. Hamilton.

Passed on recommendation—J. Bis-hop. R. Brown C. Cadman, G. Colclough, H. Morison, J. Partington, B. Renwick, R. Taylor, C. Campbell, C. Christopher, D. McCulleugh, W. Petrie, L. Prior, A. Pynn and E. Winslow.

Canada President Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Douglas

Passed on recommendation—W. Ekman and G. Ward.

Granted probation XXI

Passed on recommendation—W. Ekman and G. Ward.

Granted probation, X. I.

Passed on recommendation—W. Ekman and G. Ward.

Granted probation XXI

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Granted probation XXI

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Granted probation XXI

Passed on recommendation—W. Ekman and G. Ward.

Division XXII

Passed on recommendation—W. Ekman and G. Ward.

Division XXII

Passed on recommendation—W. Ekman and G. Ward.

Division XXII

Passed on recommendation—W. Ekman and G. Ward.

Division Presbyterian Church, corner Douglas and Broughton Streets, Victoria, B.C.— J. L. Bell, Clerk of Session; (Rev.) J. S. Patterson, Moderator of Presbytery. \*\*\*



ALETERIA SERVICE. Victoria. S.C.

Western Canada Radio Supply

Passed—None.
Granted probation—B. Monk, C. Chapman, P. Turgoose.
Division XII

Passed on recommendation, with honors—R. Humphries, L. Lee, D. Mc-Millan, D. Stoddart, R. Wellwood.
Passed on recommendation—P. Barff, P. Burton, W. Crothall, E. Dawson, G. Dixon, C. Ford, W. Lloyd, E. Morbey, F. Parker, J. Stewart, D. White, M. Atkins, A. Bern, H. Hembroff, L. Keith, G. Meredith-Jones, E. Moore, M. Purves.

and H. Love.

Passed—None.
Granted probation—W. Butler, G. Griffiths, A. Massey, J. Mortimer, G. Falmer, A. Sinclair, W. Eiliott, F. Simmonds and F. Dingwell.

Division XXVII

Passed on recommendation (with honors)—R. Ard, G. Blake, P. Granton, G. Fraser, T. Gough, M. Hoffmeister, C. Jones; K. McKenzie, W. Scott and W. Tippett.

Passed on recommendation—J. Archer B. Blake, H. Hibbard, G. Johnstone, F. Joubin, H. Lowe, D. Miller, A. Price, J. Dalden, M. de. la Motte and J. Gung.

Pessed—L. Butler.
Granted probation—N. Champion, R. Stofer and G. Gung.
Division XXVIII

Passed on recommendation (with hon-

Passed—None.
Granted probation—B. Kinaman, J. Stigings, D. Bird.
Division XIII
Passed on recommendation, with honors—C. Armstrong, D. Hargraves. J. Jones, R. Moore.
Passed on recommendation—S. Anderson, E. Braund, J. Gillan, E. Lemm, E. Schroeder, E. Walker, C. Jaffray, M. Scroggie, N. Shanks, J. Woodley.
Passed—None.
Granted probation—C. McRae, G. Dunn, S. Anderson.
Division XIV
Passed on recommendation (with honors): V. Brachst, M. Crouch.
Passed on recommendation: M. Banfield, M. Dickson, E. Eccles, E. Foublister, R. Grant, J. Read, I. Thompson.
Passed: None.
Granted probation: D. Curtis, R. Ferguson, C. Jeeves, E. Thompson, C. Topp, E. McAdoe.

Passed on recommendation—R.
Passed on recommendation—R.
Holmes, A. Kuwabara, J. Leeming, R.
Oliphant, R. Owen, R. Bird.
Passed—None.

rs—None.
Passed on recommendation—G. Di-nent, A. Grant, I. Marrion.
Passed—None.
Granted probation—R. MacCrimmon, S. Scurrah, D. Baker, A. Lorimer, J. lentie, W. Shouldice.

Division XXX

Passed on recommendation (with honors)—None.

Passed on recommendation—L. Denton, W. Orchard, W. Edwards, J. Lyall,

Passed—G. Flounce.

Granted probation—H. Gent, J. MacCagne, A. Hood, C. Lowe, E. Chan.

Division XXXI

Passed on recommendation (with honors)—M. Barnes, A. Borde, M. Beal, E.

Cantwell, M. Hodgkinson, M. Johnson,

V. Nule, G. Pillar, D. Small.

Passed on recommendation—O. Barker, G. Cook, E. Cross, M. Duncan, K.

Glenny, Z. Hook, M. Hoy, O. Lynn, W.

McAdams, M. Rarkin, S. Patterson, W.

Ramsey, R. Thomsen, B. Hygh.

Passed—A. Alexander, G. Ryles.

Granted probation—V. Lore, M. Hal,

A. Jaques.

Division XXXII

Passed on recommendation (with hon-

son, L. Willoughby.

Divison XVII

Passed vith recommendation (with honors): C. Barlow, M. Riecker.

Passed on recommendation: I. Alexander. D. Ashman, D. Benwell. D. Bradshaw, J. Burtholme, J. Drysdale, G. Ferguson, R. Nanson, D. Ledson, S. Howe, J. McCellivray, V. Reid, C. Richradson, F. Richmond, E. Rodman, E. Smith, G. White, M. Wilkie, D. Archer, J. Miller, B. Shaw, I. Sheret.

Passed: E. Bourne, F. Cameron.

Granted probation: A. Dougan, R. Gould, M. McDonald, D. Morrison.

Division XVIII

Passed on recommendation (with honors): V. Di Castri.

Passed on recommendation: M. Filmer, R. Coldflinch, T. Goy, F. Harding, M. Hemmingsen, W. Johnston, D. Rendle, C. Siddall, H. Smith, F. Sutton, E. Morrison, C. Wilkinson, C. Pope, O. Ormond. A. Jaques.

Division XXXII

Passed on recommendation (with honors)—None.

Passed on recommendation—E. Davis,
C. Donaldson, B. Fennell, D. Genner, E.
Matthews, K. Morrison, M. Fischer, E.
Foulds, P. Newham, H. Niahimoto, M.
Whitbread, L. Patterson, P. Pellett, H.
Pynn, A. Ritchie, M. Storey, A. McMuldroch, D. Calwell.

Passed—None.

Granted probation—G. Cox, A. Haikals, P. Parkinson.

Division XXXIII

Passed on recommendation (with honors)—None.

Passed on recommendation—F. Allison, W. Boorman, R. Caldwell, F. Carswell, M. Carter, R. Turpel, R. Cottell, I. Gibson, J. Hamilton, J. Plowright.

Passed—G. Simons.

Granted probation—M. Creech, D.
Gillepsie, H. Gropp, S. Whyman, M.
Dickson.

Division XXXIV

Passed on recommendation (with honors)—None.

Division XXXIV

Passed: F. MacDonald, M. Metro, J.
Stewart.
Granted probation: A. Biand, W.
Harvey, M. Muskett, J. Norrington, J.
Rawnsley, P. Rosemer.
Division XIX
Passed on recommendation (with honors): V. Dawson, B. Sams, R. Smith, M. Vaio, J. O'Burn, L. Pollard, M. Pollard, J. Potts, L. Purdy, H. Rankin, O.
Yeadon. Dickson.

Division XXXIV

Passed on recommendation (with honors)—E. Innes, H. Nock, M. Simpson.
Passed on recommendation—V. Foubister, M. Harris, L. Nock, B. Rodman, G. Townsend, A. Vowles, G. Youell, B. Hudson, D. Lamerton, O. Marsden, S. Pillar, J. Stewart.
Passed—H. Scott, D. Strugnell.
Granted probation—D. Mountain, M. Simmonds, L. Trickett, M. Wormold, G. Norsworthy, C. Orrick.

Division XXXV

Passed on recommendation—R. Armstrong, R. Cranston, T. Freemantie, H. Gillis, Hibbs, E. Dodd, S. Manuel, A. Jackson, J. Millar, C. Newman, A. Perryl H. Stevens, Sue Mar.
Passed—None.
Granted probation—W. Andrews, R. Boison, J. Coxworth, W. McCindle, J. Newman, E. Price, W. Graves, O. Yee, A. Cudlip.

lard, J. Potts, L. Purdy, H. Rankin, G. Yeadon.
Passed on recommendation: H. Ashman, E. Butler, M. Floyer, M. Gilliland, V. Kettle, M. Kidd, W. McKay, M. McFee, J. McQueen, W. Shaw, M. Mcguire, A. Meyer, A. Murphy, J. Grant, E. Wells, E. Wilson, H. Dixon, D. Graham, T. Green, H. Worthington.
Passed: G. Jones.
Granted probation: W. Pelland, P. Yeadon, M. Neal, F. Lockwood, M. Morrison.

CENTRE OF CANADA'S CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

1867-SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS-1927 What great changes have taken place in our now vast country since the first Dominion Day, July 1, 1867! This period hears witness to a tremendous expansion of resources and the big progressive movements afloat to-day fill us with a true spirit of optimis

Long Precedent Has Established the Excellence of

# Mallek's Ready-to-wear **Garments For**

This timely suggestion of the new modes brings the discriminating great savings on the Summer wardrobe. In quality and style, Mallek's garments are unsurpassable at their remarkably low prices. Worthy of special mention are

# Frocks For All Occasions Light Summer Furs **Smart Coats New Tailored Suits Chic Millinery Fur Coats**

The wardrobe selected from our collections is certain to be distincdiate satisfaction, but sustained approval by enduring quality.

# Our Tweive-payment Plan

will enable those who have not the available cash to purchase their wardrobe at this time. It costs no more. We have only one price to all. Cash or extended payments.

Douglas

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN PLUME SHOP THE STORE OF ETERNAL NEWNESS



A New Collection of Imported Felt Hats

To Be Shown Monday at

5 and \$4.75

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION begins Friday, July First, and will last for three days. Have you got the right Hat to wear? To be in style you must follow the vogue.

JUST UNPACKED in time for the holiday; approved styles, authentic in color and mode. Delightfully becoming. Charmingly adorned with bandings in harmonizing or contrasting colors. Shades include sand, white, rose, beige, black, French blue, gnose-berry green, athenia rose, red and toast.

Do not delay selection of one of these superior quality soft crushy

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# **BUY MATTRESSES MADE IN VICTORIA**

Victoria Bed and Mattress Company Ltd.

# Victor



**Records** 

Honolulu Moon



Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra



There's Everything Nice About You

Song of the Wanderer
Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra
Jesse Crawford

Hallelujah!

Latest Dance Sensation Fox Trot Nat. Shilkret and The 20599 Victor Orchestra



Also the latest Red Seal records by famous Victor artists





# PASS LIST AT

"Build B.C." Pacific

Milk Has



Pacific Milk

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LAWRENCE TO SHARE



**NEW FOX FUR RUFFS** At Very Special Prices

Announcing the arrival of a new shipment of Fox Fur Ruffs for wear with your Summer costumes. They are smart and quite fashionable.

BROWN FOX RUFFS at.....\$52.50 POINTED FOX RUFFS at .......\$125.00

Angus Campbell & Co. Ltd.

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"Hawico

Cardigans and Jumpers and Knitted Suits

In the very latest striped effects. Featuring the round neck and the new Eton collar

# Gordon Ellis Ltd.

Direct Importers Men's Furnishings and Sports Wear

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SMITTELS CHAMPION
THE BETTER VALUE HOUSE LIMITED

Ammorian, in the back bullets into his own head.

SALES TAX SUMS TO BE COLLECTED

# rt Jameson, Peter Hincks, Donald ders, Peter Aldous, Jean Philips, Illyray Brown, Shella Coates, las Eve, Billy Stewart and Frank **Banish Eczema and Skin Troubles**

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Britain and United States ..... \$6 per annum

### TO-DAY'S ISSUE

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF TOday's issue of The Times is a forty-eight-page supplement which tells something of the story of Canada's progress since Confederation and the strides which British Columbia has made since it became a partner in the Dominion

A glance at the contents will convey to the mind of our readers some idea of the wealth of information which has been assembled for their enlightenment. It tells a story that should make all Canadians proud that they are Canadians-achievements which have imparted lustre to our history and are signposts pointing to still greater things ahead.

We are told that when the country set out as the Dominion of Canada in 1867 it was "poor, small, but courageous." It is truly said; but sixty years have elapsed since then. The Canada of to-day is a Canada united from sea to sea-a rich, great, and successful Canada. And our supplement lets the reader into the secret of her growth in the meantime." Therein will be found the material with which the gaps may be filled in and the picture completed. It will reveal the reason why the country thrills with pride on the eve of its Diamond Jubilee.

Special attention has been devoted to the progress which British Columbia has made since it became part of the Dominion in 1871. The reader is taken back to the time when there was no Vancouver, when Victoria and New Westminster and a few settlements in the Interior were our principal places of habitation, when industries were few and far between, when cor ditions were primitive. He is carried along by the narrative to the coming of the railway, to the dawn of the industrial era, the development of our natural resources, and the general expansion of our civilization, until he is confronted with evidence that British Columbia is indeed "a land of opportunity" as well as a land of achievement.

There also is included a brief survey of our legis lative progress—our progressive laws, measures which have played their part in making our people happy and prosperous. Indeed, we venture to suggest that this day's issue is worth preserving, not only because of the information it contains, but of the proud record which it chronicles.

### AS DEAD AS THE DODO

REPORTS FROM OTTAWA TELL US that many requests from various parts of the country have been received for a reconsideration of Parliament's resolution which asked His Majesty to discontinue the bestowal of honors on Canadian citi-They declare that the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation is an appropriate occasion for lifting the embargo without offending the susceptibilities of anybody. The same reports, of course, inform us that this revival of the subject has caused no excitement in official circles.

As might have been expected, one of the old asons for giving Canadians titles is trotted out again; it is argued that Canadians abroad are at a disadvantage among other titled folk because of the absence of this distinguishing mark. In fact one prominent businessman came back to this country some time ago and seriously informed the public that we were losing business because of our failure to sanction the equip ment of our citizens with titles. The country smiled, of course, since it has a pretty fair conception of the hard-headed businessman of Britain fighting shy, or at least being a little bit sceptical, of the individual who hoped to land a deal by displaying the handle

Canada is not in need of a titled aristocracy. Those who labor for this Dominion, those who are putting their best into its development, will prefer to carry on for their love of Canada and their hopes for its future, and measure their reward in terms of their own honest success. The average Canadian strives to fill all the duties of citizenship and the title he hopes to earn is that of being considered by his fellowmen a good citizen. A tap on the shoulder may make a Knight; but good citizenship is forged on the anvil of merit.

### AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION

STUDENTS OF CUSTOMS LAWS AND their operation will watch with interest the campaign which the farmers of Great Britain are waging in an endeavor to bring the agricultural industry under the provisions of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. They want a higher price for their products and a

higher price obviously would mean dearer food.

There is very little likelihood that the Baldwin Government will have anything to do with such a policy: but the attention which the campaign may draw to the enormous amount of foodstuffs which Great Britain imports from Canada and other parts of the world may cause the people to demand a greater pro-

duction at home. In such a movement Canada ob-

It will be patent to most people that with about ninety-three per cent. of the population of Britain determined to keep the price of food down and only about seven per cent. interested in putting it up, the result of any agitation always will be the same under whatever alias the attempt may be made to introduce protection. As the farmer's revenue can not be increased by the help of import duties, the alternative naturally is to secure larger and cheaper production, for which, many public men are saying, there

Great Britain, of course, imports annually more than three-fourths of the wheat and flour, and more than half the meat, consumed by the nation. It is being pointed out, moreover, that while the productivity of agriculture in European countries generally has increased, the productivity of British agriculture as it was in 1913, and as it is at the present day, is less, not greater, than it was as far back as 1870.

The Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation informs the British farmer that methods of farm management largely have been responsible for Continental increase. This subject, incidentally, is an important part of the land policy as adopted by the Liberal

### A FIRST NARROWS BRIDGE?

THE ELECTORS OF VANCOUVER ARE voting to-day on a proposal to build a bridge across the First Narrows. Considerable opposition to the plan has developed and the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange as well as the Shipping Federation of British Columbia have conducted a strenuous campaign against it. These bodies ask:

Do the voters of Vancouver want a privatelyowned money-making toll bridge across the en-trance to our harbor; with dimensions which will restrict the future development of the port, or

They then point out that the proposal emanated "not from the City Council, not from the people of Vancouver, nor North Vancouver, nor West Vancouver; but from American bridge concerns, anxious to obtain a franchise to build a toll bridge on terms which will enable them to make a handsome profit."

From this argument the attention of the people is drawn to the statement that it is not in their interests to sanction any proceeding that might place an obstacle, however slight, in the path of the growth of the commerce of the port, while, to round off the opposition argument, appears a list of names of prominent people indentified with public, mercantile and shipping interests who also oppose the scheme.

The Dominion Government, incidentally, already has expressed an opinion unfavorable to the construction of such a bridge as is proposed. Meanwhile the matter is in the hands of the voters.

### HOUSE OF LORDS "REFORM"

REFORMING THE BRITISH HOUSE OF Lords has been on the political agenda of Great Britain for many years; but the latest proposal emanates from the Lords themselves and various political parties will have their own particular interpretations of the "reformation" suggested.

The Duke of Northumberland might be expected to say that the House of Lords must remain the last line of defence against tyranny. This member of the Upper House, with his huge coal mine properties, has distinguished himself on many occasions by painting lurid pictures of the country in charge of Communists. But other Lords-Earl Beauchamp, a staunch Liberal and a last-ditch Free Trader, for instance—have merely smiled.

It will be interesting to watch the reaction on the electorate of Britain. Not since 1910-when the House of Lords threw out the Lloyd-George budget and subsequently lost its power of veto in financial matters through the country's very definite sement of the Parliament Act—has the question of Lords reform been much before the public. If an increase in the power of the Upper House, however, is to be made an election cry, it would seem almost as risky a proceeding for Mr. Baldwin to adopt as his Imperial Preference proposal in 1923.

### WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

THE SCHOOL MAGAZINE From The Toronto Star

And now it is the Richmond Hill High School which has issued a very creditable little magazine. "The Tatler." School magazines not only encourages literary efforts, but promote school spirit and fill a useful niche in school life.

CANADA AND RUSSIA

Bays The Brantford Expositor: "The Canadian news-papers, with almost one accord, commend the Federal Covernment for following the Mother Country in break-ing off relations with Russis. The opinion is quite gen-erally expressed that the Dominion cannot, with dignity, recognize a country that is seeking to disrupt the Empire and subvert its parliamentary institutions."

POPULARIZING WESTERN HEMLOCK

There is at present a campaign being conducted by the lumbermen of this section of the continent to popu-larize western hemlock, one of the best commercial trees growing in this part of Canada. Already the efforts are meeting with considerable success and the demand for that lumber is growing throughout United States and Canada.

Canada.

The effect of this movement should be very benficial Northern British Columbia, where there are some fine stands of western hemicok. In the past it has been difficult to market this lumber, but from now on it may be expected that hemicok will be an asset to a lumber district rather than a drawback.

# You Say?



# Canadian Questions and Answers

CANADA'S LAND AREA

A.—The land area of Unmon, 2006.

A.—The land area of Unmon, 2006.

502.306 acres; 358.162.190 acres possible farm land, 140.897.703 acres occupied. In Eastern Canada 50.095.406 acres occupied, 70.168.784 available for settlecupled, 70,168,784 available for settle-ment. in the four western provinces, 90,792,397 acres under occupation and 147,106,603 acres, suitable for agricul-ture, await settlers. Canada has the cheapest land, with the highest yield, in North America.

The WEATHER



ture, maximu myesterday, 68: minimum, 80: wind, calm; rain, 16: weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29:70: temperature, maximum yesterday, 76: minimum, 56: wind, calm: weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29:84: temperature, maximum yesterday, 68: minimum, 56: wind, calm: rain, 20: weather, clear.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 29:80: temperature, maximum yesterday, 66: minimum, 65: wind, calm: rain, 60: weather, cloud, 50: wind, calm: rain, 126: weather, fair.

Tatoosh—Barometer, 29:70: temperature, maximum yesterday, 58: minimum, 50: wind, 62: rain, 1:60: weather, rainima.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 29:70: temperature, maximum yesterday, 76: minimum, 50: wind, 56: wind, 58: rain, 64: weather, raining.

Beattle—Barometer, 20:70: temperature, maximum yesterday, 66: minimum, 56: wind, 58: rain, 64: weather, raining.

San Prancisco—Barometer, 29:20: temperature, maximum yesterday, 68: minimum, 56: wind, 58: rain, 50: weather, fair, 50: weather, fair, 50: weather, fair, 50: weather, fair, 50: wind, 50:

Temperature

# CONFEDERATION AND AFTER Sixty Years of Progress

GISBORNE AND THE ATLANTIC The successful laying of the Atlan-c telegraph cable was the most im-ortant event of the nineteenth cen-

**▼ JOTS FROM GEOGRAPHY ▼** 



FHE BAY OF NAPLES, lying at the

### Kirk's Do You Mean What | Wellington 139

Old age and poverty can be pre-

vented by means of an Imperial KENNETH FERGUSON

Olsborne, who was born in England, on March 8, 1824.

In 1845 Mr. Cisborne came to Canada practiced farming for two years in Quebec. Tiring of this, he took up telegraphy. In 1840-1851, he was superintendent of Government lines at Halifax. In 1850, he proposed making telegraph connections between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland.

At this time submarine telegraphy was in the air. In 1843, Prof. Morse foreshadowed that a transatlantip cable would be realized in the near future. In exactly fifteen years

and St. John's, Newfoundiand.

At this time submarine telegraphy was in the air. In 1843, Prof. Morse foreshadowed that a transatiantic cable would be realized in the near future. In exactly fifteen years the dream of the great inventor was to be made a reality, and its realization was due to F. N. Gisborne, but for whom telegraphic connection with Europe might have been delayed for many years.

Is 1881 Mr. Gisborne visited North Strong and the strength of the strong str

granted him £500 to enable him to do exploratory work in the proposed line. He returned to Nova Scotia and resigned his government position in order to devote all his time to the Newfoundiand project. On his return he explored the route, found it feasible and proceeded to New York to obtain financial assistance. He was successful and returned to the Island to construct the line.

# IN JUNE GARDENS CHARM CONNELL

Some of Their Songs Mournful, Rather Than Gay, **Naturalist Surmises** 

Many Activities Inside Garden Fences These Days For Those Who Are Interested

> By ROBERT CONNELL Notest Island Naturalist

Gerhard Heintzman



The most popular piano on the Canadian market, and one that cannot be equalled at its price.

KENT'S
RADIOS PHONOGRAPHS
641 YATES ST.
PHONE 3449

years.

In 1851, Mr. Gisborne visited Newfoundland and laid before the Legislature a plan for connecting St. John's and Cape Ray by a telegraph line, with the hope of ultimately having a cable laid scross the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His enthusiasm was infectious. The Legislature encouraged him and granted him £ 500 to enable him to do carplesafory work in the proposed line.

The Kitchen Range Works All the

### Nanaimo-Wellington Coal

Washed Nut Cont at \$10.59 Quick Heat With Least Attention

Victoria Fuel Co. Ltd. 1203 Broad Street

WOMENI If you have tried everything else and they have failed to give you relief, ask your druggist for Dr. MARTEL'S FEMALE FILL in sealed in box, or mailed on receipt of \$2.00. (or "Special" Pills for serious cases \$5,50). Not something new, but an old reliable remedy on the marker for years. If you are nervous and run down, have backache, or any of the symptoms peculiant to your sex, do not delay.



ROYAL BANK BUILDING

PRINCIPAL:

STANLEY SHALE, A.R.A.M.

Owing to the large number of requests for lessons during July and August, the Principal has decided that the Academy shall remain open during those months. Early application for lessons in the Fall is desirable.

Radio Concert (CFCT) Wednesday Next at 8 p.m. **PHONE 1921** MONTHLY RECITALS

# G. E. BONNER & SONS

Traders and General Merchants COBBLE HILL

Roofing While the Weather's Good

Patent Roofing **SHINGLES** Corrugated Iron Asphalt Roofing Tar Roofing



In Victoria, dozens of people who have been considered chronic invalids have found relief in this health-giving belt. Read what this man says:

(Name of this gentleman will be supplied upon request)

AN INTERESTING TEST OFFER

Our special offer is one that will find ready acceptance by every sufferer. Come in to-day and

# **I-ON-A-CO Offices**

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Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Week Days Only Telephone 2362 H. A. GOWARD, Sales Manager

Wilshires I-on-A-co

# Becoming Attire For Your Summer Vacation

Displayed in All the Favorite Styles for the Season



# Pullover Cardigans

Light weight English-made Sleeveless Cardigans, in novelty weave and a combination of colors. Neat styles now very popular for sports wear.

Allover Silk and Wool Cardigans in plain knit effect. They have five-button fastening, two pockets at base and shown in all popular shades. Sizes 34 to 44.

\$5.90

Very fine Silk and Wool Pullovers in plain shades or patterned in stripe effects. One of the prettiest sweaters for Summer. They have neat fitting collars, long sleeves and two pockets at base. Choice selection of shades. Each

\$7.90



# All-wool Bathing Suits Best Fitting Styles

Monarch Suits of all-wool yarns in elastic rib stitch, with special shape double crotch that prevents strain at any one point. A perfect-fitting suit in shades of orange Kelly, peacock, scarlet and black. The best dyes obtainable are used, making this a most satisfactory suit at a moderate price ......\$3.50

Universal Elastic Rib Knit Swimming Suits of pure wool; a suit that is well known for its fitting qualities. All popular shades ......\$4.50

Jantzen Swimming Suits, styled for swimming as well as beach parade; the suit that fits without a wrinkle; shown in orange, cardinal, Jantzen blue, black and white. Solid colors or trimmed with black stripes on skirt .... \$5.75

### Girls' Summer Apparel

Girls' Cream Flannel Skirts, pleated from bodice. Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years ...... \$3.95 Sizes for 14 to 16 years. at ..... \$4.75 Cream Pullover Sweaters of silk and wool, with V. Girls' Cream Silk Blouses. with turn-down collar. Suitable for wearing with skirts. Sizes for ages of 12 to 16. Each ... \$3.95 Girls' All-wool Cardigan Sweaters, plain or mixed colors and silk and wool in favorite colors; sizes for the ages of 10 to 14 years, \$3.95 and at .......\$4.95
—Children's, First Floor

> Two-piece Spun Silk

Suits For Baby Boys, \$3.95

Cute Little Peter Pan in blue trimmed with white or white trimmed with blue. They are made with Peter Pan collars, short sleeves and set-in pockets, straight knee panties at ...\$3.95 —Infants' Wear, First Floor

# Silk Swami Bandettes \$1.25

Bandette Brassieres of soft silk swami in dainty shades of Nile, peach, rose, mauve and white. Cup shape and back hook with novelty shoulder straps. An exceptional value at .....\$1.25 -Corsets, First Floor



"Rainbow Stripe" and "Kayser" Silk Hose

In All Smart Shades

Full fashioned Silk Hose in chiffon or service weight; full range of the most desirable shades for Summer wear.

Service, silk to top. At \$2.25 and ... \$2.50 Service, with 4-inch lisle hem. At .... \$1.95 Chiffon, silk to top. At \$2.25 and ....\$2.50

Thread Silk Hose in service weight, mock fashioned seam and pointed heels, silk from too to hem; in all popular shades. At ..... \$1.29

Full fashioned Chiffon Silk Hose with dainty pointed heels, silk over knee

with lisle top. Shown in popular shades for Summer. A remarkable value, at 95¢



For Holiday Wear

# White Knitted Suits \$8.90 to \$35.00

If you wear a Knitted Sports Suit your smartness is assured. From this selection you may choose a jumper or cardigan model in all-wool or silk and wool of light Summer weight; sizes for women or misses. Priced from \$8.90 to ...... \$17.90

Imported Knitted Suits in stripe designs with white predominating, or in silk and wool jacquard designs of all-white. Smartest styles for Summer wear in jumper or coat effects. Priced from \$19.75 to ......\$35.00

### KNITTED SPORTS COATS, \$12.90

One needs some sort of wrap for the cool evenings and these can't help but appeal to the smartly dressed woman. Shown in tailored effect with notch collar and novelty pockets, knit in fancy designs of harmonizing shades. A holiday special



# Summer Millinery In This Season's Most Becoming Modes

Delightfully cool and shady in appearance and weight are these broader brimmed Hata of crochet, crinoline, leghorn, mohair, etc; trimmed with soft pastel colorings that may be worn with various gowns. We have now a charming display of these models, varying in price from

\$8.95 to \$25.00

A good selection of Trimmed Hats for Summer wear in all soft Summer colorings and black and white. Styles designed to suit matrons or misses. Priced at

\$4.95, \$6.95 and \$8.95





# OVERBLOUSES OF SPUN SILK So Cool and Practical for the Warm Days of Summer

Very dainty Blouses, made of a strong textured spun silk and in smartly tailored effects. The styles feature Robespiere, Bramley or convertible collars, sleeves long with link cuffs and fronts buttoned right down

\$4.90 to \$7.90

### Crepe de Chine Blouses of Superior-grade Material

Blouses of high-grade crepe de Chine, made in semi-tailored style, with long sleeves, Bramley collar, two pockets at bottom, plain hem, tie of self material, collars and cuffs; trimmed with fine tucking in criss cross effect.

\$12.90

# French Hand-made Voile Frocks

Are Summer's Foremost Choice for Afternoon Wear

Hand-made Voile Frocks, imported from Paris, in gay flowered patterns or pastel colors with handdrawn thread work or elaborate embroideries. Tucks, accordian pleats, shirring and frills play an important part in trimmings, and every Summer shade is here; Sizes 16 to 42. At

\$18.75



# Harvey Nick Bloomers of Handkerchiefs Rayon Silk

\$2.95 and \$3.25

The well known Harvey Nick Bloomers. shades of white, peach, mauve, apricot, Nile, pongee, sunnie, ashes of roses and pink. High grade Bloomers, in regular sizes .......\$2.95 

WHITE SHOES For the Jubilee Celebrations



Our large stock of Women's White Kid Shoes give you wide choice of style, and assurance of

At \$5.85, are White Kid Straps with Cuban heels, Ribbon Ties and Front Strap Sandals with high heels.

At \$7.50, are White Kid Ties with Cuban or spike heels, and Strap Pumps with Cuban or

At \$10.00, are Boyd-Welsh Vogue Plain Pumps and Straps with Cuban or spike heels. At \$12.00, are "Mary Lou" open Shank Sandals and dainty one-

strap Pumps by Boyd-Welsh. All the above shoes are carried in a full range of widths -First Ploor Shoe Section

# To Match Your Summer

"Beltex" Handkerchiefs handkerchief of artificial silk and pure Egyptian cotton; attractive and distinctive. 3 for .. \$1.00 Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs in a multitude of colors with fancy border effects. Each ..... 25¢ Check Dimity Handker-chiefs of fine sheer qual-ity with colored hairline check on white ground. Novelty Handkerchiefs of every description, all the popular Summer sha

### Sunshades For the Holidays

Japanese Sunshades. A large and varied assortment in attractive designs and colorings. Some are lined with cotton to add to their durability.

Adults' sizes, from 50 Children's sizes, from 50¢ 

### Poulton & Noel's Fish and Meat Paste in Glass

THE POST SIDE TO THE PO All kinds, including anchovy. Special Monday, per jar.....22¢

Lay in a stock for your picnic sandwiches

Blue Ribbon Tea, 4b. ......64¢ Lime Juice Cordial, vacuum Bottles, qt. size ... \$1.50 Paris Pate, for sandwiches, 



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# BELVEDERE

Sooke Harbor

# HOTEL





Picnic Supplies at Savings enit Plates Paper Plates. Special at, 3 dozen 25¢

aper Serviettes
Special at, per 100 ......22¢

Waxed Paper 50 sheets in roll, best quality. Special at, 6 rolls for ......45¢ -Main Floor, H.B.C.



Other Branches at Winnipeg, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Nelson, Vernon, Kaniloops and Vancouver

### Special Bargains in Hair Nets

Sports Nets Select from a wide choice of smart Summer shades. Special, 2 for 15¢ Dutch Aero Nets and Sun Visor Combined

lar 35c. Special ...
Shingle Bob Hair Nets
Hand knitted, in bobbed hair style,
double mesh; all shades. Special,
25c

For Four Days---Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday---a Store-wide Clearance of Seasonable Merchandise at Big Reductions

### **Odd Dinnerware Half Price**

Here is an opportunity to stock up on dishes for camp or kitchen use. Shown in English semi-porcelain in three floral decorations—

Dinner Plates, regular \$4.80 a dozen for \$2.40

Tea Plates, regular \$3.40 a dozen for \$1.70

Bread and Butter Plates, regular \$2.60 a dozen for \$1.30 Soup Plates, regular \$4.20 a dozen for \$2.10

25 Tea Sets, Regular \$3.95 for \$2.95
White and gold band, also ivory band tea sets, consisting of aix cups and saucers, six plates, tea pot, sugar and cream, also cake plate. Special at \$2.95

### 100 Smith Burners to Clear at 95c Each

### More Specials From the Hardware Department

1,000 Steel Wool Scouring Balls Indispensable in every kitchen, cleans all kinds of cooking utcnsila, regular 10c. Special at.....5¢

Cedar Polishing Oil Double-size bottles. Special at 39¢ 

Hair Climers
For the Summer months a hair clipper is a money saver where there are children. Special at 95¢
—Lower Main Floor, H.B.C.

### Bargains in Men's and Boys' Wear

100 Pairs of Men's Coatless Suspenders
Two and four-point style. Metal
parts rustproof. To wear underneath the shirt. Sale price. 39¢

100 Men's Pyjama Suits
In plain nainchecks, cream, blue,
white and helio, also smart stripe
effects, tub-proof. Two-piece style;
sizes 36 to 44. Sale price. \$2,25

50 Boys' Shirts
English-made White Repp and
Woven Shirts with collar attached and breast pocket; sizes 6,
8 and 10 years only. Regular \$1.50.

6 Boys' Whaki Shirts and Waists Well-made garments in strong khaki, strongly sewn throughout; sizes 6 to 14 years. Special at 69¢

Boys' Khaki Twill Knickers Khaki Twill Straight Knickers with belt loops and hip pockets; sizes 5 to 12 years. Special at, pair 59¢

Boys' Long Trousers
Sturdy wearing Khaki Denim Long
Trousers, double seam throughout,
all with five pockets, belt loops
and cuff bottoms; sizes 6 to 15
years. Special at, per pair..\$1.39
—Main Floor, H.B.C.

### 500 Yards of Wide Moire Ribbon at 25c a Yard

Dependable quality 5-inch Moire Rib-bon, in colors of old rose, wood rose, red, lacquer, negro brown, flame, national blue, rose ash, bols de rose, bark, coral and cerise. Special at, per yard

### Narrow Novelty Trimming Ribbon



Exclusive model frocks in the very latest styles and fashioned from the finest of georgette satin, Elizabeth and flat crepes in one, two and three-piece effects. Not more than one of a kind; all clearing at twenty-five per cent off regular prices.

| Regular \$49.50 for |     |   |     |     | \$37.00 |
|---------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|---------|
| Regular \$55.00 for |     |   |     |     | \$41.25 |
| Regular \$59.50 for |     |   |     |     | \$44.00 |
| Regular \$65.00 for |     |   |     |     | \$49.50 |
| Regular \$69.50 for | 100 | - | 100 | 100 | \$52.00 |

# Afternoon Frocks, Values to \$45.00 for \$27.95

Frocks for every occasion-afternoon, bridge, tea and dinger wear. Shown in flat and crystal crepe, satin and georgette. Bloused, bolero and two-piece styles with new forms of trimming. Choice of monkey skin, gooseberry, Mother Goose, queen blue, navy and black, sizes 16 to 42; values to \$45.00. \$27.95

### Note These Big Reductions Offering in Coats and Frocks TAILORED SPORTS AND AFTERNOON

EXTRA LARGE SIZE COATS Values to \$39.50, For \$22.95

These Coats are specially designed to give a slim outline to the large figure.

Fashioned from charmeen and poiret twill in navy, sand and black. Have new collars trimmed with Summer furs, full lined with crepe; \$22.95

SILK AND SATIN COATS

Values to \$39.50, For \$22.95 We have a good assortment of Dress Coats in silk, Bengaline, heavy satin and novelty faille. Smart styles trimmed with embroidery and side pleats. Collars are trimmed with Summer furs, full lined with crepe; sizes 16 to 46. with crepe; sizes 16 to 46. \$22.95

200 House Dresses, Values

to \$1.50 for 89c

Serviceable Crepe House Dresses in shades of mauve, lemon, tan, Copen,

flame, pink and white, suitable for

Children's Wear at Savings

Girls' Gym. Bloomers
In good quality navy serge, full cut garments with gusset, well pleated, 2-inch band and button at waist and elastic at knee, sizes 6 to 14 years; values to \$3.50. Special at, per pair .....\$2.49

Tomboy Skirts
In novelty plaids, smart black and white check flannel and tweeds, made with kick pleat and finished at waist with band, novelty belt and buckle:

Choose from '38-inch printed voiles, 36-inch printed charmeuse, 32-inch printed pongees, 36-inch bungalow prints, 32-inch rayons, all in a large range of beautiful designs and rich color combinations. Special at, per yard .....37¢

A Month End Offering of Wash Fabrics

Values to 75c, For 37¢ a Yard

-Second Floor, H.B.C.

500 Dress Lengths of Wash Fabrics, Sale Price, 98c Each

Three yards to the dress length. Choose from plaid ratines, novelty broad-cloth, printed shantulles and novelty crepes. Sale price, per dress length, only... 98c

# Values to \$29.50, For \$17.95

A good selection of Frocks in flat crepe, crystal crepe and printed silk, one and two-piece styles with new trimmings. Choice of queen blue, Athenia, gull grey, sand, navy and black; sizes 16 to 42 \$17.95 -Second Floor, H.B.C.

FROCKS, Values to \$19.95, For \$9.95

AFTERNOON AND SPORTS FROCKS

### 25 Model Hats, Values to \$12.50 for \$5.00 Each

-Second Floor, H.B.C.

# 200 Oriental Parasols at 98c Each

-Main Floor, H.B.C.

# Underwear Bargains

Corset, Whitewear and

So to 42; values to 3.1.3 special, at Special Special

### Month-end Sale of Knitting Wools

# **Broken Assortments of Women's Pullovers and Sweaters** \$2.98 and \$4.98

Regular Values are up to \$7.95

Wool pullover Sweaters in allover patterns, made with long sleeves, V neck and two set-in pockets and narrow tie belt. Cardigans have plain backs and sleeves, fancy pattern fronts in contrasting color. Five-button fastening and two pockets.

# Broadcloth Overblouses, Special at

Good quality Broadcloth with semi-tailored collars, long sleeves with buttoned cuffs, two pockets, finished with pin tucks and ribbon bow at neck. Choice of saxe, sand and white; sizes 34 to 42.

### White Spun Silk Overblouses Special at \$3.98

White spun silk with tailored collar, long sleeves with link cuffs; also slipover style with turn back collar, and saxe, red or black tie; sizes 34 to 40.

-Second Floor, H.B.C.

### Children's Lisle socks, 35c and 39c a Pair

Made from mercerized lisle thread with neat rolled tops with colored stripes, sizes 61/2 to 91/2. Shown in various colors. Special at, pair 35¢ 

-Main Floor, H.B.C.

# **Summer Sale of Fur Coats** Three Sound Reasons Why You Should Select Your Fur Coat Now

1. Because prices are much lower now than they will be later Because the skins are the first pick of the new season's stock. Because you have the choice of many new models for the coming Fall.

Still another advantage you gain is that you need only pay ten per cent down and the balance during the Summer or

The large assortment from which you may choose, includes fine muskrat coats, caracul, pony, Jap. mink, squirrel, broadtail, Hudson seal, Kid Krimmer and Canadian mink and other

French seal, beaverine, brown coney Coats. Sale price, \$85.00 French seal with squirrel collar, blonde calfskin and wallaby Marmot calfskin, muskrat, brown kid and caracul coats. Sale price ......\$150.00

Muskrat Coats, \$200.00, \$225.00 and ...... \$250.00 And many others
—Second Floor, H.B.C.

### Bargains in Gloves and Hosiery Chamo Suedette Gloves

With one-dome fastener and turned down cuffs, trimmed with two-tone silk braid, points to match. Choice of mode, natural, beaver, cocca, pastel and grey, sizes 6 to 8; regular 79c. Special at, per pair .... 59c

# Big Savings in Household Staples

Unbleached Sheetings

### Silks and Wool Goods at Savings

Spun Silks, 58c a Yard
Shown in a large range of wanted colorings. Weights for dresses, blouses, drapes, shirts and alips;
29 inches wide. Special at, per yard

58c of Special at, per yard

58c of Special at, per yard

58c of Special at, per yard

38c of Special at, per yard

38c of Special at, per yard

38c of Special at, per yard

600 Yards Plain and Novetty Silks, Values to \$2.95 for \$1.98 a Yard

38c of Special at, per yard

600 Yards Plain and Novetty Silks, Values to \$2.95 for \$1.98 a Yard

600 Yards Plain and Others. Special at, per yard

600 Yards Plain and Others. Special at, per yard.

600 Yards Plain and Others. Special at, per yard.

600 Yards Plain and Special at, per yard.

600 Yards Plain and Yards Plain and Stripe effects, beautiful color combinations, 36 inches wide. Special at, per yard.

600 Man Floor, H.B.C.

### **Drapery Fabrics at Savings**

# A Special in Window

Shades Heavy Green Opaque Cloth Window Shades, mounted on serviceable spring rollers, complete with fittings.

-Third Floor, H.B.C.

### Odd Rugs to Clear at Big Reductions

Wilton Rugs 2 only, size 6.9x9.0. only, size 6.9x9.0. Special only, size 6.9x9.0. Special only, size 6.9x9.0. Special

values to \$65.00. Special at \$42,50
Axminster Rugs
1 only, plain Axminster, size
12.4x15.4. Special at ... \$85.00
1 only, Amethyst Axminster, size
9.0x15.0. Special at ... \$95.00
1 only, Blue Axminster, size 10.0x8.8.
Special at ... \$79.50
Merzapore Rügs
Genuine Hand-made Oriental Rugs
in exquisite designs and colorings.
2 only, size 12.4x9.5. Special
at ... \$79.00

only, size 13.2x10.0. Special only, size 10.0x7.3. Special -Third Floor, H.B.C.

### **Odd Pieces of Furniture** at Clearance Prices

Prices

15 Only Brown Reed Chairs
Heavy Brown Reed Chairs
Heavy Brown Reed Chairs
with
spring seats and cretonne covered
cushions on seat and back, regular \$13.75. Special at ... \$11.95
Brown Reed Settee
1 Only Brown Reed Settee with
spring seat construction. Regular
\$22.05. Special at ... \$22.50
Large Brown Reed Suite
1 only, best quality reed, three
pleces, regular \$15.00. Special
at ... \$145.00
Gate Leg Table
1 only, walnut finish, regular \$18.50.
Special at ... \$15.75
Arm Chair
1 only, in fumed oak with tapestry seat and back, regular \$18.50.
Special at ... \$10.95
Black Iron Camp Cots
Complete with mattress. Special
at ... \$7.95
Wood Frame Camp Cots
Complete with mattress. Special
at ... \$7.50
Seagrass Chairs
All large size, neat design Special
at ... \$6.95
Chester Table
1 only 40-lnch in walnut finish.

Living-room Suites

2 only of these stites in walnut,
consist of chair rocker,
regular \$125.00. Special at \$95.00.

Fourth Floor, H.B.C.

For Quick and Courteous Service, Phone 1670

# **GIRLS' CENTRAL** RESULTS ISSUED

Girls' Central School heid its closing exercises Friday morning in the auditorium of the school, when Miss Mary Williams, principal, read the pass list and presented tiplomas and rolls of honor. The following is the complete list of pupils promoted to a higher grade and also pupils recommended for High School. The names of pupils winning rolls of honor for profitciency and deportment are also included in the list.

Recommended to High School—Kath.

and deportment are and included in the list.

Recommended to High School—Kath-leen Armstrong, Ruth Beach, Viva Brown, Emily Bruce, Anna Clarke, Vera Cookson, Fanny Cummings, Madeline Dickson, Margaret Fatt, Beverley W. Grant, May Hick, Betty Hickman, Edith M. Hill-Tout, Thelma Ireland, Mary Lennox, Helen Mackay, Kathleen Mickle, Muriel Richardson, Evelyn Richards, Elsie Robinson, Lillian Robinson, Margaret Sharp, Stella Stoney, Etpel Storey, Helen Thomas and Mary Williams.

Erith, Dora Hundleby, Florence Malcolm. Helen Schwengers and Jenny Zarelli.

Promoter to Orade 8—Audrey Hamilton, Alice Turnbull, Annie Dayman, Marguerite Pinder, Florence Malcolm. Doris Bennet. Grace White, Theims Richardson, Josephine Gagliardi. Violet Merryfield, Helen Schwengers. Lillian Toye, Verna Holt, Dora Hundleby and Charlotte Crawford.

Promoted to Grade 3—Doris Walker, Muriel Crawford, Grace Doncaster, Doris Erith, Bonits Boss, Dorrienne Williams, Florence Marriott, Irene Allen and Audrey Simmons.

Honor rolls—Proficiency, Annie Winnifred Waltes; deportment, Grace Barnes; regularity and punctuality, Elleen Jeanette Wilson, Irene Rhodes and Evelyn Dawson.

Promoted from Grade VI to Grade VII—Helen Ross, Winnifred Waltes, Ellen Creed, Elleen Wilson, Eynda Langdale, Margaret Cookson, Hilda Nelson, Hazel Goffin, Ruth Pedlingham, Doris Aaronson, Winnifred Rowbotham, Moliy Unsworth, Iris Holyosk, Kathlya Sawery, Winnifred Anderson, Marguerite Nelson, Irene Noakes, Irene Rhodes, Adelina Harkness, Edith Davis, Ruth Shepherd, Marjoric Coates, Dorothy McKillop, Anna Chau, Grace Barnes, Ruth Rayment and Winnifred Welsh.

Division II

Honor rolls—Proficiency, Irene May Russel Osgoode; deportment, Hilds Annie Skae (by vote of class); regularity and punctuality, Edith Vivian Bradshaw, Malmie Tyre and Edna Grace Sayer.

One of the first and largest dried fruit shipments to leave California this

Division VI

One of the first and largest dried fruit shipments to leave California this particle per deportment. Ella Isabel Mittig, regularity and punctuality, Martic Sandiford, Grace Revercomb, trude Muckle, Anna Clendenan, ten Lennax and Ellen Doswell.

Tromoted from Grade 5 to Grade 6-pricia Phipps, Catherine Denison, elia Gibbs, Jenny Ward, Violet Cantul, Ella Mitchell, Alice Skellern, rece Finch, Derothy Johnson, Anna ndenañ, Gertrude Muckle, Marjorie sworth, Helen Lennax, Daphae Wilms, Grace Revercomb, Dorothy Ralfs, reguerte Ruddock, Jean McKay, and Sandiford, Evelyn Fleming, reguerte Ruddock, Jean McKay, and Fooks, Winnifred Plummer, Irenernes, Jessle Berry, Agnes Bryson, Ella Doswell, Grace Farr and Margaret ming.

Hender trade between Alaska and Puget Sound, it was disclosed Thursday in Iccal shipping circles. It was pointed out that the company for which Lomen acted when he purchased the Sierra, is engaged in the killing of reindeer on an extensive scale and owns an aeroplane for locating herds.

nor rolls—Proficiency, Mary Gratdeportment, Ethelwynne Malregularity and punctuality,
ces Graham and Betty Forsyth.
monted from Grade 5b to Grade
ary Grattan and Marjorie Jack-

### PRESIDENT JACKSON **DUE ON JULY 4 HAS BIG SILK SHIPMENT**

The steamship President Jackson, carrying 390 passengers and 2,600 bales of raw silk and 400 cases of manufactured goods, is due here July 4. The vessel is in the joint service of the American Mail and Dollar lines.

# POSTS OF SOVIET

Three-masted Schooner Nanuk Will Sail Next Wednesday From Seattle

Richards, Elsie Robinson, Lillian Robinson, Margaret Sharp, Stelle Storey, Ethel Storey, Helen Thomas and Mary Williams.

Division il Honor rolls—Proficiency, Kathleen Muckle; deportment, Fanny Cummings; regularity and punctuality, Mary Williams, Helen Thomas, Lillian Robinson. Dolly Pettlerew, Beverley Grant and Theima Ireland.

Division II Honor rolls—Proficiency, Carol Copeland; deportment, Edna Scoble; regularity and punctuality, Angelina Gagliardi, Olive Elford, Elleen Wong, Lydia Dawley and Margaret Perguson, Edna Scoble, Beatrice Bryson, Hilds Browne, Josephine Engelhardt, Margaret Ferguson, Edna Scoble, Beatrice Bryson, Hilds Browne, Josephine Engelhardt, Margaret Perguson, Elleen Wong, Angelina Gagliardi, Glara Lee, Phyllis Greasy, Farty, Agnes Mitchell, Doreen Wilson, Elleen Wong, Angelina Gagliardi, Clara Lee, Phyllis Greasy, Farty, Allen, Lydia Dawley, Dolly Rulledge, Grace White, Margaret Brand and Elsie Marriott.

Division IV

Honor rolls—Proficiency, Audrey Hamilton; deportment, Figrence Maicolm; regularity and punctuality, Charlotte Crawford, Muriel Crawford, Doris Erith, Dora Hundleby, Florence Maicolm; regularity and punctuality, Charlotte Crawford, Muriel Crawford, Doris Erith, Dora Hundleby, Florence Maicolm; Promoter to Grade 8—Audrey Hamilton; deportment, Figrence Maicolm; regularity and punctuality, Charlotte Crawford, Muriel Crawford, Doris Erith, Dora Hundleby, Florence Maicolm; Promoter to Grade 8—Audrey Hamilton; deportment, Figrence Maicolm; regularity and punctuality, Charlotte Crawford, Muriel Crawford, Doris Erith, Dora Hundleby, Florence Maicolm; Promoter to Grade 8—Audrey Hamilton; deportment, Promoter to Grade 8—Audrey Hamilton; deportment, Figrence Maicolm; regularity and punctuality, Charlotte Crawford, Muriel Crawford, Doris Erith, Dora Hundleby, Florence Maicolm; Promoter to Grade 8—Audrey Hamilton; deportment, Promoter to Grade

One of the first and largest dr

# of Censors For Canada Urged

### ROUTE OF FIVE-CONTINENT C.P.R. CRUISE



This will be the route followed by the liner Empress of France when she makes the South America-Africa cruise arranged by the Canadian Pacific Railway for next year. The cruise will extend a distance of over 23,000 miles and will touch at five continents—North and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

# Victoria Deep Sea Ship Movements

\*\*Carries Passensers ARIZONA MARU, Japan and China O.E.K. ( Pier 1, Rithet Docks, June 27, BRITISH MONABCH, Port Alice, June 29, for lumber.
NARENTA. United Kingdom, RM.S.P., Pier 2, Rithet Docks, July 1, WESTERDYK, United Kingdom and Europe, Holland-America, Pier 2, Rithet Docks,

ly 5.

ANSALDO, San Giorgio Serso, Mainland, July 5, for lumber.

PACIFIC TRADER\*, United Kingdom, Furness (Pacific), Pier 2, Rithet Docks, July TO DEPART PROM VICTORIA

ARARIA MARU\*, Japan and China, O.S.K., Pier 1, Rithet Docks, June 26.
MAUNGANUI\*, Antipodes, C.P.R., Pier 2, Rithet Docks, June 26.
EMPRESS OF CANADA\*, Japan, China and Philippines, C.P.R., Pier 2, Rithet Dock
June 30.

C.G.M.M. MOVEMENTS

### **AUTO FERRY ROUTES**

VICTORIA-PORT ANGELES

VICTORIA-PORT ANGELES
Auto ferry Olympic
Leave Victoria for Pert Angeles daily at
1 am and 3:30 p.m.
Leave Port Angeles for Victoria daily at
1.45 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
ANACORTES-VICTORIA (SIDNEY)
Anto ferries City of Bellinsham and City
of Angeles, May 21 to September 11.
Leave Victoria (Sidney) for Angeles, May 21 to September 11.
Leave Victoria (Sidney) for Angeles, May 21 to September 11.
Leave Victoria (Sidney) for Angeles, May 21 to September 11.
Leave Victoria (Sidney) for Angeles, May 21 to September 11.
BELLINGHAM-VICTORIA (SIDNEY)
Auto ferries City of Bellingham and City
of Angeles, May 21 to September 11.
Leave Victoria (Sidney) for Managery May 29.
Canadian Seigneur—Arrived North
Sydney, May 29.
Canadian Transporter—Left Panama
Canal for Quebec, Three Rivers and
May at 2.30 a.m., calling at Oreas.
Leave Relitingham for Victoria (Sidney)
daily at 2.30 a.m., calling at Oreas.
VANCOUVER-NANAIMO SERVICE
Ms. Motor Princess and steamer Charmer.
Leave Nanaimo daily at 8.15 a.m., 10.30
a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
Leave Vancouver daily at 7 a.m., 8.15 a.m., 2.15 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 1.15 a.m., 10.30 a.m., neon, 12.30 a.m., 8.15
canadian Rover—Left Cee Fee Cee for
San Pedro, June 22.
Canadian Observer—Left Ban Pedro
for San Francisco, June 21.
Canadian Rover—Left Cee Fee Cee for
San Pedro, June 22.
Canadian Rover—Left Cee Fee Cee for
San Pedro, June 22.
Canadian Rover—Left Cee Fee Cee for
San Pedro, June 22.
Canadian Rover—Left Cee Fee Cee for
San Pedro, June 22.
Canadian Rover—Left Cee Fee Cee for
San Pedro, June 23.
Canadian Minipala—Left Vancouver
for Nancouver, June 23.
Canadian Rover—Left Ringston for
Canadian Beaver—Left Ringston for
Canadian Beaver—Left Kingston for
Canadian Beaver—Left Kingston for
Canadian Beaver—Left Kingston for
Canadian Beaver
June 22.
Canadian Beaver

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Time of sunrise and sunset (Pacific tandard time) at Victoria, B.C., for the conth of June, 1827: of Censors for Consider the Consideration and Marginer Backlin.

Promoted from Grade the Grade the Consideration of the Child C

Warships is Subject

of Geneva Debate

Measurement of

Geneva:
"A cablegram from Geneva dated
June 22 stated it had been revealed
there that if the standard tomast
system established at the Washington
conference was applied to British battleships and other warships their tonnage would be greater than appeared

# NEW ZEALAND AUSTRALIA

# in British records. But, as is well known to all naval authorities dealing with disarmament, the British system of measurement was specially allowed for in the Washington treaty, which states that vessels now completed shall retain their present ratings of displacement tonnage in accordance with their national system of measurement.

CANADIAN NATIONAL BAILWAYS

# "THE MIDSUMMER

# **CRUISE**" **Moonlight Excursion**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13 Ss. Olympic to Roche Harbor. Leaves Victoria 8 p.m., returning

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PRO PATRIA BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN LEGION

Orchestra Dancing Refreshments. Two Deck Prizes Tickets, \$1.00. On sale at Puget Sound Navagation Company, 912 Government Street and at Pro Patria Branch, 625 Courtney Street.

ummer excursion tickets to all points East On Sale

Daily to Sept. 30th Not good going after Sept. 30th, Good to return till Oct. 31st, 1927

Plan Your Vacation or Business Trip FOUR TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY

TRANS-CANADA LIMITED, 6:30 P.M. VANCOUVER - TORONTO - MONTREAL
All Steel Equipment - Saves a Business Day
THE IMPERIAL, 9:00 P.M. VANCOUVER - MONTREAL

TORONTO EXPRESS, 9.00 A.M. VANCOUVER - TORONTO THE MOUNTAINEER, 7.45 P.M.
Solid Through Train to Chica
Without Change

For reservations and ticketing arrangements apply at WHARF TICKET

Canadian Pacific Railway

### VESSEL MOVEMENTS

New York, June 24.-Arrived, Cam-

E. & N. BAILWAY SCHEDULE

"CONTINENTAL LIMITED'

### PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO. \$1.00 Round Trip \$1.00

Day Excursion Fare Victoria to Port Angeles

PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO. E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent

| 11/1/2  | S I I I S Supplement          | -   |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Mill<br>Fatty Leave   | Bay                           | Ferry<br>Ferry Leaves<br>BRENTWOOD  |
| 8.20 a.m.<br>12.00 Noon<br>2.50 p.m.<br>4.15 p.m.<br>6.00 p.m.<br>7.45 p.m. | Daily<br>Including<br>Sundays | 7.30 a.m.<br>9.15 a.m.<br>11.15 a.m.<br>1.30 p.m.<br>3.15 p.m.<br>*8.00 p.m.<br>7.00 p.m. |
|   | vation only.                  | Phone 2   |

### Union Steamship Ltd.

Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Prince Rupert Stewart, Anyor, Ric. GEORGE McGREGOR, Gon. Asent, 612 Humboldt St., Belmont. Buildin Telephone 1928

# MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

Steamships

Ss. "Prince George" or "Prince Rupert" leaves Vancouver every Monday at 8 pm, running through to Stagway, calling at Powell River, Ocean Falls. Prince Rupert, Ketchikan and June-eau. (Wrangell southbound only).

Ss. "Prince Rupert" or "Prince George" leaves Vancouver every Wednesday at 8 pm, for Powell River, Ocean Palls, Prince Rupert, Anyox, Stewart, B.C., and Hyder, Alaska.

Ss. "Prince Charles" leaves Vancouver every Saturday at 8 pm, for Prince Rupert, Anyox, Stewart and Graham Island Points.

Ss. "Prince John" leaves Vancouver every Saturday at 4 pm, making South Queen Charlotte Island calls.

Tickets issued and baggage checked through from Victoria.

### SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE

The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that the "Transcanade Limited" between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver has resumed service, teaving Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily, carrying exclusively standard sleeping cars and compartment observation

Effective June 9, "The Mountain scild through train to Chicago Minneapolis and St. Paul) with change, will leave Vancouver at p.m. daily.

SUMMER SCHEDULE TO GULF

The steamer Island Princess leaves Victoria every Tuesday and Priday at 8 a.m.; and leaves Vancouver Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m., Sundays and Wednesdays 9 a.m., and Saturdays 1.36 p.m.



For particulars or reservations
WRITE ANY TOURIST BUREAU OR MOUNT BAKER DEVELOPMENT & BELLINGHAM, MASH.

# **MUTRIE & SON'S** SHOE STOCK

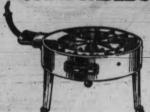
**MUST BE SOLD OUT BELOW COST** 

MAYNARD SELLING MUTRIE & SON'S STOCK AT 1223 DOUGLAS ST. PHONE 1232

WHERE MOST PEOPLE TRADE

Women's Canadian Club Garden Party At Butchart's Gardens, Wednesday, June 23

# **USE A TABLE STOVE OR GRILL**



with one or two plates for table cooking - just the thing for Summertime. Priced from

MOVING

When Moving

**Time Comes** 

Families will move from place to place, that's why we are in busi-ness. And when the time comes to nove you want the job done puckly, carefully, and economic-ulty. That's why we move so

PACIFIC

TRANSFER CO.

Phone 248-249

**Furniture** 

All Ready to Step Right In Terms Arranged

DINING-ROOM

Buffet, Oak Extension Table, Set
Solid Oak Chairs with rull leather
is, Consoleum Rus, Window Shade,
is and Curtains.

BEDROOM
dy's Triple Mirror Dressing Table,
nt's High Chiffonier with mirror
ick, Simmons Steel Bed to match,
able Woven Wire Spring, Felt Matsis, Cotton Sheets, Wool Blankets,
ispread. Feather Pillows. Figor
evring 5,0x10, Two Pair Pillow Cases,
rialna, Rod and Window Shade.

RITCHEN

Six-Hole Polished Top Steel Range with
water lacket, Floor Covering 5.0:10.6
water lacket, Floor Covering 5.0:10.6
curtains, Poles and Bhade, half deser
Teaspoons, half dozen Dessert Spoons
half dozen Telespoons, half dozer
Forks, half dozen Stainless Steel Knives
Nickel-Pisted Estile. two Auminum
Baucepans, Double Boiler, Stirring Spoon
two Fudding Dishes, Frypan, Colander
two Fudding Dishes, Frypan, Colander
Cake.-Wates, Mass. Reader, Plour Sitre
Potato Massler, Muffin Tin, Rolling Pin
Potato Massler, Muffin Tin, Rolling Pin

and up.

**HAWKINS & HAYWARD** 

# \$10.00 Reward

Bicycle taken from outside of Times Building on Wednesday, June 15, between 5.30 and 4.30 p.m. Phone 7636R1.

Drive Yourself Cars For Rent
osed or Open Models
PHONE \$21
Douglas and Humbe



BUCHAN SINGH Phone 2734 or 7119L



ALL GROCERS SELL IT Imported, roasted, ground and packed by The W. A. Jameson

Coffee Company of Victoria.

LET US HELP YOU

**DIGGON'S** 

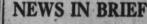
**PRODUCERS SAND & GRAVEL CO. LTD.** 

Sand and Gravel all purposes, graded and with fresh water
Largest Capacity in Canada

WOOD

ALES Per Cord Lond; C.O.D. SLOS Kindling LEMON, GONNASON CO. LTD. hone TI 3324 Government &

WEAK MEN



Reconstruction of the Saanich mu-nicipal offices at Royal Oak will be undertaken at once. The main office will be enlarged by removal of all in-terior walls, and elimination of smaller rooms at the rear of the building.

solos by Miss E. McKenzie and Master Bissenden; recitations by Meadames Garnett and Langley, while Miss Betty Clare gave a clever exhibition of toe dancing. Frank Merryfield entertained with his mystery tricks. Strawberries and cream were served, after which dancing was indulged in, and brought to a close a very enjoyable evening. Mrs. Tippett supplied the music for the dance.

SUTHERLAND WILL

J. B. GIBSON DIED IN YORKTON, SASK.



Lights Effectively Placed Piacing electric fixtures so that the illumination will be one hundred per cent. effective requires expert judgment. If you are not sure of youiself when it comes to the selection of modern fixtures permit us to offer our services. This is our business and we may be able to give you valuable advice. Our stock of fixtures is complete.

MURPHY ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 120 722 Yates Street

# INVADE AUSTRALIA

Fraser Valley Product to be Sold to Brewers in Southern Dominion

micropa. and none. The main office of the main office of the rear of the building.

The Sons and Daughters of six Coops will hold their annual memoral is service in the Harmony Hall on Aller of the Sons and Daughters of the Sons and Daughters of six Coops will hold their annual memoral is service in the Harmony Hall on Aller of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Pairfield Church of the Sons and Daughters of the Sons a

Children Keen to Participate in Jubilee Pageant

RLAND WILL

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# THE SCHOOLS

Commemorate your boys' and girls' SUCCESS AT SCHOOL and CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE by

they have been longing for.

A MASSEY BICYCLE MEANS A HEALTHFUL HOLIDAY

We Will Give Any Reasonable Terms.

**CANNON ADDRESS** ON RADIO TO-NIGHT

The address on "Quebeo's Contribution to Confederation" which will be delivered before the Laurier Club of Vancouver at a dinner in the Hotel Vancouver to night by the Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General of Canada and Acting Minister of Justice, will be broadcast over Radio Station CJOR.

The broadcasting of the dinner events will start at 8 o'clock and it is expected that Hon. Mr. Cannon's address will be on the air between 9 and 10 o'clock.

H. A. DAVIE LIMITED

# HOSPITAL'S DEBT VANISHES IN YEAR

Financial Statement Shows Sound State of Institution; **Directors Well Satisfied** 

THOUSANDS TREATED

Over 3.700 patients were given 64,194 days' treatment at the hospital
during the year, according to the report submitted by Dr. Pearse.

Miss A. F. Mitchell, who succeeded
Miss Jessie-Mackenzie as director of
nursing, was carrying on most capably,
the report said.

Appreciation was expressed for the
visits of His Excellency the GovernorGeneral and Lady Willingdon, who had
aubsequently presented their autographed portraits; Premier Bruce of
Australia; Hon. R. Randolph Bruce and
Miss Helen Mackenzie.



Add beauty to your life as well as your home:

THE man who owns and plays a piano adds beauty, inspiration and vivid happiness to his life that nothing else can equal. At the same time, too, he adds decorative delight to the appearance of his home.

Your life-your home-do they yield to you all the happiness they can and should? Is your home a constant source of fascination and entertainment for your

To-day a piano is so easy to own. The wonderful gift of playing it so easy to learn. We are authorities on both subjects; we can tell you much about both that will be of the utmost importance and interest to you. There is no obligation-just stop in at our showrooms and a principal of our company will gladly go over the whole matter with you.

ALL THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY FLETCHER BROS.

(Victoria Limited) 1110 Douglas Street

# Annual Summer Clearance Sale

Featuring High Class Gowns

25 Matrons' Afternoon Dresses, dark shades; Values to \$75. Sale Price .....\$29.50

Of Every Description

18 Matrons' Afternoon Dresses, small and large, navy and black. Reg. \$40. Sale ...... \$19.50

3 Only Chiffon Velvet Evening Cloaks. Reg. \$65.00. Sale Price .....\$32.50 2 Only Metal Cloth Gowns. Reg. value

\$165.00. Sale Price .......\$125.00 11 Only Imported Evening Gowns. Reg. value \$95.00. Sale Price ...... \$50.00 17 Only Imported

36 Light, dainty Afternoon Dresses; to clear at only . . . \$15

1 Only Metal Cloth Evening Cloak. Reg. value \$115.00. Sale Price .....\$67.50 10 Only Imported Evening Gowns. Values \$115.00 to \$150.00. Sale Price . . \$95.00 8 Only Imported Evening Gowns. Values up to \$100.00. Sale Price ......\$69.50

24 Only Imported Semi and Evening Gowns. Reg. \$30 to \$75. Sale Price, \$25

Madame W

Semi and Evening

Gowns. Reg. \$65, to \$80. Sale Price \$45

G. F. COOPER

Standard Furniture Co.

ARE CLOSED

CANADIAN MASSEY BICYCLE

1. p.m.—Van Sisters, tric; Charlotte De-Lovelace.
8 pm.—Lilyan May Challenser, contraito.
Mona Motor Oil Company's string quartette.
9-11 p.m.—Rathow hour.
KGO (384.4) Oakland, Cal.
4.5 p.m.—Ed Pitzpatrick and his Hotel
81. Pranciac concert orchestra.
8 p.m.N.B.C. programme.
9 p.m.—Rickety-Rackety Radio minstrels.
10 p.m.—1 a.m.—Wilt Ounsendorfer's Hotel Whiteomb band.
KWI (234.2) Tacoma, Wash.
6.15 p.m.—Bassball scores and sport news.
6.30 p.m.—Buddo programme.
9-10.30 p.m.—Studio programme.
9-10.30 p.m.—Studio programme.
9-10.30 p.m.—Studio programme.

o p.m.—Solile Heibronner's concert tric.
p.m.—Studio programme,
RGW (491) Pertiand, Ore.
p.m.—Dinner concert.
p.m.—N.B.C. programme,
p.m.—Dance music from the
KMitchell Les Angeles, Cal.
p.m.—Bob Bottger's Venetians

special and Clark Mulf, plantet, Accula in Spannia.

8 p.m. N.B.C. programme.
9 p.m. Virginia Flohri, soprano, slobert Rurd, tenor.
11 p.m. Fackard Radio Club.
11 p.m. Fackard Radio Club.
11 p.m. Fackard Radio Club.
12 p.m. Grey studio programme.
7,30-9.30 p.m. — Origine healing service
RFOA (447.5) Seattle, Wash.
4.30-5 p.m. Weather report.
6 p.m. Baseball scores and sport ne
RFRO (454.5) San Francisco, Cal.
5.30 p.m. Mac and his suns.
6.25 p.m. Mac and his suns.
6.25 p.m. — Continue trip.

6.36 p.m.—Cecilian trio.
6.36 p.m.—Cecilian trio.
6.36 p.m.—Studio programme.
7.30 p.m.—Studio programme.
7.30 p.m.—Studio Harkness' Mark Hoprins dance orchestra.
7.4 p.m.—Service hour.
7.5 p.m.—Service hour.
8.FON (241.8) Long Beach, Cal.
6.15 p.m.—Plasiy Wissly concert orches7.5 p.m.—Plasiy Wissly concert orches-

ra.
7 p.m.—Piggly Wiggly minstrels.
8 p.m.—Municipal band.
8 20 p.m.—Municipal band.
8 p.m.—Pacific Coast Club orchestra.
10 p.m.—Orsan recital, Dick Dickson.
11-12 p.m.—Pacific Coast Club orchestra.
KTAB (280.2) Oskland, Cal.
8-10 p.m.—Programme, under the direction
of Carl Anderson.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26 CFCT (475.9) Victoria, B.C. a.m.—Christ Church Cathedral

# SPEECH OF KING HERE ON JULY

Gigantic Radio Tie-in Will Enable Station CFCT to Transmit Talk From England

Arrangements are now being com-pleted by the British Columbia Tele-phone Company for a radio "tle-in" which will make it possible to broad-cast the speech made at Buckingham Palace by King George on July 1 in Victoria, it was announced from the

stations having also made plans to broadcast the speech.

The King's words will be carried across the Atlantic Ocean by beam wireless to Montreal and from there will be sent direct across the cor to this city. In a test last w

The British Columbia

m. —Baseball

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mare by the management of CFCT to make the broadcast of these features a real success.

mare by the management of CFCT to make the broadcast of these features a real success.

KGTT (206.8) San Francisco, Cal.

thurch.
7-8 p.m.—First M.E. Church.
8-10 p.m.—Studio programme.
KRE (248.6) Seattle, Wash.
11 a.m.-12.20 p.m.—First M.E. Church.
6 p.m.—Camlin Hotel orchestra.
7.45 p.m.—Twilight organ hour by Law
was Mischney.

BOTS.

KYA (200,1) San Francisce, Cal.

11 a.m.-12.30 p.m.—Services from
Central M.E. Church.
7.45-9 p.m.—Services from the Cet
M.E. Church.

10-11 p.m.—Organ recital, Roy R. Br

1 s.m. Services of Tenth Ave. Baptist Church.
7,45 p.m. Services, Tenth Ave. Baptist Church.
7,45 p.m. Services, Tenth Ave. Baptist Church.

Church services.

ROIN (319) Pertland, Ore.

5-7 p.m.—Dinner concert on the Heathman Hotel pipe owan.

7.59 p.m.—Services from First Church of Christ, Seientist.

9 p.m.—Concert of sacred and classical music.

Osspel Church.

KFI (463.5) Les Angeles, Cal.

10 a.m.—Church services.

5 p.m.—Bethel Temple Young Peopls.

6 p.m.—Cetavia Marz trio.

6.58 p.m.—Pather Ricard's sunsponsation of p.m.—Pather Ricard's sunsponsation of p.m.—Pather Ricard's p.m.—Packard classic hour.

7 p.m.—Packard classic hour.

9 p.m.—Na.C. programme.

10 p.m.—Billy Cox and his Packard Eight probestra.

ments.

11 a.m.—Sermon by Rov. Robert Freeman.
D.D., pastor.
6 p.m.—Tower chimes and announcementa.
7 p.m.—Organ recital by James H. Shearer.
7.30 p.m.—Sermon by Dr. Freeman.
KFRC (4543 San Francisco, Call
12 noon-1 p.m.—Pallat Pathers Old St.
Mary's Church.
5-6 p.m.—Tkilight recital.
5-5 p.m.—Stage, acreen and police reports.
8.30 p.m.—Hotel Mark Hopkins concert.
orchestra.

1867 DIAMOND JUBILEE SERIES



foresight, the Fathers of Confederation cannot have even imagined, sixty years ago, the world influence that their newmade country was destined to exert in the twentieth century.

Their chief concern was to keep the Provinces together, to preserve their integrity, to bind them, with tracks of steel and cords of understanding, into a great nation. But the effect of their accomplishment, of the unification and opening up of this vast territory, has been felt to the ends of the earth. The Canadian Pacific, at first a means of bridging the Continent, has spanned the world—and spanned it for Canadal

Its ships, laden with the silks, the spices, the fabrics of the Orient, transfer their cargoes to its trains, which race across the continent to reload their precious freight into fresh vessels bound for Great Britain or Europe under the same Company flag. In every port and commercial city of the world are to be found Canadian Pacific representatives seeking and obtaining business for Canada, to be handled by Canadian ships and trains.

The regular sailings of the ships are supplemented by those of cruising vessels carrying passengers on pleasure or education bent, and flying the House Flag in every quarter of the globe. This traffic enhances the trade of Canada, gives employment to more than 80,000 workers, consumes a huge volume of supplies, mainly of Canadian origin.

But more important even than this is the world outlook that it gives to the Canadian people, the influence that it gives to Canada in world affairs. Where the Canadian Pacific goes, there goes Canada, her men, her standards, her ideals.

CANADIAN. IT SPANS THE WORLD

Copyright, Canada, 1927.

16-11 a.m.—Instrumental quartette.
1-2 p.m.—I.B.S.A. San Francisco ardio
programme.
3-3 p.m.—I.B.S.A. praise service.
3-3 p.m.—I.B.S.A. praise service.
3-3 p.m.—International Blue Steudents
Association public lecture.
10-11 a.m.—Services of Pirmouth
10-11 a.m.—Services of Pirmouth
1-1 p.m.—Services of Pirmouth
7-5 p.m.—Sunday evening musical programme and Bible lecture of I.B.S.A.
3-3 p.m.—Services of Pirst Church of
Christ, Scientist.
9 p.m.—N.B.C. programme.
RGW (299.5) San Jese, Cal.
10.15 a.m.—12.30 p.m.—Services of
Birst Baptist Church.
7.30-3.30 p.m.—Church services.
KPO (293.5) San Francisco.
Cal.
10.45 a.m.—Weather forbeast and seneral
information.
2.45-4,30 p.m.—Baseball game.
6 p.m.—States Restaurant orchestra.
6.35 p.m.—Ye Towe Crier.
6.35 p.m.—Falce Hotel concert orchestra.
8.510 p.m.—Rudy Seiger's Pairmont Hotel concert orchestra.

KFWO (258.5) Avalen, Cal.
12.30-2 p.m.—Miss Hewitt's solden hour.

5 p.m.—Miss Hewitt's solden hour.
6 p.m.—Wrisley chimes.
6.30-7.30 p.m.—Hotel St. Catherine

10.25 a.m.-12 noon—Church services.
10.25 a.m.-12 noon—Church services.
7.30-9 p.m.—Church services.
9 p.m.—N.B.C. programme.
10-11 p.m.—Public service Little Symphony orohestra with Stephena Gaylord, actions.

10-11 p.m.—Public service Little Symphony orchestra with Stephena Gaylord, baritone.

KGEF (263) Les Asgeles, Cai.

10.48 am.-12.30 p.m.—Church services.
3-6 p.m.—Vesper service, First United Presbyterian Church.
7 p.m.—Trinity choir, musical programme.
8 p.m.—Bob Shuler's prelude questions and sermon.
9 p.m.—Old songs quartette.
10-10.30 p.m.—Pamily Alter service.

KFWE (261.2) Hells weed, Cai.
10-10.30 p.m.—Programme by Southern California Music Co.
9 p.m.—Studio programme.
10-11 p.m.—Mabel Leonard and Howard Stevenson's Rasting Review with Eunice, Wynn, soprano, and LeRoy Kulberg and his guilder, as solicies.

KVI (284.2) Tacoma (Wash.
11.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.—Glurch services.
7.30-5 p.m.—Church services.
7.30-5 p.m.—Church services.
2-10-11 a.m.—Radio Church of America.
Merica (267.7) San Francisce, Cai.
1-2 p.m.—Recital by Louis Donato and the Venetian trio; Geo. Hutchinson, violiniti, Max Reinbers, collist; Bassie Reinbers, planies.
7.30-9 p.m.—Services broadcast from the

COMPOSERS TRY TO **END SONG REPEATS** 

New York, June 25.—Frequent repetition of popular musical selections on the radio has brought the Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to the point of trying to prevent such

occurrence.

In order to accomplish its alm, the society has started a movement among the broadcasters to prevent such repetition not only for the good of the composers and publishers, but to maintain the good standing of broadcasters with the radio fans.

The reason, for the composers, is that excessive broadcasting of a new and popular piece quickly destroys the market for it in published and recorded form. For the broadcasters, it is that fans get sick and tired of a piece 2525 Cram

RADIO SUIT TO TEST

ADIO SUIT TO TEST

MAN'S OWN INITIALS

been using them for twenty years. He produces birth and baptism certificate to prove his name with the C.R.A. initials was given given to him at birth. It is a peculiar case, in which patent authorities are waiting to learn whether a man's name is his own.

1927

CHIEF JUSTICE OF

"Long before the public has had opportunity to purchase the rolls or phonograph records, or the music in sheet form, the composition has been plasted to death and the public is weary of even hearing it."

Mills therefore suggests that broadcasters adopt the plan of theatre managers, in permitting a song to be sung only once during their entire evening's programme. The team that reheares it first, gets it for its act. Others must substitute something else. This at least would eliminate repetition of one song by the same radio station. But it can't prevent a fan from happening to tune it in several times an evening, as he switches from one broadcaster to another.

Florence Nightingale Chapter—The Florence Nightingale Chapter—The Plorence Nightingale Chapter—The word in the composition of the regent, Mrs. P. J. Hall, 2525 Cranmore Road.

New York, June 25.—Radio has brought has brought about a long series of patent a long series of patents about a long series of patents at long the statuters and broadcasters. But none is more least the stempt to keep Charles Raymond Ablett of New York from unusual than the stempt to keep Charles Raymond Ablett of New York from unusual than the stempt to keep Charles Raymond Ablett of New York from unusual in that from using his own initials for the least twenty years in the manufacture.

This is all the more unusual in that Ablett has been using his initials for the last twenty years in the ma

# AT THE THEATRES

**COLUMBIA PICTURE** HAILED AS TRIUMPH BY FRENCH WRITERS

When "Michael Strogoff," the University-Film de France production of Jules Verne's melodrama, the current straction at the Columbia Theatre was irst shown in Paris it was halled as a riumph for France. Wrote one critic: We watched in astonishment this magnificent, incomparable film."

# DOMINION

"The Winning of **Barbara Worth**"

> By Harold Bell Wright With

RONALD COLMAN AND VILMA BLANKY

# COLISEUM

NIXON

"Fun on the Briny"

Bebe Daniels

"SENORITA"

# NEW SCREEN STAR IN LEADING ROLE AT

PLAYHOUSE THEATRE

Lawrence Gray is credited with "scoring" in Herbert Brenon's new of mystery. Ronald Colman, co-garamount production "The Telephone Girl," now at the Capitol Theatre along with his fellow featured players—Holbrook Blinn, Warner Baxter, Madge Bellamy and May Allison, Larry portrays Miss Bellamy's sweetheart. In addition to the picture attractions at the Capitol Theatre this week there are vaudeville attractions, they introduce the Harrison Twins, in a song dance and instrumental novetly presentation, the dancing Brownie and Max, the famous singing newsboy, and the Capitol orchestra. These attractions will appear twice to-night at 7 and 910 p.m. Don Alvarado is one of the screen's coming sensations.

This, shortly, is the opinion of Raoul Waish who directed "The Monkey Talks" the feature attraction at the Playhouse this week. The youthful Alvarado played the leading masculine role in this production and received high praise from the veteran director for his unusually stefting work.

Mr. Alvarado has been in motion pictures for several years but only recently have the young man's talents been "discovered." Previous to his being cast in the mystery narrative, Don played opposite Dolores Del Rio in a production for Fox Films.

In the screen version of Rene Fauchols's stage play Olive Borden appears in the principal role. Aside from Mr. Alvarado the cast includes Jane Winton, Jacquer Lerner, celebrated animal impersonator. Raymond Hitchcock, Malcolm Waite and August Tollaire.

### LOUISE FAZENDA AT VARIETY SCOFFS AT FEAR OF UGLINESS

# PLAYHOUSE





# JULES VERNE'S MIGHTY

VARIETY

Louise Fazenda

'Finger Prints"

Nights 25c—Children 10c MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30

'Michael Strogoff'

Starring
IVAN MOSKINE
With Cast of 6,000 News Comedy Orchestral Organ Evenings, 20c, 25c; Matiness, 15c Children, 10c

COLUMBIA

Coming Next Week
Lon Chaney in "Tell It to the

CAPITOL

MADGE BELLAMY

"THE TELEPHONE GIRL"

THE STAGE TWICE TO-NIGHT AT 7 and 9.10

THE HARRISON TWINS
Offer a Harmony Singing.
Dancing and Instrumental
Specialty
Capital Cancer Opposite
Tivoli, Sydney)

Howard Le Roy's

KUTE KIDS REVUED

ONE WEEK-JUNE 27 TO JULY 2

bevy of the world's biggest little stars. Clever dancing—songs—beautiful costumes—splendid music. Every evening at 8.30 and special Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2.30 for children.

KLEVER KOMICAL KIDDIES

ig day Canning and Babs Walker with a

FEATURED PLAYERS AIR OF MYSTERY IN "TELEPHONE GIRL" SURROUNDS ACTOR AT CAPITOL THEATRE IN DOMINION STORY

### Agnes Ayres is **Granted Divorce**

Lof Angeles, June 25—Agnes Ayres, motion picture actress, was granted a divorce here yesterday from 8. Manuel Reachl, whom she charged with desertion. Five witnesses summoned by the actress testified in support of her charges that Reachl was jealous and domineering. They were married July 13, 1924, and separated in May, 1926.

# **MUSICAL NOTES**

That remarkable Yorkshire comedian, Dick Henderson, a rare favorite in the Colonies and the United States, is now in Sydney, Australia, where he recently scored a tremendous success at the Tivoli. It will be two years before he again returns to London.

The progress of music in our public schools during the past few years has been astonishing. One wonders what will be accomplished at the end of the next decade. It is through our children that the nation is destined to carry forward the great art of music. Its growth must depend upon our young people, who to-day more than ever take to their homes a greater and more genuine sense of an appreciation of the art, thus exerting a supreme influence upon their parents, and others with whom they come into close contact. Never before has music occupied and become a part of people's lives as at the present moment.

Pierre Key, in his book, "Key to

Present Youngalf With a Worth-While

SUIT

G. H. REDMAN

We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price

now on sale in 620 Canada.35c for 20

One of the world's great cigarettes over two billion smoked per month

# Chesterfield



lish composers, lived in 1658 to 1695.

Holland is only now completing a special and wonderful opera season, while Vienna is enjoying a most enjoyable success with operates.

The Paris opera never closes. Even through the hot weather operatic performances are given. The grand opera season at Covent Garden will conclude next week.

The first Royal Academy of Music, five pictures in cils of native wild London, was founded in 1720, with

KUTE KIDS' REVUE AT CRYSTAL GARDEN



A TROUPE OF TALENTED JUVENILE DANCERS

During the last three years the "Kute Kids Revue" has scored huge successee on the important vaudeville circuits of Canada and the United States. These clever juvenile artists come to the Crystal Garden for an entire week commencing Monday, June 27, and will present an entirely new programme of Broadway's latest songs and dance hits. Joy Canning and Babs Walker are notable members of the Kute Kids Revue. Both have traveled extensively and everywhere their exceptionally clever talent has been recognized.

# Smith, Davidson & Wright Limited

The Pioneer Manufacturing **Stationers** 

On the Canadian Pacific Coast

For 20 years we have been caring for the paper needs of this territory

EVERYTHING IN PAPER

**VANCOUVER VICTORIA** 

# DANCE You can dance every The seven-piece dance orchestra at the Crystal

ADMISSION

Garden is considered one of the finest in Western Canada.



SWIM

Warm sea water bathpure enough to drink,' Buy books of ten coupons-\$3.50. Bring your own suit and towel. and swim for ..... 35¢

CRYSTAL GARDEN





Appropriate Service at Centennial Church Sunday

Morning

Centennial Church is presenting a strong programme for Sunday. The morning is a special service in commemoration of the Jubilee of Confederation. The subject is "The Message of The Bells." Several recitations will be given and special music rendered.

SERVICES AT ST.

There will be Holy Communion at St. John's Church on Sunday School will assemble in the schoolroom at 10 o'clock.

The Ven. Archdeacon Laycock is to be the preacher at the morning service in St. John's and Rev. M. W. J. Bruce at the evening service.

The Rector. Rev. F. A. P. Chadwich is to be the preacher at a special Masonic service on Sunday afternoon at Ladysmith.

The evening subject will be, "Getting Control of the Nation." The pastor will be in charge of both services, and will speak. The choir will produce the musical programme. The

Weekly Sunday School Lesson "

### PETER'S LIFE AND WORK



By WM E. GILROY, D.D.

Peter, from almost every point of view, is a figure of ourfailing interest. As a man one is attracted to him because of his impetuous and passionate ways. He was a leader of men, fearless, and foremost, always equal to every emergency but not always quite achieving the part that he attempted so that the periods of passion and impetuosity were closely related to periods of discouragement and failure.

Jesus understood Peter a great deal better than he \_understood himself.

Jesus knew his strength, but he knew also Peter's great weakness even where Peter was hardly conscious of his own short-comings. It was the saving of Peter that Jesus understood him and that Jesus loved him and was patient with him.

PETER AS A CHRISTIAN

As a Christian Peter is fully as interesting as in his basal human character. Even when his life had become sanctified by Christian faithwead-puspose, he revelation and the housetop hereminds God that he has never eaten enything common or unclean, and in his wakening hours he needs the distinct rebuike and inspiration of the watering common or unclean, and in his wakening hours he needs the distinct rebuike and impriration of the vision to induce him to be Christike and brotherly toward Gentile converts to the Christian way.

His impulsive strength made him a power on the day of Pentecoat as his preaching convinced men and women and brought many into the Christike and brotherly toward Gentile converts to the Christian convinced men and women and brought many into the Christike and brotherly toward Gentile converts to the Christian convinced men and women and brought many into the Christike and brotherly toward Gentile converts to the Christian convinced men and women and brought of the Christike and brotherly toward Gentile converts to the Christian faith, Paul was, sparently, much more successful in the need of Christian faith, Paul was, sparently, much more successful in the need of Christian faith, Paul was, sparently, much more currently and the cartering of the car

Spires Whose Silent Finger Points to Heaven

# The United Church of Canada Invites You to the Special Confederation Anniversary Services

The United Church of Canada Invites You to the Special Confederation Annuversary Services

In Discord, the United Church server of this church is its programme of resigning control of the Confederation of the Confederat

1.200. The popular pastor is the Rev. W. M. Scott.

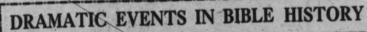
James Ray United Church, situated by itself, becomes the centre of many cutractions. The Sunday school is among the best in effeciency and the forum activities are helpful to all concerned. This work was commenced about 1889 and has now a membership of 200. A special feature on activities. Rev. T. Keyworth is the energetic pastor.

BIBLE TEST

The Death of Peter

(Quarterly Review of the International Sunday School Lesson)

By Harlowe R. Hoyt and Walter Scott







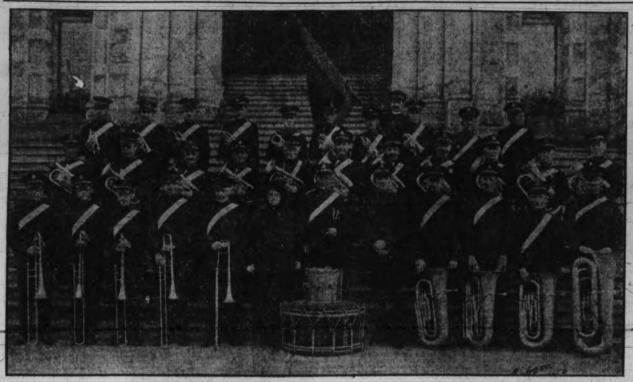








SALVATION ARMY CITADEL BAND



# PUBLIC OPINION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Prof. Soward Deplores Canada's Apathy; Only 4,000 in League Society in Dominion

That in Canada there were only 4,000 people with sufficient interist and Hungary, to show what a big part the league had played in stabilization of Austica European affairs.

In January this year, the teague with league and from the league of the league of samilar control. The freedom of the Saar Valley from French military described by the speaker as the removal of another sore spot in European affairs.

OF BENEFIT TO WOBLD

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OF BENEFIT TO WOBLD

The relative the league and statics of the league and thungary, to show what a big part the league had played of similar control. The freedom of the Saar Valley from French military described by the speaker as the removal of another sore spot in European affairs.

OF BENEFIT TO WOBLD

The relative the league and the allowed of another sore spot in European affairs.

OF BENEFIT

world conditions tried to find out what was wrong with business and agriculture, continued the professor.

The various countries each sent their

TO NOTE ON DV ablest experts, and the 250 experts unanimously agreed that the time had

westing. The meeting was held in the First Bayetic Check, with New Justice High State of the Language of the World.

Merchallips in the chair.

British Columbia, recited some of the service man and now of the Department of History at the University of British Columbia, recited some of the chair-ment of History at the University of British Columbia, recited some of the chair-ment of History at the University of British Columbia, recited some of the chair-ment of History at the University of Section Another was the achievement of the Leaguage of National Section and the University of British Columbia, recited some of the Chair-ment of History at the Chair-ment of History at the Chair-ment of History of World and the Michael Chair of Chair of the Chair-ment of the Chair of the Chair

Several Measures to be Decided by Terminal City Electors To-morrow

Vancouver, June 25.—Three plebiscites and eight money by-laws are be-

ST. JOHN'S, Quadra Street. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Sunday School. 11 o'clock, Morning Prayer, Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Layock, 130 o'clock, Evensors, 141, 130 to 7.30 by Mr. G. J. Burnett, Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, M.A., Rector.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. Matins and sermon, 11 o'clock; preacher, The Ven. G. F. Davidson. Evensors and sermon, 7.30 o'clock; preacher, The Ven. G. F. Davidson. School: Senior School, 151 a.m. Very Rev. C. S. Quainton, D. Dean and Rector.

CT. PAUL'S R.N. STATION AND GAR-RISCON CHURCH, Servinces, 10 o'clock. The Pastor will preach Prayer C. S. Quainton, D. D. Dean and Rector.

CT. PAUL'S R.N. STATION AND GAR-RISCON CHURCH, Servinces, 10 o'clock. The Pastor will preach Prayer C. S. Quainton, D. D. Dean and Rector.

CT. PAUL'S R.N. STATION AND GAR-RISCON CHURCH, Servinces, 10 o'clock. The Pastor will preach Prayer Communion; 10.30, Matins and sermon. 7 o'clock. Evensous and sermon. Prederic C. Chapman, B.A., Chaplain and Rector.

SPIRITUAL

ANNUAL ST. BARNABA'S CHURCH, Cook and Caledonia. Car No. 3. Holy Eucharist, 8 and 11 a.m. (suns). Evensons, 7.30 colock.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH HALL, Ryan and St. ALBAN'S CHURCH HALL, Ryan and St. Belmont. Communion, 8 a.m., Children's service, 2.30, Matins and Communion, 10 colock. Evensons, 7 o'clock. Preacher, 10 colock. Evensons, 7 o'clock. Preacher, 10 colock. Evensons, 7 o'clock. Preacher, 10 colock. Evensons, 8 a.m.; Mains and sermon, 11 o'clock: children's service, 3 p.m.; Evensons and sermon, 7.30 o'clock. Preacher, 12 colock. Preacher, 13 colock: children's service, 3 p.m.; Evensons and sermon, 7.30 colock. Preacher, 13 colock: Children's service, 3 p.m.; Evensons and sermon, 7.30 colock. Preacher, 14 colock: children's service, 2.30 p.m. SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

BAPTIST

THEOSOPHY

VICTORIA INDEPENDENT THEOSOPHI
Is am: public worship: 7.30, popular onehour service. Hearty sinsing. Everybody

Theosophical Teachings. All velcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

TIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENII am, and 7.30 pm. Subject for Sunday.
"Christian Science." Testimonial meeting, Wednesday, 8 pm. Reading Room and Lending Library, 612 Sayward Building, dally, except Sunday, 10 to 5; Wednesday, 10 to 7. Visitors are welcome to the services and to the reading rooms.

CECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIEND. TIST, 739 Courtney Street, Sciences, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Testimonial meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Subject for tomorrow: "Christian Science." Sunday School, 550 a.m., Primary, 11 a.m. All welcome to the services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Testimonial meeting, Wednesday, 12 m. Testimonial meeting, Wednesday, 13 m. Testimonial mee

\$1.135,000.

The amount of the by-laws for a city hall on the Central School at is \$1,000,000, and for the temporary building at Pender and Main Streets, \$250,-00.

OO.

Persons entitled to vote for Mayor, ratepayers of tenants, are casting ballots on the plebiscite to decide whether a road shall be constructed through. Stanley Park for the proposed Lions' Gate Bridge.

MUNICIPAL UNION

Ratepayers of South Vancouver also are voting on the amalgamation question to-day. The plebiscite in that

7.30 p.m.—"AM I THE MASTER OF MY FATE?"

Anthem—"Thy Will Be Done" Maunder Solo—"I Will Cling to Thy Cross"

Bennard

Mr. James Dinsmore Midweek Meeting, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

. . . . . .

Dr. Davies' Subjects at City Temple-

"Everybody's Doing It"

"The B.C. Liquor Mess"

"The End of the World, What Does It Mean?"

In the
CHRISTADELPHIAN BALL
1105 Wharf Street, Off Fort Street
No Collection Come—You Are Welco

city-providing for union of the city. city—providing for union of the city.
Point Grey and South Vancouver.
The Central School site transfer
plebiseite provides for acquisition by
the city from the school board of that
property for use as City Hall site.
The bridge road plebiseite provides
for construction of a road through
Stanley Park to give access to and from
the proposed Lions' Gate Bridge.

Fourth concert will be given by the nunicipal Band at Beacon Hill Fark, unday, June 26, commencing at 3 m. The programme is as follows: farch—"The Vanished Army". Alford election—"The Chocolate Soldier"

Butterfly" Bendix
(b) "In Lovers Lane" Pryor
Descriptive—"A Hunting Scene"

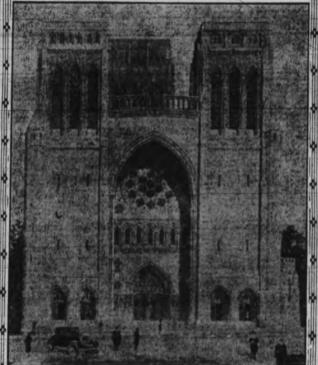
Omitted from last Sunday's program Rhapsody—"Slavonic" . . . Frieden

FROM HEAVEN To Whosever Will: The Holy Lord, the Lord Jesus, is coming very soon. Prepare IT IS TIME TO SSEK THE LORD

Rev. Dr. J.T. McCrossan

**Hictoria**'s New Cathedral

The Nave of Which Is Under Construction in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year



# \$100,000 Needed

To Complete the Nave and West Front.

Gifts, and subscriptions in regular payments, will be gratefully received from residents and visitors by the Hon. Treasurer (Sir Richard Lake, K.C.M.G.), Memorial Hall, Victoria, B.C.

UNITY CENTRE

speaker, MRS. GLASSFORD. Subject—"OUR DIVINE ORIGIN AND INNERITANCE" 7.30 p.m.—Subject—"HEALING OF THE BODY AND VICTORY OVER DEATH" Sunday School, II am. Superintendent, H. Fratt
Tuesday, 3 p.m.—Rest and Healing: Thursday, 8 p.m.—Study Class; Friday,
3 p.m.—Rest and Healing: Thursday, 8 p.m.—Study Class; Friday,
3 p.m.—Healing Hour, Friday, 8 p.m.—Study Class; Club
Neon, Reconcrite Brace, Superintender, Resding Room Open
10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

# "People | Have Met" -A LECTURE-

By The Ven. G. F. DAVIDSON, Archdeacon of Regina Christ Church Cathedral Memorial Hall

MONDAY, JUNE 27, AT 8.15 p.m. on, 25¢—in Aid of Summer School Funds. morial Hall, Fletcher Bros. and Litchfield's Lin

# United Church of Canada

Victoria West United Church

Cerner of MePhersen and Fullerton Streets. REV. W. M. SCOTT, Minister 11 a.m.—PATRIOTIC SERVICE
Children of Church School Taking Part.
The Kingship of Jesus.
The Service School Taking Part.
The Kingship of Jesus.
Kinthem by Choir
Selo, Mr. Geo. Guy, Tenor
Bolo, Miss Marearet McDonald, Soprano
These Will be the Last Services, Conducted by Rev. W. M. Scott as Minister of This Church

OAK BAY UNITED CHURCH

Corner Granite and Mitchell Streets Rev. William Guy, B.A., B.D., Minist School Sessions-Hampshire Road, 9.45 a.m.; Granite Street, 10 a.m. and Beginners, 11 a.m.

11 o'Clock-Morning Worship-Communion Service-Devotional Thought"HE MADE HIMSELF OF NO REPUTATION" 7.30 o'Clock—Evening Worship—Meditations Among the Trees of the Bible—
"THE HARP ON THE WILLOW"
Congregational National Jubilee Service, 11 a.m., Sunday, July 3. You Will be Welcome at All Services of This Church

FAIRFIELD UNITED CHURCH

"JUDAS"—Children's Story—"THE SHADOW" DIAMOND JUBILEE SERVICE

HON. MR. JUSTICE M. A. MACDONALD

Anthem Sent Oct.

Anthem The Radiant Morn"
The Choir Will be Augmented to Forty Voices
This Service is Under the Auspices of the Fairfield Service Club, Who Invites the Public to Atland

First United Church

Minister

Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A., D.D. 21 SUNDAY SCHOOL

9.45 a.m.—Intermediates and Seniors
11 a.m.—Beginners, Primaries and Juniors

CHURCH SERVICES

11 a.m and 7.30 p.m.

11 a.m.—Communion Service

Morning Anthem—There is a Green Hill"

Evening Solo—Come Unio Me"

Evening Solo—Come Unio Me"

DR. WILSON WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES

CENTENNIAL UNITED CHURCH

Gorge Road, near Government Street
PATRIOTIC DAY SERVICE NO. 1 DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONFEDERATION
11 a.m.—THE MESSAGE OF THE BELLS
MUSIC, Address and Recitations
7.30 p.m.—"GETTING CONTROL OF THE NATION"
One of Our Great Days
J. P. WESTMAN, Pastor
Read Page 39 Confederation Section of This Issue

**Metropolitan United Church** 

"THE MESSAGE OF THE LORD'S SUPPER" Anthem—'There is a Green Hill' ... (Sacrament of the Lord's Supper)

"THE COMING EVANGELISM," Dr. Sipprell

other—"O How Amiable"
ass Solo—"The Lord Shall Wipe Away All Tears"
Mr. F. Wright WELCOME TO YOU!

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

REV. W. LESLIE CLAY, D.D., Minister
9.45 o'clock—SABBATH SCHOOL
11 o'clock—MORNING SERVICE
"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"

A hearty and cordial invitation is extended to all to come and join in these services

# CHESLEY

**NEW THOUGHT TEMPLE** 

on Sunday.

11 a.m.—"Express the Christ in You."

7.30 p.m.—"Joy, Power and Limitiess Abundance for Monday, 2.30 p.m.—Special Prayer—"Realization."

Monday, 8 p.m.—"The Hand of Providence."

Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.—Special Prayer—"Appreciation."

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—"What is Death."

Dr. Barton will speak on Wednesday at Re sure to hear these lectures.

All are welcome—Freewill offering

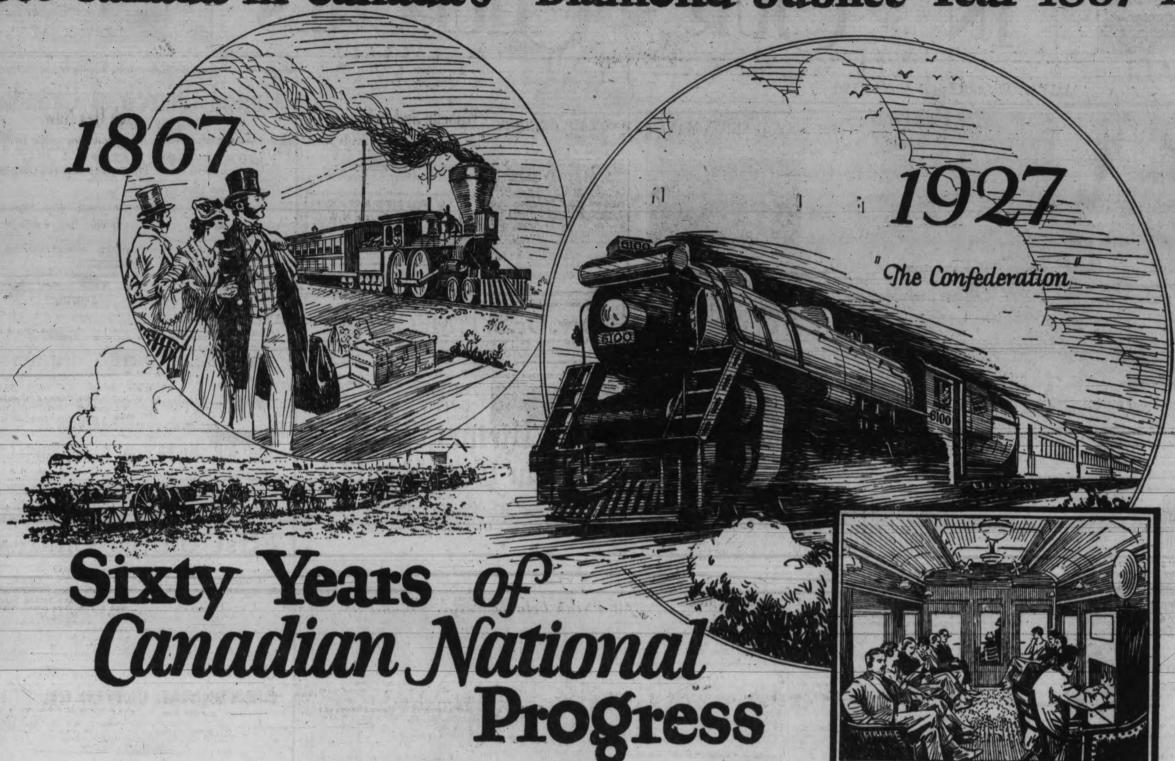
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

11 a.m.-"THE BOMANCE OF THE COL Preacher, REV. ADA TONKIN

"TREES OF RIGHTEOUSNESS"

Sunday, 7.30 p.m., at

See Canada in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year 1867-1927



N 1860, the Grand Trunk Railway, now a part of the Canadian National Railways, comprised 872 miles of track. Today, Canadian National embraces 22,548 miles of line, the largest railway system in America, touching every important Canadian City; fleets of steamships that carry Canada's ensign and products to every quarter of the globe; Dominion-wide express, and telegraph services; a chain of distinguished city hotels; resort hotels and bungalow camps, and an Industrial Department to foster the location and development of new industry.

The development of Canada and the Canadian National Railways is interwoven closely. As one grew, so did the other, mutually dependent.

Before even the memorable year of Confederation, portions of the present-day Canadian National had attracted world-wide attention to themselves and to the then-struggling young country. The construction of the original Victoria Bridge for the Grand Trunk Railway and its opening by the Prince of Wales in 1860, focussed the eyes of Nations on Canada as perhaps no preceding event had ever done.

Canada, being a land of vast distances, the railway was seen to be the key to her future expansion and prosperity. Indeed, the Grand Trunk Railway had long been the dominating factor in Canada's growth to date. It had opened up the then known parts of Ontario and Quebec to settlement and had tapped the country's resources from the International Boundary at Sarnia to Riviere du Loup.

In Confederation year, the dependence of national growth upon rail communication became even more strikingly evident, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway being insisted upon by the Maritime Provinces as a condition of entry into the Dominion.

Thus, within a single decade, Canadian National was linked with two of the greatest events in Canada's history, and helped make Confederation an accomplished fact.

Since then, Canada and the Canadian National have developed hand in hand. Mile upon mile of new track was laid in Quebec and Ontario; new towns and industries sprang into being,

Chalcan Laurier;

Ottawa

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

new lands were opened to cultivation. The sister country to our South was brought into intimate communication with us, commerce was stimulated, capital attracted, immigration fostered.

Then the West called and the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways opened up vast areas of fertile prairie to the settler; rich Pacific timber and mineral lands were made to yield their wealth; scenic wonderlands were made accessible and a new route afforded to Canada's Pacific Coast. The Transcontinental Railway, from Winnipeg to Quebec, connected this great west with the eastern provinces.

Wherever it was needed, the railway appeared, a typical modern instance being that of the Rouyn Mining District the development of which is made possibe by Canadian National service.

### CANADA'S FINEST RESORTS

Whatever your vacation preference, you will find it served by Canadian National, whose lines reach Canada's finest mountain, seaside and lakeland resorts. Among them are — Jasper National Park, 5,300 square miles of rugged Canadian Rocky Mountain splendour; the flower-decked Pacific Coast; Minaki the beautiful, on the Winnipeg River; the Highlands of Ontario; the Laurentian Mountains and the Lower-St. Lawrence in quaint-old French-Quebec; and the seaside and woodland havens of the Maritime Provinces.

### HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

Seasoned travellers are enthusiastic over Canadian National hote! service. Whether at a resort or camp, or at one of the all-year hotels, they find their every need anticipated and efficiently catered to in an environment of gratifying, yet unostentatious comfort and luxury.

### RESORT HOTELS sper Park Lodge, Jasper National P

|   | Minaki Lodge Minaki.           | Ont. |
|---|--------------------------------|------|
|   | Pictou Lodge                   | N.S. |
|   | Nipigon Lodge Orient Bay,      | Ont. |
|   | Highland Inn Algonquin Park,   | Ont. |
| - | Nominigan Camp Algonquin Park, | Ont. |
|   | Camp Minnesing Algonquin Park, | Ont. |

### ALL-YEAR HOTELS

| Chateau Laurier Ottawa,  | Ont.  |
|--|-------|
| Prince Arthur Port Arthur  | Ont.  |
| The Fort Garry Winnipeg.   | Man.  |
| Prince Edward Brandon,   | Man.  |
| The Macdonald Edmonton,  | Alta. |
| and the state of t | ***** |



The Canadian National Industrial Department has taken a leading part in placing the facts as to industrial opportunities in Canada before prospective entrants and in inducing and helping them to Iocate and prosper here. Canada, with its cheap and plentiful power, desirable sites and stable labour conditions, affords unique opportunities for industrial location and growth. The expanding domestic market is supplemented by tariff preferences which throw the whole of the British Empire open to Canadian-made merchandise.

### CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIP'S

Palatial passenger steamers ply the Pacific Coast from Vancouver and Prince Rupert to Alaska and Queen Charlotte Islands. The Canada-British West Indies passenger and freight service implements the Canada-British West Indies trade treaty, and has been largely augmented as a result of this arrangement. Trade and traffic between Canada and the Islands is growing rapidly—another instance of the close relationship between the Dominion and her rallways. World-wide freight service is operated by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine in conjunction with Canadian National Railways.

sper Park Lodge;

# CANADIAN NATIONAL

The Largest Railway System in America

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1927

### TIMES SPORTING NEWS BASEBALL, BOXING GOLF, FOOTBALL

### Playing of Helen **Wills and English** Schoolgirl Feature

Betty Nuthall Enters Quarter Finals in Singles by 6-3, 6-3 Win Over Mrs. J. Hill

Tilden and Hunter Are First Pair to Reach Quarter Finals in Men's Doubles

the phenomenal racquet ability of young English girl, Miss Betty Nut-l, there is much to interest the

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the former alifornia girl, appears to be the only oman who wears dresses with sleeves in the courts. She always exchanges a ew words and amiles with her opponing when changing from one side of the court to the other, and one-gets he impression that she really enjoya laying.

Miss Wills, while she undoubtedly akes keen enjoyment out of the game, arely smiles on the courts. She played gainst Miss Bennett of England, yespectay, in her usual business-like manier, winning 7-5, 6-3.

With most of the others, tennis ppears to be a serious affair.
Mrs. Godfree defeated her fellow ountry woman, Miss Evelyn Colyer, -3, 6-2. Mrs. Godfree, the former litty McKane, won the Wimbledon hampionship last year.

# **Kingston Club Will** Be Scene of Junior **Clay Court Matches**

CROSBY BLADE



### Rickard Hopes to Stage Championship **Event** in September

New York. June 25.—Tex Rickard hopes to hold the world heavyweight championship battle between Gene Tunney and the winner of the Jack Dempeey-Jack Sharkey bout in New York in September, but he has not made up his mind.

The financial aspect of the case has Rickard baffled for the moment, despite his contention that a \$1,500,000 gate, the highest possible at the Yankee Stadium under the maximum seat price of \$27.50 allowed in New York. still would allow him a profit on the fray. Yesterday Rickard appeared before the state athletic commission seeking the Fight to charge \$27.50 for top price seats at the Dempey-Sharkey bout. The commission granted his request with the west.

# **Foul Gives Ebber** Victory Over Foley **After Splendid Fight**

Referee Awarded Fight to Ontario Boy in Seventh on a Low Blow to the Groin

featherweights trading punches merrily in the seventh, Bobby bounced
plumb into a left uppercut which was
intended for his tummy but which
aught him in the groin. The fight
ended then and there, Referee Gil Martin immediately waving the Vancouver
boy to his corner and awarding the
fight to the Ontario scrapper.

It was an unfortunate ending to a

It was an unfortunate ending to a

It was an unfortunate ending to good scrap. Both boys were tolit wallantly and had just brought this crowd to its feet by a savage to to-toe punching bee in the sixth at were stepping right on it when Folthrew the punch which cost him tight. The local boy is fast nearth his one hundredth battle, and it is tiffirst time he has lost on a foul—amp proof that a low blow was unintertional.

A FAST CLIP

The battlers opened up at a fast clip considering the route and both showed plenty of speed and cleverness. Ebber's defensive was pretty, and he caught a flock of punches on his arms and elbows. Both showed a lightning straight left and Ebber crossed occasionally with a right, which proved his most damaging blow. Honors were even in the first two rounds, but Foley took the third when he floored Ebber with a short left hook to the jaw. Ebber bounced up without taking a count.

The fourth and fifth were even, but Ebber took a shade in the sixth, when he opened up with everything he had. Foley met him with a siashing attack and they battled like two ferriers. They both took punishment and came in for more. Ebber was evidently out to win early, but Foley fought cleverely, avoiding anything with a tag on it. Then came the seventh with the impromptu ending.

Foley weighed 12334 pounds and Ebber 12434. A re-match at the earliest possible date looked like the medicine.

HOLLIDAY WINS

It took Harvey Holliday five rounds to convince George Ishii that there are more comfortable places than the squared circle. The Japanese, by a Chicago C

### Paris Racing Season Will Close To-morrow

# St. Louis Cards In Thrilling Drive For Leadership

Took Game From Cincinnati Yesterday While Pirates Lost Out to Chicago

Athletics and New York Rest For Important Games Today; Washington Win

| ng  | trouble downing the Bay Sta  | ter | 5 5-3 |     |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
|     | NATIONAL LEAGU               |     |       |     |
| -90 | 'At Philadelphia-            |     |       |     |
| nd  | First game—                  | R.  | H.    | E.  |
| ey  | New York                     |     |       |     |
| he  | Philadelphia                 | 3   | 10    | .0  |
| ng  | Batteries - Henry and        | Dev | orm   | er: |
| he  | Kaufman, Alrich and Jonna    |     |       | -36 |
| le  |                              | R.  | H.    | E.  |
| 1-  | New York                     | 5   |       |     |
| -   | Philadelphia                 | 6   | 8     |     |
| - 1 | Batteries-Grimes, Songer     |     |       |     |
| p   | lor; Ferguson, Scott, Willow |     |       |     |
| d   | Wilson.                      |     |       |     |
| 'B  | At Brooklyn-                 | R.  | H.    | E.  |
| a   | Boston                       |     |       |     |
| -   |                              | -   | 100   | -   |

COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco, June 25.—The Seals, evened up the series with the Missions yesterday, winning 15-11 in a free-hitting contest that brought out nine two-baggers and two homers. The Missions railied in the last frame, putting over three counters, but it was not sufficien to overcome the lead established by their rivals.

R. H. E.

Missions R. H. E. Gets Unanimous Decision

Missions 11 15 5
San Francisco 15 15 3
Batteries — Pillette, Christian and Whitey: Mails and McCrea.

Gets Unanimous Decision
Over T. Canzoneri; Rernandez Knocks Out Goldetoin

Los Angeles, June 25.—Five runs in the ninth inning enabled the Hollywood Stars to defeat Los Angeles here yesterday, 9-4, in the fourth game of the series. The victory gave the Stars a 3-1 edge. Hulvey was accorded ragged support by his mates, whose errors showed the Angels to score there of their runs.

R. H. E.

# LOCAL SHOTS MAKE REMARKABLE SCORES





At a recent shoot of the Victoria Gun Club, held at their Colwood traps, Doug. McGary, local trap-shooting star, hung up a new record for Vancouver Island, when he broke 117 consecutive clay pigeons. This is a most splendid feat and far outclasses any previous record made on the Island. Johnny Wenger was the winner of the Vancouver Island championship

# A. C. Falk To Meet

Be Decided Over 36 Holes at Colwood To-day

Second Flight McIntosh won from Barrett.

Third Flight

# **Taylor Retains Bantam Crown By Decisive Victory**

with the score of thirty-eight targets out of a possible forty in the doubles. He broke eighteen pairs without a miss.

Recently the club was visited by Charles Snell, of Vancouver, representative of the Dominion Cartridge Company of Canada, who paid high compliments to the local shooters.

### All Think Colwood Course Could Not Be Improved Upon

What golfers from the United states say about the course of the colwood Golf and Country Club:

Ruddy Wilhelm: "Well, it's so much better than anything I know of in this neck of the woods that I don't know what to say. As a matter of fact, it's perfect. But, mind you, you must hit every shot to get a score. There's no drubbing along in the hope of picking up a shot."

Bon Stein: "Let me tell The ictoria Times that this course is a peach." But, to be serious, want to say, as Dr. Willing lso had said, that it is the best est of golf that we of the actific Northwest have had to ate."

The Moe Boys, brothers: "We have had a wonderful time and your course is perfect—and that's not maybe."

Walter Pursey, open champion of the Pacific Northwest, had the following to say about Colwood; "Your course—and you know that I have played on many in the Old World—is in perfect condition, and incidentally, puts you on your mettle."

Basis June 25 The Part rading season will reach its grand finale to-morrow with the running of the Grand First at Longchamps. This race, which carries stakes of 600,000 francs pius entry fees to the winner which may amount to 200,000 francs more, is the concluding event of "La Grande Semaine," the great week, which concludes the racing season here.

Mon Talisman, the unbeaten three-year-old, belonging to Martinez de Hoz of Argentina, is much fancied to twin the Grand First, but it is remarked that conditions have favored outsiders in the race for the past three years the reach of the racing season here.

There are eighteen probable starters, including four or five fillies.

The only American-owned entry is Ogden Mills Ludgnan. Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be evented and four in the event and four in the event of the radius of the order of the final will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be event and four in the eight and four in the event of the radius of the warps, the referse of the ring, in which Canada will be represented by 5ir Mortimer Davirs, Ily Accaling as Canada will be referred to the referse of the ring, in which Canada will be referred to the ring, in which Canada will be referred to the ring, in which Canada will be referred to the ring, in which Canada will be referred to the ring, in which Canada will be referred to the ring, in which canada will be referred to the ring, in which Canada w

# Wilhelm and Dolp Play Sensational Golf To Win Out

Two Portland Stars Meet Today in Final Match For P.N.W. Amateur Championship

Rudy Defeated Veteran Russell Smith Yesterday While Dolp Disposed of Roy Moe

ney enters its last day of play at Col-wood to-day. Yesterday Rudie Wil-helm defeated Russell Smith 4 and 3, while Frank Dolp was administering a 5 and 3 beating to Roy Moe. The pre-

MOE TAKES LEAD

MOE TAKES LEAD

Moe went into the lead at the start, but Dolp squared matters at the fifth and won three more holes up to the fifteenth, where he sank a magnificent fifty-footer for the hole after being in the trap to the right of the green. Moe's play then improved, and he captured the next two holes, and it was only by holing another fine putt on the eighteenth that Frank retained his one-hole lead.

The four first holes in the afternoon were halved after each lad had falled to seize openings, and then Dolp put his brassie into the trees on the twenty-third, and lost the hole when he was forced to lose a stroke chipping out.

### Spencers Take First Place in Commercial **Ball League Standing**

### Two B.C. Ladies Meeting In Final For P.N.G.A. Title

The British Columbia ladies turned Hornsby .376.

FOURTH FLIGHT

Champlonship Flight
R. Wilhelm won from Russ Smith.
4 and 3.
F. Dolp won from Roy Moe, 5 and 3.

### Frisch Has Now **Passed Hornsby In Batting Averages**

Former Giant, Who Figured in Trade, Has Average

Barnhart Leads National With .418 While Schang Tops

Mrs. Hutchinson of Victoria Frisch, the erstwhile Giant who went Eliminates Mrs. Reed; Mrs.

Sweeny Wins

Sweeny Wins

Sweeny Wins

Substitution at trade for the favorite Rogers Hornsby, has finally passed Hornsby in the batting averages.

Figures compiled forday, including Figures compiled to-day, including Wednesday's games give Frisch .381 and

RITCHIE COMING BACK

# DEMPSEY CERTAIN TO COME BACK AGAIN

# Former Champ In Better Shape Than Ever Before

Has Rebuilt Strength and Endurance and His Snappy Punch Has Returned, Robert Edgren Says; Greatest Change in His Improved Mental Outlook; "Then Tunney" is Dempsey's Great Aim

By ROBERT EDGREN

It would be impossible for anyone to watch Jack Dempsey's training and believe that he won't fight again. I've noticed that Gene Tunney says Dempsey won't fight again. Jack Sharkey, who hasn't picked opponents yet, has his doubts and would naturally prefer to get a match with Tunney in September without meeting Dempsey in the meantime, but will fight again. I've yood boxer, good puncher, weighs 192 younds, well built and no fat on him. "Cocky and confident, aggressive, very yood boxer, good puncher, weighs 192 younds, well built and no fat on him." "Could he beat Tunney." I said.

"That sounds good to me." He said. "That sounds good to me." He said. "That sounds good to me." He said. "That sounds good to me." He said. "That sounds good to me." He said. "That sounds good to me." He said. "That sounds good to me." He s Gibson's management, and naturally JACK IS RIGHT

Was Tunney's team mate under Billy
Gibson's management, and naturally
hopes on Tunney's account that Dempsey is all through with fighting. Besides, Benny formed his opinion in New
York, three thousand miles from where
Dempsey has been working, so the
opinion is just a gurss at the best
He couldn't have written that if he
had visited Dempsey's mountain camp,
even for a day.

Dempsey never would have gone
through the two and a half months
of grueling work if he sasm't determined to try to get back the championship. Nobody trains as Dempsey
has been training, just for the fun of
it. He has trained harder than he
ever did before any fight—even the
championship at Toledo. He had to
do a lot of hard work before he began
boxing, because it was necessary for
him to build up his strength and endurance. The speed and punch began
to show when he had been working
for two or three weeks with the gloves.

PUNCH HAS RETURNED

The only fighter I've ever known to





### Good Pitching Is Important Factor In Winning Games

Record of Chicago White Sox Good Example; Similiar to Sox Team in 1906

Addition of One Star Player Often Supplies Necessary **Punch to Team** 

By BILLY EVANS

in the Spring at their Texas camp it was composed of a mightly discouraged lot of athletes, who didn't seem to care whether school kept on or not.

With the Mostil tragedy of a few weeks previous still haunting the memory of every player the morale of In several games I saw the White



Big Truck Plant at Pontiac Operating at Full Speed Manufacturing New Models

strucks for California was less than ten aburs on its cross country trip an order for a second trainload for California was received. This, in the opinion of V. G. Phillips, general sales manager, is the start of at least a half dozen such shipments to the West roast.

Dodge

A Six By Dodge Brothers

A Six for today and tomorrow! Heir to every-

thing good that yesterday knew-with refine-

A rugged, dependable Six that performs with

genuine brilliance. Fashioned to express great power, deep-seated comfort and low-swung

A brawny car, decoratively appointed.

Quiet and impressively smooth at all speeds. Thrillingly alert in traffic. Honestly built and

925 Yates Street

ASSOCIATE DEALERS
THOS. PITT LTD., Duncan NOEL METARLANE MOTORS, Nanaime PIDCOCK & MCKENZIE, Courtenay

ments that are tried, vital and better.

steadiness at high speed.

Distinguished.

honestly priced.

ROTHERS

Specially Adapted to Both City and Interurban Use; Fullvision Steel Body

In the new Erskine Six busine coupe, Studebaker has achieved a tri-imph in roominess. Not only is there a wealth of carrying space in the rea

There is more than ten cubic fee clent to provide storage room for a steamer trunk and several traveling

steamer trunk and several traveling bags. The ample dimensions also permit golf bags to be stored lengthwise or widthwise.

The Erskine business coupe is adapted both to city and interurban use. Its compact dimensions, speed and flexibility make it an ideal car for city traffic. It is easy to park, and with acceleration from five to twenty-five miles an hour in eight-and-one-half seconds, it flashes through traffic. Its easy riching results from a suring-base totalling more than four-fifths of the wheelbase. It is an exceptionally comfortable car, even when the full capacity of its sixty-mile-an-hour motor is used.

The business coupe is finished in Waukegan blue, with Blue Devil blue hood panel and trim. The interior is upholstered in serviceable genuine leather. Located just behind the driver's seat is a deep compartment for small parcels. This is in addition to the storage space under the rear deck. The full-vision steel body provides big car comfort and roominess for driver and passenger as a result of the stars and tragement of the full-vision steel body provides for driver and passenger as a result of the stars and tragement of the full-vision steel body provides for driver and passenger as a result of the stars and the magnific of the stars.

London is trying out the practice of essing up its traffic police with white eves, so they may be easily discerned night. The plan to dress them com-etely in white overalls has been dis-

FIVE YEARS' TOLL

# SPACE IS APPEAL Junk Yards Await

Much Space Could be Saved If Motorists Would Only Park the Right Way

# Boom in Old Cars

The one-ton truck with panel body manufactured by the Chevrolet Motor Company has attained a production of between 600 and 700 monthly. This output has been established as an average and will be stepped up as demand requires. The chassis is the one announced by the Chevrolet factory last [Fall.

TRUCK NUW
HAS LARGE OUTPUT
of population. Farmers, orchard stock breeders and poultry men reported to have awakened in quarter to the advantages offers this type of light truck in the cort of their several businesses becau

# **AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY**



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NASH, CHEVROLET AND

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# Drive the Chrysler "70"



# Discover for Yourself these Unmistakable Superiorities

DRIVING the finer Chrysler "70" is the sure way to learn the results of the constant progressiveness which maintains it as far ahead of its field today as when it first swept the country three years ago.

Speed of 70 miles and more an hour-with remarkable smoothness—the astonishing pick-up of 8 to 25 miles an hour in 7/4 seconds-and the economy of 16 miles to the gallon.

Finer, more exquisitely graceful bodies—finer more distinctive silhouette with military front

and cadet visor on closed cars— finer design with smaller wheels -greater luxury of comfortgreater riding ease-rich upholstery-greater perfection of appointment—more refinements in controls and lighting, with lock conveniently placed on dash—more attractive color har-monies, far in advance of cur-rent blendings.

Come in and discover these superiorities for yourself. Let us place a Chrysler "70" at your dis-posal for a real demonstration— you to drive and select the route. Phaeton \$2010; Sport Phaeton \$2130; Roadster \$2130; Brougham \$2205; Royal Coupe \$2230; Royal Sedan \$2305; Four Passenger Coupe \$2305; Cabriolet \$2530; Crown Sedan \$2590.

f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario (freigh only to be added). Above price include all taxes, bumpers front an



CHRYSLER GARAGE THOS. PLIMLEY LIMITED, 1025 Yates Street

THE CANADIAN-BUILT CHRYSLER FOR CANADIANS



A Six by Dodge Brothers! WHITE ARMS FOR COPS A. E. Humphries Motors Ltd.

The American Road Builders' Asso-ation reports that more than 100,000 ersons have been killed and 3,000,000 jured in highway accidents in the

At Average Speed of 42.7 Miles Per Hour Car Made 14.1 Miles Per Gallon

14.1 Miles Per Gallon

Indianapolis, Ind., June 25.—Saving of over 26 per cent in gasoline consumption by the New Paige Eight with four-speed transmission over the conventional three-speed equipped car was definitely established by two Paige Eight, stock cars which arrived at the showroom of George B. Rray, Ipc., local Paige distributors, from Detroit late one afternoon recently.

The two cars, identical in chassis and body, except for the transmission, and each carrying two passengers and a driver, made the 309.2 miles in 7 hours and 15 minutes, an average speed of 42.7 miles per hour. No attempt was made to establish a speed record, the test being solely one of economy at good touring speed. Detroit newspapermen, who were passengers on the trip, checked the test.

CARBURETORS SWITCHED

To give complete assurance that the transmission alone would be responsible for any difference that might be shown in gasoline consumption, the carburetors on the two cars were switched at the half-way post. Luggage was also transferred and the passengers changed cars, so that each carwould have met the same conditions at the finish line. Brakes, motors, carburetors and all were the same, the only difference between the two cars being in the transmissions and rear akles.

It was especially noticeable to the chesevers of the test that the three-basevers of t

axies.

It was especially noticeable to the observers of the test that the three-speed equipped car, which followed the four-speed job, did more coasting, thus eliminating any advantage to the Hi-Flex transmission in this regard.

At the average speed of 42.7 miles per hour, the car equipped with the three-speed transmission consumed 27% gallons of gasoline, or an average of 11.1 miles per gallon, which is regarded as unusually economical at this speed.

Surpassing this average, however

REMARKABLE SPEED

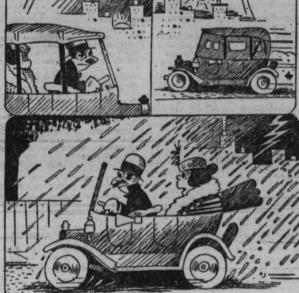
The new car is capable of remarkable speed. In its latest test at Detroit, it traveled a measured mile in 45.6 seconds, as easily as the ordinary car at from 35 to 45 miles peg hour. The high speed drive is direct, and in third speed the drive is through two pairs of internal gears, instead of through two pairs of external gears as in standard practice. Both third and fourth speed drives in the new transmission are obtained without using the counterheaft. A high-gear rear axie is used, the ratio being 3.69 to 1, rather than the usual 4.5 or 5 to 1.

Third gear is actually a high-speed drive, the new arrangement of gearing making it available for extremely steep grades or roads unusually heavy with mud or sand. Fourth speed easily pulls grades of any length up to 6 per cent.



OL' TRUSTY

BETTER PUT UP TH



The name Florentine Ca-vel, which has been given the new upholstery is pleasantly reminiscent of Italian origin. It is being used in various designs as one of the upholstering materials in the new LaSalle closed cars.

Now Used in Various Designs

In LaSalle Closed Models

The artistic worth of velvets produced by skilful Italian weavers living during the heyday of the Medici, and the lustre and wearing qualities of mohair—famed through thousands of years in the Near East—have been combined into a new upholstery material for the LaSalle, Cadillac's recently announced companion car.

Beauty, stubborn resistance to wear and a lustre which retains its freshless through years of hardship and abuse are characteristics which have been developed in the new material by the combined efforts of Cadillac, and Fisher technicians and representations.

The name Florentine Ca-vel, which have been given the new ploatery in the new problems of Italian origin. It is being used in various designs as one of the upholstering materials in the new LaSalle closed cars.

Run by Electricity

Run by Electricity

Belott, Wis, June 25. The near functure may see the adoption of an electric brake system on passenger cars that will require the least energy on the best roads; the night limit anywhere is 12½ miles per hour. Bulgaria has given considerable thought to the question, resulting in an open road limit of 31 miles per hour in towns and the part of the driver to stop the heavilest type of machine within a short distance.

Already this type of brake is being and abuse are characteristics which have been developed in the new material by the combined efforts of Cadillac, and Fisher technicians and representations.

and Seventeen Minutes

In the most spectacular establishind
In the most spectacular establishi

—By Swan

from both the artistic and practical view points, the material represents a distinct improvement over the best products of the Italian looms.

The name Florentine Ca-vel, which has been given the Bew upholstery, is pleasantly reminiscent of Italian origin. It is being used in various designs as one of the upholstering materials in the new Laballe closed cars.

England Now Considering Suggestion to Abolish Limit Altogether

London, June 25.—Since the earliest motor days one of the principal traffic questions has been the fixing of a speed limit. The road traffic bill now being considered in England considers the alternative of increasing the limit or abolishing it altogether.

In horthern Ireland, the limit for private passenger cars has been abolished. Austria sets a fiaximum of 8½ miles per hour in towns and 25 miles per hour in the country, requiring the speed to be cut to 4½ miles per hour where careful driving is indicated.

BELGIAN COMMUNITIES

structed for 160 yards. The road limit is 25 miles per hour with the provision, existing also in some other countries, that drivers must slow down when animals show signs of nervousness upon the approach of the car. France has a town speed of 12½ miles per hour, but none in the country. Incidentally, Paris traffic does not indicate that the limit is being strictly enforced. Holland and Germany allow 19 miles per hour, Denmark 25 miles per hour, and Norway 22 miles per hour, with some towns limiting it to 15 and even 8 miles per hour. Poland prescribes 12½ miles per hour for towns in general, but permits only 6 or 4 miles per hour in some cases; there is no speed limit on Polish country roads, usually far from good, which is also true of Spain, Portugal and Roumania.

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WILLARD BATTERIES \$15.40

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GAS AND OIL SERVICE Shell "400" Dry Gas and your lavorite oil. Look These Over

Sun Visors .......\$8.75 Luggage Carriers, from ....\$2.00 Tool Kits, from ...... Spoke Brushes, from ..... \$1.15 Flower Vases, from.....\$1.50 Wedge Cushions .....\$3.25 Spare Tire Carriers.....\$14.25 Step Plates, from ......\$2.25 Ash Receivers, from .....\$1.45 Dusters, from ......50¢ Shino Mittens ......85¢ Tube Repair Kits .......50¢

Camp Cook Stoves......\$9.50 EFFECTO ENAMELS

CAR WASHING AND GREASING One-hour service. Weekly

High Pressure Lubricating System. Eliminates the cause

BATTERY RECHARGING AND REPAIRS
Employing the Hobart Bros. 8-Hour Charging System. A aller, better, more lasting harge. Recommended by the ading battery manufacturers

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS



**Greatest Car VALUE** on the Road

tive of the value that lies beneath the hood of an automobile. They want a long-life car above every other consideration. That is why Britain buy Morris cars. It is a light car-comfortable—powerful, above all, a car that gives utmost value for the money.

When you buy a Morris there is no extra equipment needed. It comes to you complete with four wheel brakes, snubbers, spring gaiters, hand signaling device, spare wheel and tire. Prices at Victoria are low, from

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Built for

OF sheer ruggedness and dependability under trying circumstances of road and weather, Chevrolet stands supreme among cars of the low-price field.

Behind the beauty of Chevrolet there is an abundance of strength and stamina, just as there is a great store of surplus power.

The rugged channel steel frame, the husky banjo-type rear axle, the powerful valve-in-head engine and every detail of construction combine to defy the ravages of wear and tear, of hills and ruts, of mud and sand, of extremes of climate and of hard, continuous

As Chevrolet has been designed for beauty, powered for performance, planned for economy-so Chevrolet has been BUILT FOR ENDURANCE.

And this—the most Beautiful, the most Powerful and the most Rugged Chevrolet in Chevrolet History—is selling at new, low prices, the lowest for which Chevrolet has ever been sold in Canada.





o Equip Your Car With To Ride on Good Values is t

It is also the highest form of economy to get all your tire needs and repairs at A. D. MacLeod's. We have installed the latest machinery and can retread and repair your tires and from our years of experience we are always glad to give you advice that will add longer life, and you will get more satisfaction from your tires.

Also full value from our gasoline and oils.

"YOU CAN MAKE US PROVE THIS"

A. D. MacLeod

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New Ford Chevrolet Studebaker and Stars

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Plant Facilities

Good automobiles are made by good builders in good factories. The Paige

plants are modern, well located and

well equipped, with a factory organ-

With these facilities at their disposal

the three Graham brothers will de-

vote their twenty-five years of in-

dustrial experience to so building

Paige sixes and eights that they may

still further merit the confidence of

We invite you to inspect these Paige

PAIGE

EVE BROS. LTD.

cars, and get a demonstration.

the Canadian public.

908 Fort Street

ization of many years standing.

CANDIAN FORD HAS

WADE BIG STRIDES

WADE THE STRIPE

FORT IN CANADA

FORT IN C

difficult fully to appreciate.

GREAT INVESTMENT

The factors that built up this industry, which in Canada alone represents an investment of \$26,000,000, were configence in the future of the automobile, resolution to reconcile high quality with low price, and courage to preach the gospel of a new system of transport in the remote sections of the British Empire.

From the very outset in 1905 things augured well for the enterprise of the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, Skeptics sneared at the enthusiastic backers of a new mode of transport. Some predicted disaster for the company, But its expansion was steady and uninterrupted. Its production for 1905 and 1906 was just a little above the hundred mark for each year, and in 1907, when financial-panie was general, production increased to 327 cars, and eighty employees worked where but sixteen had been giving their services in 1905. In 1908 production totalled 324 cars, and the expansion of productive equipment was vigorously prosecuted.

Then in 1911 it became apparent

prosecuted.
Then in 1911 it became apparent that a radical extension of the company's manufacturing activities had to be undertaken. The floor space devoted to production had increased from 4,800 square feet to 54,000 square feet; distribution branches had been opened in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg; service organizations have been instituted througout Canada and

Barney Oldfield Covers 1,000
Miles at Average Speed of 76.4 Miles Per Hour

One of the fastest motor car runs ever recorded is reported from Los Angeles, where Barney Oldfield in a Rudson Super-Six coach tore off 1,000
miles on the Culver City race track at an average speed of 76.4 miles This information is received by the Hudson Car Company from its Los Angeles distributor, Waiter M. Murphy, who sponsored the trial against time.

As Oldfield warmed up during the long run, he swept the big enclosed car faster and faster around the track, so that the last ten laps were caught each of the regime and then the trouble starts.

The oil that lubricates the moving the entire trip was made without the retry of 34.5 miles an hour. The

WILL MAKE TOUR

The Hudson coach in which he made the run was turned over to Oldfield, who will make a cross-crountry tour with it. One of his stops will be in Detroit, where he will visit with officials of the Hudson Motor Car Company, and tell them something of his remarkable 1,000 miles. He pointed out to Murphy that his 1,000 miles is just twice the distance raced at the annual Indianapolis classic, yet he had completed it with no difficulty what-soever.

completed it with no difficulty whatsoever.

The run was conducted as an experiment by Murphy and Oldfield. The
race was observed and timed by Los
Angeles newspapermen, with the
assistance of experts from the Western
Union. The object of the test was to
show the speed which a Hudson Supersix could show over an extended period
of time. An enclosed car was used so
that no special benefits would be received from streamlining, etc.
NO LABORING

ceived from streamlining, etc.

NO LABORING

"The remarkable feature of a Hudson," Oldfield told Murphy, "is that it can perform in such record-breaking style with no apparent laboring or effort. The motor ran as smoothly as a top all the way through—the speed was steady and consistent for lap after lap. In a Hudson you just have the feeling that the motor is ready to do all you ask of it, and a little more. "Though Hudson is not designed."

CITY SEES COUNTRY

parts of a car has to be particularly clean. That is why we have oil filters and air cleaners to keep out the dust. If particles of sand or bits of metal from the engine or chassis happen to get into the oil they scratch the finely pollshed surfaces of the parts and cause rapid wear.

The space between moving parts of a car is little wider than a hair's breadth. Only pure oil should get in to lubricate the parts and keep them running smoothly.

Engineers have watched the oil film building itself up between two moving parts, have moticed its comparative slowness in doing so, and have seen it treak as soon as the movement stopped.

PHONE 6277

THE CAR TH

An Eastern state reports a cash revenue from motorists of \$12,000 for each mile of state highway last year, showing that good roads more than pay for themselves.

HORSES MUST PAY

ony both motor and horse vehicles are taxed, the latter paying twice as much

as the former in 1924.

Cantonese soldiers, lootin, American mission, found some esting looking white chests, they broke open with rifle butter, they broke open with rifle butter, and the diers left hurriedly.

# **Electrical Experts**

MINTY & WHITE

# Gutta-Percha **TIRES**

Safe, Satisfactory Service

Lowest Possible Prices

CREDIT GLADLY

Obtainable Only at

### Red's Service Station

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### ELECTRICAL

Auto Electric and Battery Company Limited

(Next Berg Motor Co. Ltd.)



Firestone

# On Easy **Payments**

Make Use of Our Credit Plan and Buy FIRESTONE TIRES and TUBES on Easy Payments.



No interest



Never Before Have Tires Been so Low in Price As They Are at the Present Time and To-day and for One Month From Date We Are Offering

# SPECIAL ON RETREADS

High Air Pressure **Balloon Tires** Tires 29x4.40 ......\$8.00 30x31 ......\$7.00 30x4.75 ......\$12.00 32x31 .....\$10.00 29x4.95 ......\$12.50 30x4.95 ......\$13.00 31x4 ......\$12.00 32x4 ......\$12.50 33x4 ......\$13.00 31x5.25 ......\$15.00 30x5.77 .....\$16.00 34x4 ......\$15,00 32x41 .....\$16.00 32x6.00 ......\$17.00 33x41 ......\$16.50 33x6.00 .....\$17.00 82x6.20 .....\$19.00

**All Retread Stock and Repair** Material Made By

OPEN EVENINGS

# Week-end Cables and Special Dispatches From Across the Atlantic

# GERMAN WAR MOVIE MAKES

Exploits of Raider "Emden" on Films Greeted by British Without Hate

Picture Described as Fair and Excellent Product From **Enemy Admiralty** 

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times feeling engendered by the War in dying down is forthcoming from the fact that a German film illustrating the exploits of the Emden is being shown in London by an English firm who are best known as the distributors of the British War films Ypres and Mons.

Some people consider that they have taken a bold step in booking this wholly German wer picture, but the film is so good and so impartial that there is no reason why British audiences should not welcome it on its merits.

The story begins with the Emden's departure from Tsingtau at the outbreak of war, and winds up with a remarkably vivid portrayal of her final battle with H.M.S. Sydney off Cocos

It is an restrained and as fair as any of the British War films, and has a stronger marrative force than any, except that of Zeebrugge. Without any unnecessary exaggeration of the glory or of the horrors of actual fighting, the war is shown from the angle of the crew of the German raider, and particularly from that of one young officer, a reservist in business at Tsingtau, who meets his own wife as a passenger on one of the captured British steamers, is put in command of the captured British crews, and eventually dies during the bombardment by the Sydney.

ment by the Sydney.

Enough glimpses of her various exploits are shown to give one a pretty good idea of her touch-and-go career, and the co-operation of the German Admiraity has ensured an authentic navel atmosphere.

naval atmosphere.
One episode is omitted—the interval during the Cocos battle when the Sydney, seeing the Emden hopelessly stranded, went off to capture her coal stranded, went off to capture her coal tender, the Buresk, before returning to enforce on Captain von Muller an honorable surrender. The British are treated quite fairly; there is no "hate" anywhere in the picture.

### Yarns of the Sea Told in New York

London, June 25.—The seaman with literary tastes is not common, and when you do get the combination an engrossing book is to be expected.

engrossing book is to be expected.

"Yarns of the Seven Seas." by Commander F. G. Cooper, R.D., R.N.R., is emphatically that. In a career of twenty-five years Commander Cooper has had many adventures, and he tells of them in a breezy style. Some of his war stories are most diverting. There is one about a torpedo boat officer's monkey which became well known at Salonica. Erb, as the men called him, possessed a belt just like an Assistant Provost Marshal's brassard, and one day he was in a restaurant with his master, when:

An APM sauntered past the table, then stopped and looked hard at the monkey. With an expression of annoyance on his face he approached the captain of the TB, and demanded that he remove the offensive belt from the monkey, as he was bringing the King's uniform into ridicule.

"In what way?" he was asked. "That," said the A.P.M., pointing to Erb's beit with the red letters.

"Oh, that," said..., "why, you're quite mistaken, those letters stand for 'a prize monkey,' and I put it to you, isn't he one?"

That A.P.M. fled.

Numor in the tragedy of the Dardanelles, he tells of an incident at the Sulva landing, in which a "beetle," (motor lighter) full of troops took the product about fifty yards from the beach. The officer in charge of the boat should to the men to jump into the water and wade ashore, but a brigadier aboard ordered him to take the craft nearer land, as the men might the craft nearer land, as the men were little was impossible. Then the Turks opened fire, and several men were little brigadier commenced once more to babble about getting wet, the men were waiting for orders to disembark, and the captain of the "bettle" was impatient, so without further parley he water water water water water of the brigadier after him, and then shouted. There you are, boys follow your bloody general ashore.

BYRON'S HOME WHECKED

London, June 28.—The historic home of the poet Byron has given way to modern apartment buildings. Four owners of Newstead Abbey, near Mansfield. Nottinghamshire, have did within the past lifteen years and now the property-has come under the control of development companies.

# PRESENTED AT COURT



Mrs. Clarence Graff, formerly Miss Florence Brinston of Toronto, presented at the recent Court at Buckingham Palace.

# Two Bachelors-Very Eligible



Here are two young men, representing Britain and America, and the most eligible bachelors it would be possible to name just now. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, King of the Air. Lindbergh (right) appears a little different from the haggard boy who crawled from his historic plane in Paris. The picture was taken at the royal reception given Lindbergh in London.

# LIZARDS, SNAKES, RATS, MARMOSETTES

# **ASTRONOMERS** PREPARE FOR

Army of Scientists Ranging Themselves Across Country to Study Phenomenon

Event Next Wednesday Will Be First For 200 Years in England

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Time solar eclipse for more than 200 years.

done before.

Their camps, full of wonderful and intricate instruments for recording and photographing every phase of the phenomench, will stretch across from Northeast England to North Wales in an almost straight line, for, naturally, they are stationing themselves right in the centre of the belt of blackness where the duration of totality is long-est.

A specially appointed eclipse com-mittee of the Royal Astronomical So-ciety, the British Astronomical Asso-ciation, and other kindred bodies has co-operated in the work of selecting the stations of the various groups of

These will be scattered over nearly the whole of the 150-mile belt from the Hartlepools to the Welsh coast. In this way they are guarding agnet their work, for unless the weather is bad over the whole belt—an unlikely contingency at that time of the year—

servers will be established througout the eclipse area, which stretches thirty miles wide from the northeast coast between Sunderland and Middlesborough to Carnarvonshire.

Masarvir fell.

Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Peter.

As the instances of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey and also of Lincoin Cathedral and Durnham Castle have recently shown, the preservation of such monuments is inevitably a charge too great for any existing financial resources of the bodies entrusted with their care, while the character and claims of the buildings justify the call for much more than local help. In the case of York Minster the dean says that £ 250,000 would not be enough for the needs that

ster the dean says that £50,000 would not be enough for the needs that could be pleaded and £100,000 would not be too much.

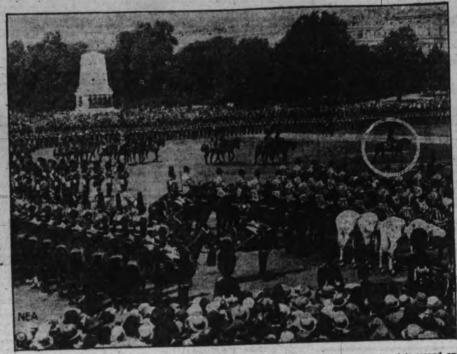
Sir Hugh Bell, the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding, puts the amount required at not less than £55,000, and suggests that promises of support should be spread over a period of seven years.

fashions, and this year it promises to be the same. The "Suranne Bandeau" and the "Helen Wills Eyeshade" now are to be overshadowed in popularity by a new fad—"Tapscott Stockings."

Miss "Billie" Tapscott, member of the South African women's tennisteam, appeared on a fashionable court here recently with no stockings at all. She said she always had played in bare legs and always would, if she were permitted.

Wimbledon officials say that it's all right with them if the players wear neither stockings nor shoes, so now many of the women plan to follow the fad.

ON KING GEORGE'S ANNIVERSARY



# Czech Peasant Now In Palace Where Bohemian Kings Ruled

Masaryk's Romantic Rise Great Drama in Modern European Polities

bad over the whole belt—an unlikely contingency at that time of the year—at least some of the stations are sure to get good results.

In addition to many scientific camps at various places, dozens of members of the several astronomical and scientific societies as well as University representatives from all over the country will be scattered broadcast over the eclipse belt to make observations that will be collated later at headquarters.

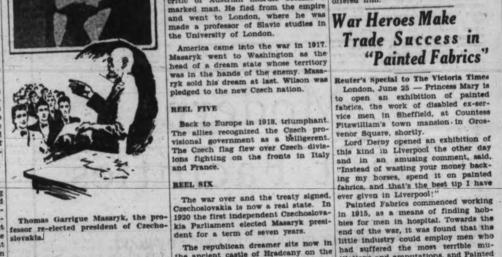
European Politics

European Politics

European Politics

Frague Massayk to the presidency of Czechoslovakia, June 25—
The recent re-election of Thomas Garrigue Massayk to the presidency of Czechoslovakia adds one more reel to the most striking romance in modern European Politics In this way a perfect network of ob-

London, June 25—Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang. Archbishop of York, and Very Rev. Lionel Ford, Dean of York, have made an appeal for a fund to be raised as a thank-offering for thirteen hundred years of Christian life in the north of England and for the preservation through the centuries of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Peter.



How Professor Founded Dream Republic and Sold It to World

young scholar, now prepared for his life's work, was called to a professorship in the University of Prague, where he taught history and philosophy. He encouraged them to write and speak their own tongue. He was elected to the Austrian Parliament where he became one of the most savage critics of the manner in which Austria treated the Slav peoples within her empire.

REEL FOUR

In 1914 the war broke out. The university professor and parliamentary critic of Austrian miarule became a marked man. He fled from the empire the latter and the surface of the same a marked man. He fled from the empire the latter and the savenage man feels himself utterly at a loss in assessing the powers of individual commanders, and those on whose verdict he might rely are so various in their estimates and opinions that he is inclined to give up the puzzle.

Interest has lately been taken in the rumors that the Earl of Athlone, whose term of office in South Africa and devoting himself to country pursuits, there is a strong belief that the gallant admiral would respond readily to the call of duty if such a post were offered him.

marked man. He fled from the emptre and went to London, where he was made a professor of Slavic studies in the University of London.

War Heroes Make
Trade Success

Masaryk went to Washington as the head of a dream state whose territory was in the hands of the enemy. Masaryk sold his dream at last. Wilson was pledged to the new Czech nation.

"Painted Fabrics"

"Painted Fabrics"

"Painted Fabrics"

London, June 25 — Princess Mary is America came into the war in 1917.

Princes Attended

Fancy Dress Ball

# STIRRED AGAIN

Another Book is Published by Expert, Vigorously Defending Jellicoe

Lord Beatty May go to South Africa as Governor-General, Is Report

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times the Battle of Jutland revives the old controversy about the respective merits Lord Beatty.

A naval officer, who compiled the

A naval officer, who compiled the official history of the battle (which was withheld from publication) has just retired and written a vigorous defence of Admiral Jellicoe.

The mystery of Jutland seems likely to remain a mystery. The true in wardness of it may never be discovered. Whether Lord Beatty was too quick or Lord Jellicoe was too slow: whether Beatty erred on the side of excessive courage or Lord Jellicoe hesitated to put things legitimately to the touch — these are questions on.

vived.

That the British Navy learned useful lessons from the Battle of Jutland may fairly be concluded. It was the first encounter on a big scale between modern sea armaments, and was fruitful in examples of gunnery, powers of resistance, etc.

But the average man feels himself

But the average man feels himself

# Trade Success in

London, June 25 — Princess Mary is to open an exhibition of painted fabrics, the work of disabled ex-ser-vice men in Sheffield, at Countess Fitzwilliam's town mansion in Gros-

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, the prolessor re-elected president of Czecholiovakia.

The republican dreamer sits now in the ancient castle of Hradcany on the heights of Prague where once Bohemlinkings ruled.

Painted Fabrics commenced working in 1915, as a means of finding hobbies for men in hospital. Towards the end of the war, it was found that the 
little industry could employ men who 
had suffered the most terrible mutilations and amputations, and Painted Fabrics started on a business basis, 
paying the men at the rate of one 
shilling per hour for their work.

British Protest Cruelty To Lobsters

It may be fail the Lord Lieutinant for the work of the North Riding, puts the Association of the North Riding, puts the Association of the Chapter House windows and other medieval stained glass, for which at least £15,000 is required for the East £15,000 is required for the restoration of the stoneward of the central lower, the state of the Fabre House of the stoneward of the central lower, the account has the proper way to reat the lobster of the roofs of these parties of these parties of the stoneward that the proper way to treat the lobster of the roofs of these parties of the stoneward that a favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the same. The same wise mans says that, repeated of the fabric of the same and favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat the lobster of the favorted that the proper way to treat th

They arrived as guests at the ball given by the Duchess of Sutherland, which drew a big crowd around the house, the masqueraders being received with cheers and laughter.

Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Henry VIII. and Lord Birkenhead as an executioner, carrying his are were constant and an executioner, carrying his are were constant and an executioner, carrying his are were constant and an executioner and a new scissors-grinding machine.

Modern Variant on extension, that is the taking on of new men. The industry receives many appeals for help from ad cases unable to find work, but unless they find more customers and make more mones, they cannot take on more men.

HAD 87 CHILDREN

Munich, June 26.—The largest family in the world is the boast of a father who claims to have had subtracted.

London, June 25. — The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, created a sensation last evening, says The London Daily Express, by appearing in a sirect in the west end of London Doubly Express, by appearing in a sirect in the west end of London Doubly is sport Eton jackets, huge turned down collars, pink bow ties and white sox.

Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Henry VIII. and Lord Birkenhead as an executioner, carrying the world is the boast of a father who claims to have had eighty-seven enhildren. He. Scheinberg, married the motorist, "is paved with good podestrians."

Need Be Ne Boad-Mope at That Wife sort from its latter the death of his first wife he married again and had eighteen more children.

Need Be Ne Boad-Mope at That J. B. writes—"A careful driver is one jackets, huge turned down collars, pink bow ties and white sox.

Amsterdam, June 28.—The largest family in the world is the boast of a father who claims to have had eighty-seven enhildren. He. Scheinberg, married the motorist, "is paved with good podestrians."

Need Be Ne Boad-Mope at That J. B. writes—"A careful driver is one jackets, huge turned down collars, pink bow ties and white sox.

# NATIONAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR PEOPLE OF CANADA, SUNDAY, JULY 3 Prople of CANADA, SUNDAY, JULY 3 Prople of CANADA, SUNDAY, JULY 3 NATIONAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR

so the Atlantic Ocean to the coasts of the Pacific Ocean the people of the Deminion of Canada are invited to assemble and participate in an expression of Thanksgiving which will be nation-wide, to mark the Diamond Julilec of Confederation. Chief Julice J. A. Macdonald, as administrator of the Province, will be in charge of the Service at Beacon Hill Park here.

The selections have been made with a view to providing an order of proceedings which may be followed in all parts of the Dominion and which will permit of participation in the National Thanksgiving by the people as a whole. It will be for provincial and local committees to, make the arrangements necessary to the assembling of the people in their respective communities, and to the insuring of due precision in the time and order of the proceedings.

At the capital of the Dominion At the capital of the Dominion and while will be for provincial and local committees to, make the arrangements necessary to the assembling of the people in their respective communities, and to the insuring of due precision in the time and order of the proceedings.

At the capital of the Dominion At the capital of the Dominion in the Capital of the

and the control of their fathers.

No. 2

D God of betheir by whose hand Thy people still are fed; who had better fathers better fathers. The better fathers led: Drough still care for the fathers led: Drough still care fathers led: Drough still c

Section of the control of the contro

and control co

AT GEORGE JAY

Largo Number of Pupils Refrommended Into HighSection of the Commended Into HighSe

# Operations Traced Three Chicagoans

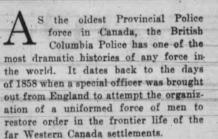
# **CLOSES ITS DOORS**

# Shot to Death

# Keeping The King's Peace Is Honored Calling B.C. Police Have Built Up Wonderful Organization

### Handful of Men Formed Nucleus In Pioneer Force

Respect for the law grew early in B.C. In 1858 Chartres Brew under Crown Colony authority gathered a handful of men, said to comprise the earliest organized police force in Canada. Their successors kept the King's Peace in gold camps of the Interior and in the North with a force of twenty-five men. Killers went "down the river" expeditiously even in the remotest settlements. From this nucleus sprang the B.C. Provincial



Chartres Brew, the officer in question, rose to be virtually dictator of police affairs, under Crown Colony settlement authorities, and effected an embryo system of policing that did much to restore order out of chaos. From those days to to-day, when a modern and fully equipped force of over 200 men police an area larger than many continental countries of Europe, is an epic story bound up with the development of the Province, and a record of the personal courage of numberless men who each added their bit to the establishment of a respect for the law which has made Canada admired the world over.

### IN PIONEER DAYS

One of the best accounts of the oldtime police work in this Province is told by W. H. Bullock-Webster, prominent barrister of this city, who in the early nineties served as acting superintendent, in the place of the late F. S. Hussey who was granted sick leave for a time following long association with police work on the coast.

The late A. W. Vowell and Peter O'Reilly, who were appointed constables of the Colonial Government, and who served for many years at Yale, were among the earliest members of the force. The late Mr. Vowell was attached later to the Department of Indian Affairs, and died in Victoria a few years ago. Mr. O'Reilly became high sheriff of B.C. and though a layman, county judge at New Westminster. Still more latterly he was Indian Commissioner at Victoria.

The early leaders of the Provincial Police included such men as Superintendent Hankin who was associated with the force in pioneer times, to be followed by Superintendents Todd and Roycroft.

### SUPT. F. S. HUSSEY

The late Frederick S. Hussey followed Superintendent Royaroft and enjoyed one of the longest and most memorable commands of the force, taking office in 1887 and serving continuously until after 1895. Under him was Sergeant J. M. Langley at. Victoria, who later became Chief of Police here; W. B. Anderson, at Comox; and James Maitland-Dougall of Duncan, and now stipendary magistrate of that area. Sergeant Langley was succeeded by the late Frank Murray as Sergeant.

From 1870 onwards to 1890 a force of less than twenty-five men did duty for the whole of the Province. Colin S. Campbell succeeded F. S. Hussey as superintendent and was in turn followed by W. G. McMynn, now warden at Oakalla. Mr. McMynn was in turn succeeded by



CHARTRES BREW Created Nucleus of B. C. Police.



COLONEL J. H. McMULLIN Commands Present Force.



LATE F. S. HUSSEY



INSPECTOR T. W. S. PARSONS Mapping a Patrol.

Col. J. H. McMullin, the present super-

W. H. Bullock-Webster was a constable attached to the Osoyoos post, now called Oliver, where the provincial police officers were also gold commissioners and mining recorders. C. A. R. Lambly was the gold commissioner at the post. In the lavs W. G. McMynn was appointed constable at Rockcreek, and two men covered the whole of the Boundary Dis-

Hugh Hunter was the constable at Princeton, seventy-five miles away and their nearest police neighbor, while on the other side at what is now Kelowna was another post. Leonard Norris was at Vernon in the same force, while at Nelson was the late Paddy Miles, who later was to lose his life when he was swept over Kootenay River falls in a boat.

In those years C. M. Edwards was the police officer at Fort Steele, and J. W. Brew at Ashcroft. At Kamloops was E. T. W. Pearse. At Golden was Constable Lang, and at Donald Sheriff Steven Red-

### ON THE FRASER

Nearer the coast, at New Westminster, was William Moresby, father of W. C. Moresby of this city, who was warden for the Provincial Jail and also Chief Constable for New Westminster district. At billooet and Clinton were Caspar Phar and Fred Soues respectively, justices of the peace with power to appoint special constables when occasion arose. Under-Mr. Moresby at New Westminster was R.

The first constable at Vancouver, formerly Gastown and then Granville, and



PUNCHING OUT DRIVERS' DESCRIPTIONS.



SUB-INSPECTOR G. A. HOOD and 110,000 car licenses.



SERGEANT BOB OWENS

at the head of the Provincial Police, with the rank of superintendent.

### REORGANIZATION EFFECTED

The present day constitution of the force came into being through reorganization under Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, in 1923 onward to 1925, at which date the force was uniformed and infor services. Walter Owen, Vancouver, associated for a long term of years with police work in the Province, was made assistant superintendent, and inspectors appointed at the head of each of the five

By water, land, and, on occasion, through the air, the B.C. Provincial Police to-day patrols its territory with a force of 224 men, including all ranks. Vancouver Island, "A" Division, with a territory half the size of Ireland is patrolled by a force of thirty-five men, under Inspector T. W. S. Parsons, and includes fourteen detachments in three police districts, Victoria, Nanaimo, and Courtenay, controlled from Victoria.

"B" Division with four police districts, the Boundary, West Kootenay, Fernie, and Northeast Kootenay Districts, is commanded by Inspector W. R. Dunwoody, with headquarters at Nelson.

Inspector W. L. Fernie is at the head of "C" Division, with headquarters at Kamloops, and control over Kamloops, Vernon, Lillooet, and Yale police districts.

### ENORMOUS TERRITORY

falls within "D" Division limits, commanded by Inspector W. V. E. Spiller, and including Fort George, Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Peace River, and Prince Rupert

### Aircraft and Experts Used In Work To-day

To-day, policing a territory larger than many continental countries of Europe, a highly trained force of 225 men use aircraft, motor vehicles, gas boats, pack horse and dog team in an effective patrol of B.C. They guard two international boundary lines and over 7,000 miles of waterways. Under reorganization by Hon. A. M. Manson in 1924-5 the uniformed force came into being, and is now rated as one of the most efficient police forces in the Empire.

City districts. This division patrols 220,-000 square miles of territory with a force of approximately forty men, with headjuarters at Prince Rupert.

"E" Division, Vancouver, is headed by Staff Sergeant S. North, and takes in Vancouver and New Westminster dis-

In addition to the five police districts there is the "C.I.D." (criminal identification department), headed by Inspector Forbes Cruickshank; the game branch, controlled by Inspector M. Furber, and the motor branch, under Inspector G. A.

The work of the force embraces a crosssection of Canadian development, ranging from the modern problems met in the policing of centres of population of 250,-000 souls, to frontier life on the rim of eivilization. With 7,000 miles of coast and inland waters, and two international boundary lines within its territory, the Provincial force employs a wide variety of means in covering its beat.

### AIRCRAFT AND SLEIGH

In settled areas motor car, motor eycle and modern means of transportation are used, with an occasional aeroplane journey where the situation calls for speed. In the frontier posts the force travels with pack horse, on foot, while dog teams and snowshoes are the only means of locomotion in the colder seasons.

The last post opened is illustrative of the hardy service of the force in its isolated detachments. This is at Fort Nelson, in the northeast corner of the Province, where Corporal C. G. Barber and Constable I. Gunnell make 500-mile patrols on foot, and are heard from twice year, unless urgent affairs arise, in which case wireless is used to establish communication with the outside world.

### HEROIC SERVICE

When the wave of Spanish influenza marched on British Columbia during the war years officers of the force tended the sick, brought food and medicines, and not a few contracted the deadly scourge and forfeited their lives in nursing those removed from medical attention in the outposts of the land. The Indians proved particularly susceptible to the epidemic, and many reservations were kept from total extinction by the sheer, dominant courage of a scattered handful of police officers, who took charge and led the fight against the disease.

In keeping the King's Peace, the Provincial Police have made a name for themselves in their own right. From goldrush days and the wild scramble of ill-assorted companions in the gold camps of the early days where the officers of law and order literally carried their lives in their hands, the force has built up a reputation of securing results single-handed. Time and again a lone officer has been sent after a noted desperado, a crazed man running amok with firearms, and has returned



HIGHWAY TAG-LOSER TAKES SUMMONS

reached by trail from New Westminster, was Mr. Miller, father of the late Ernest Miller, member for Grand Forks. At Vancouver townsite in those days. two saw mills, at Hastings and Moodyville, and little else. In 1895 Mr. Bullock-Webster was Chief Constable at New Westminster and remembers the early days on the Fraser River. Later he moved to Victoria as acting superintendent of Provincial Police.

### OFF TO GOLD RUSH

In 1898 the gold rush started to the Yukon, and a police force left for Telegraph Creek on the Stikine route into the goldfields. Trouble in the Senate over the Glenora railway route led to the recall of the police force, and the late Joseph Martin, then Attorney-General for B.C., ordered the unit back to headquarters. In that expedition were A. D. Drummond, Herbert Drummond, H. B. Greaves, Malcolm MacLean, Hamish Morton and M. Jackson, who with others saw the start of the wild stampede for the Col. J. H. McMullin, who was attached

to the force in 1901 as a constable at Cascade, rose to Chief Constable of the East Kootenay District when the Kootenay area was split in 1903. In 1906 he became Government agent in addition to his duties, and in 1909 was appointed as the first inspector of the Provincial Police. In that capacity he toured every post in the Province and acquired a wide range of knowledge of all conditions from the furthest remote posts to the coastal region. One year later Col. McMullin was made Government agent at Prince Rupert, a post he held until, in 1923, he was placed

Nearly one-half of the Province of B.C.

A Story of One Wonderful Week By MALCOLM DUART Copyright 1927

interrupted.

He hesitated. "Well, if ever there

Pimples Were Awfully Painful. Cuticura Heals.

"A small pimple appeared on my chin and I scratched it causing more to come. The pimples were hard and sore and I used to keep-scratching. They festered and were savful painful, and my face looked terrible. I was discouraged because when I went out it seemed as if everyone was looking at me.

"I began using Cuticurs Soap and Ointment and in a week's time I could see they were helping me. I continued using them for a month and the pimples disappeared. I was healed." (Signed) Mrs Harry Heffel, Borden, P. E. I., Nov. 19, 1926.

For every purpose of the toilet

ra Shaving Stick 28c.



"She cloped with Smithy's father."
The man swung away from her and stood looking across the fields, his hands deep in his pockets. A long allance followed. The saked the pit, softly.
He turned back, shaking his shoulders as if to rid himself of the pressure of his memories.

"Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect a girl like Irene "Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect a girl like Irene ("Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect a girl like Irene ("Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect a girl like Irene ("Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect a girl like Irene ("Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect a girl like Irene ("Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect the properties of the present of his memories.

"Smith was exactly the kind of from you'd expect the properties of the present of his memory was been dead of from you'd expect the properties of the present of his memory was a line of the present of his memory and still unmarried."

"Ohl" crooned Nadine." "Did he—"He was the he was the he show had in the hout America now—and still unmarried."

"He never did." There was visible pain in the man's face. "Before he left, he made me wears to help Irene if she ever needed help. But he's never seen her since. He's in South America now—and still unmarried."

"He never did." The string sympathy was lively and sincer. "To wreck his life for a woman like that! What would happen if he could select the properties of the present of the present

fence.
"It's a terrific story," she said at length. "It's like some novel—the kind that leaves you awake at night, worrying."

kind that sears you awake he worrying."

Bodey agreed. "My brother wrecked, Ire": wrecked. Smithy — probably wre sked to begin with."

"Mr. Bodey, was that why you never cot married?" Nadine moved nearer to him, upon the fence, and rested her hand once more upon his faded white.

"Don't do that," he said quickly.

"Don't do that," he said quickly.
"It's dangerous."
"Don't do what," she inquired, without moving her hand.
"Don't begin sympathizing with a man—any man. No matter how acraggiv he is, and how grey, and how generally unattractive, if a girl sympathizes with him she gets interested, and when she gets interested she's likely to think she's in love."
She restored her hand to her lap but showed no other sign of disturbance. Instead, she even smilled.
"You're not scrangly and you're not unattractive at all." she protested "How old are you."
"I heard Pierce tell your father that I'm forty-live or fifty," he replied, evasively.
"You're no such thing! How old."

"Well, I admit this—I'm less than fiftty."

"I think you're mean. You didn't tell me why you never married, Mr. Bodey. Was it because of your brother's tragedy, and Irene?"

"Partly, I suppose," he admitted.

"Was it so you'd always be free to helo Irene if she needed you?"

"Partly that, too, maybe, Still, I've been away a good deal, out of reach."

"I bet I know something!" said she, patting her hands together. "I bet that when you went away you always left money for her, or had somebody keep an eye on her."

He lifted his face in slow surprise. "First time I ever believed in woman's tuition," he observed. "Always thought it was poppycock before. You're right," I always did take steps to see that Irene would be cared for if anything actually happened. She—"I He did not get to conclude his sentence, for Mrs. Smith's voice and an instant later Mrs. Smith herself came from the house. She came running, and there was fire in her eye.

"John Edward Bodey!" she cried, advancing upon him with such vigor that Nadiue hastily tumbled to the other side was fire in her eye.

"What do you mean by hitting my son on the chin and knocking him

"Are you planning to remain with us, Irene?" asked the man, pacifically. Every flapper in the world is somewhat I plan," she snapped. She was surveying Nadine now, and the girl retreated before the disfavor in the older woman's eyes. "I think you'd better go about your own affairs," continued Mrs. Smith to Nading. "I've spent my life keeping the hussies away from Elbert, hard here I find one of them in the same house with him!"

The warlike lady had given her expectation of direct attack upon Bodey have kept her away."

and now she leaned against the fere, lear, smiffed Mrs. Smith. "You should here tookings, her dress, her face and her I find one of them in the same house with him!"

The girl looked appealingly at Bodey. "Her father will know that I'm here."

"I meer saw your son or heard of him until I came into this yard," broke in Nadine, her indignation mastering her terror of this newcomer.

"That will be all from you, young woman," returned Irene, with great

"Irene," said the man. "Miss Rollins is the daughter of an old friend
of mine."

"I don't care whose daughter she is.
Every flapper in the world is somebody's daughter. But I'm going to
protect my son, and I want this girl
brotect my son, and I want this girl

"Bodey sighed. "I didn't bring her.

"Bodey sighed." I didn't bring her.

severity. "When I want to hear from you, I'll call on you. She returned to her denunciation of Bodey. "It's a wince the fine thing for a grown man to be cassaulting a defenceless boy, isn't it? Per a subject of the several several

and cracked him briskly upon the cheek. "You keep your mouth closed while I'm talking, young fellow," she commanded. Using the same hand, she pointed toward the road. "Who's that coming, there?"

(To be continued)

from the house, and she waited until he joined them. Then, taking his arm, she proceeded—"Til turn you over to the police. John Edward Bodey! You mark my words!"

The boy Elbert listened to this complacently.

"Listen, ma." he began.

She lifted her hand from his arm

### Tolmie Speaks In Prince Rupert

Prince Rupert, June 25.—Hon. S. F. Tolmie spoke here last night, reviewing Provincial and Federal issues. He reiterated that when he accepted the reiterated that when he scoepied the British Columbia Conservative leadership he meant to retain it, and added that he was no "seat warmer" for Major-General A. D. McRae. J. C. Brady, M.P. for Skeena, spoke briefly, The meeting was presided over by E. A. Mann. Dr. Tolmie will speak in Terrace to-night.

### OUR BOARDING HOUSE

—By Ahern

LOME, COME, HARVEY M'LAD. I'M FOLDING TH' TENT HERE REALLY, YOU JEST! I EGAD, I SURELY YOU ARE NOT GOING TO LEAVE ME? ... MY WORD, AN' SHOVING OFF TO THICKER OATS AN' CLOVER ! .... HEADING UP-STATE TO PITCH FOR A LIKE THIS WITH A SILLY GESTURE! TEAM IN A GROCER'S LEAGUE! WIF I WAIT FOR MY SHIP ... THINK BOY, ... AS YOUR AGENT 2 TO COME IN AROUND HERE, IT'LL BE A AND MANAGER, I CAN RAISE YOU TO THE HEIGHTS OF IMMORTALITY? W IN BASEBALL ! MEGREAT CAESAR MUD SCOW!, LAD, w DO NOT BE GO RASH, AS TO MR. STUPE, LEAVE MY GUIDANCE - WHAT IS SHEET MUSIC ? Za. GREENERS FIELDS ---MARL U. & PAR. COPP.



### ELLA CINDERS-Meet Mrs. Spoopendyke









### BRINGING UP FATHER



T'S EASY TO SEE WHY PEOPLE IMAGINED THE END OF THE WORLD WAS NEAR IN 1833 AS THOUSANDS OF METEORITES OR "SHOOTING



HIGHEST CLOUD LIMIT IO MILES

UCKILY FOR US THERE'S AN ATMOSPHERIC
"NET" WHICH CHANGES MOST OF THE METEORITES INTO CASES AND PREVENTS THEIL FROM
FALLING ON THE EARTH. HISTORY RECORDS
ONLY ONE DEATH DUE TO A METEORITE. THE
VICTIM WAS A HINDU.

EARTH



# -By GEORGE McMANUS WE'RE NO AN' WE'RE STILL LOST!

CL-Falling Stars.



S CIENTISTS BELIEVE METEORITES ARE GIENTISTS BELIEVE METEORITES ARE FRAGMENTS OF COMETS. AND MOST OF THE "SHOOTING STARS" ARE SMALLER THAN THEY APPEAR. IN THE AIR THEY LOOK AS BIG AS A STAR BUT IN REALITY MOST OF THEM ARE SMALL. ONE OF THE HEAVIEST METEORITES WHICH HAS BESN IDENTIFIED AS SUCH, FELL IN MEXICO AND WEICHED ABOUT SO TONS.



THROUGH THE ATMOSPHERIC SHIELD
THE EARTH IT PUSHES THE SURFACE J
DOWN. IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW T
ANALYSIS OF A METEORITE, REVEALING WAS 90 PER CENT IRON AND 10 PER CENT I LED TO THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMORPLAT OF A STEEL WITH SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

# **OUTLINE OF SCIENCE**

# FINANCIAL — STOCKS — GRAIN — BONDS — MARKETS

# Wall Street TO-DAY

Last Minute News on Stocks and Financial

New York, June 25 (By R. P. Clark Co. Ltd.)—While numerous special es were in demand and maintaine

their advances fairly well heavy inquidation of oils accounted for a number
of new low levels in the petroleum section. The market generally speaking
was irregular. Baldwin was at a nehigh and helped to promote some covering in special issues, but the high
levels attracted considerable week-end
selling and in the late dealings a 'sagging tendency predominated.

The Seminole production figures
published to-day were on a new high
level and steady pressure on the oil
dept under which Phillips and Marland reached their lowest levels for the
year. The trade reviews reported declines as only seasonable and noted
underlying soundness of business
However, the latest on steel production
indicate the industry may drop to an
average of about 60% before—a defihite-upward trend appears. The market generally speaking acts as if a
heavy load has been placed on it during periods of strength and it wou't
not be gurprising if the action of theoil shares to-day was the forerunity.

New York, June 25 (By B. C. Bond Corporation's direct Wall Street wire).

—The Wall Street Journal's stock market edition to-day says: Stocks started fo-day's session with a burst of strength. Steel, General Motors, General Electric and other pivotal issues moved ahead impressively and sharp advances took place in individual issues like Baidwin, Air Reduction and American Linseed preferred. However, the list developed considerable irregularity before the close. Week-end profit-taking came into the leaders, creating unsettlement, which was heightened by heavy selling in special groups. Mariand, Phillips, Pan-American, General Asphalt and other active oils sank under the weight of a new high in Seminole production. Copper shares were subjected to pressure on the unprofitable price situation existing in that industry. Anaconda reached new low ground for the year, and American Smelting gave ground substantially.

Vancouver, June 25.—Prospects for the coming mining season in the Portland Canal district are considered brighter than ever before, declares G. R. Bancroft, local mining engineer, who has just returned from a trip to Stewart and into the Trout Lake district. He was accompanied by Senatog T. G. Turriff of Ottawa and A. A. Holland, mining engineer of New York, representing American capitalists. The trip was for the purpose of investigating various properties in which the party were interested.

In spite of the late season many companies have commenced their operations, and considerable development work will be undertaken this season, Mr. Bancroft is leaving for the Alice Arm district to undertake examination of the Larose property for possible investigation by English interests.

### TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

Norway—Demand 25.88.
Sweden—Demand 26.79.
Dehmark—Demand 26.73.
Switzerland—Demand 19.24\(\frac{1}{4}\).
Spain—Demand 16.88.
Greece—Demand 1.35\(\frac{1}{2}\).
Poland—Demand .1120.
Czechoslowakia—Demand 2.96. Ozechoslovakia—Demand 2.96. Jugoslavia—Demand 1.75¾. Austria—Demand 1408. Roumania—Demand 60. Argentina—Demand 42.43¾. Brazil—Demand 11.75. Tokio—Demand 47.25.

# **NEW YORK STOCKS**

NEW YORK 8

(Supplied by to

| Н  |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|----|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
|    | Alax Rubber  | . 8-1   | 8   | 8  | Kas-City Southern Kelly Sprinsfield Lims Locomotive Lorillard Louisville & Nash Ludium Ste Man Elec. Supply Marland Coll Mianni Coppes Man Coppes Mianni Coppes Missouri Pacific Montans Power  | 60-4  | 60   | 60-2   |
| Н  | Allied Chamical  | 141   | 140-2   | 140-4  | Kelly Springfield  | 22-5  | 22-1   | 22-1   |
| П  | Ained Openical   |   | 140-2   | 10.4   | Lima Locomotive  | 60-3  | 65<br>50-5   | 65   |
| ı  | Amn. Bosch Mag   | 16-4  | 10-0  | 10-4   | Loew's, Inc.   | 32-7  | 32-2   | 32-3   |
| И  | Amn. Can   | . 09-0  | 190   | 120  | Louisville & Naul  | 40  | 140  | 140  |
| Н  | American Ice   | 109.2   | 108-9   | 108-2  | fadlum Stell   | 23-6  | 23-4   | 23-4   |
| П  | Amn. Locomotive  | 121-7   | 121-6   | 121-6  | Mack Trucks  | 10  | 10   | 1 .  |
| П  | Amn. Radiator  | 157   | 154-2   | 155-2  | Man. Elec. Supply  | 76  | 75-6   | 75-6   |
| u  | Amn Steel Frdys.   | 47  | . 47  | 47   | Marland Oll  | 33-2  | 32   | 13-5   |
| u  | Amn. Sugar & Ref   | . 88-6  | 88-4  | 88-6   | Miami Copper   | 13-6  | 13-5   |  |
| 1  | Amn. Tel. & Tel  | .163-5  | 163-3   | 163-5  | Mid-Cont. Oil  | 31-1  | 30-1   | 30-3   |
| 9  | Amn. Tobacco   | . 133-5   | 133-5   | 133-5  | Missouri Pacific   | 01.   | 56<br>105-5  | 56-2<br>105-5  |
| a  | Amn. Woolens   | - 19  | 18-6  | 18-2   | Missouri Pac. pid.   | 52  | 51-3   | 52   |
| ä  | Anaconda Copper  | 42-4  | 49  | 42   | Moon Motors  | 6   | 6  | 6  |
| ą  | Assd. Drygoods   | 170-4   | -178-4  | 178-4  | Montana Power  | 88  | 97-5   | 97-5   |
| ĕ  | Atch. Topeka & S   | 30-4  | 30-4  | 30-4   | Montgomery Ward  | 65-6  | 65-2   | 65-3   |
| 2  | Baldwin Loco   | 232   | 229-5   | 229-5  | Motherlode   | 2-6   | 2-6  | 2-6  |
| 3  | Ralto & Ohio   | .116-6  | 116-4   | 116-4  | Motor Wheel  | 24-4  | 24-2   | 24-2   |
| 8  | Bethlehem Steel  | . 48-6  | 48-4  | 48-8   | National Lead  | 00  | 100  | 100  |
| 1  | Burns Bros. "A"  | . 90-4  | 90-4  | 90-4   | N. Y. Air Brake  | 45-2  | 45-2   | 151-4  |
| 3  | Calif. Packing   | . 62-4  | 62-4  | 62-4   | New York Central   | 1   | 151-2  | 54   |
| 3  | Calif. Petroleum   | . 22-4  | 22-3  | 22-3   | N, Y., New Ha. & H.  | 90-4  | 180-4  | 180-4  |
| g  | Canadian Pacific   | .179-5  | 179-4   | 1119-4   | North American Co  | 43-6  | 48-2   | 48-4   |
| ø  | Central Leatner  | 50 -  | 58-4  | 58-4   | Northern Pacific   | 87  | 87   | 87   |
| ı  | Amn. Bosch Mag.  Amn. Can Amn. Can Amn. Can Amn. Can Amn. Can Amn. Steel Amn. Steel Amn. Steel Amn. Steel Amn. Steel Amn. Steel Amn. Tel. & Tel. Amn. Tel. & S. Aich. Topeka & S. Amerada Baidwin Loco. Bailto Robin Bethlehem Steel Burns Bros. "A" Calif. Packins Calif. Packins Calif. Packins Calif. Packins Calif. Packins Chandler-Cleveland Cheapeake & Ohio Chic. Mil. & St. Paul Chic. Mil. & St. Paul Chic. Northwestern Chic. E. L. & Pac. Chile Copper Coco Collor Colo. Fuel & Iron Columbia Gas Consolidated Class Consolidated Class Continental Can. Continental Can. Continental Motors   | - 8   | - 6   | . 8  | Packard Motors   | 35-1  | 35   | 35-1   |
| ij | Chesapeake & Ohio  | 180-3   | 178-3   | 180  | Pan-American "B"   | 37-4  | 57-2   | 57-4   |
| ø  | Chic. Mil & St. Paul   | 17-2  | 16-7  | 17   | Pan Western Oil  | 20-4  | 20-4   | 20-4   |
| ø  | Chie, M. & S. P. pfd   | . 33-2  | 32-5  | 32-5   | Pathe Exchange   | 37-4  | 37-2   | 37-2   |
| 3  | Chic. Northwestern   | . 87  | 86-6  | 87   | Pennaylvania R. R  | 63  | 62-7   | 136-7  |
| 3  | Chie. B. I. & Pac  | .112-5  | 111-5   | 112-3  | People's Gas   | 37  | 136-6  | 39-3   |
| 1  | Chile Copper   | 32-6  | 33-4  | 33-4   | Phillips Petroleum   | 40-2  | 14-3   | 14-3   |
| 9  | Chrysler Motors  | 41-2  | 40-9  | 112-4  | Plerce Arrow   | 03-3  | 103-3  | 103-3  |
| 9  | Coco Cola  | 113   | 412-4   | 80.5   | Produc & Defin   | 26-7  | 26-6   | 26-6   |
| ŧ  | Colo. Fuel & Iron  | 03-3  | 03-3  | 63-3   | Public Service N J   | 40-2  | 39-7   | 40   |
| ٤  | Consolidated Cigars  | 83  | 82-4  | 82-4   | Pullman Company1   | 80-4  | 180-4  | 180-4  |
| 2  | Consolidated Gas   | 101-4   | 101-1   | 101-3  | Pure Oil   | 26-1  | 25-1   | 25-7   |
| ۰  | Centinental Can  | 69-2  | 69-2  | 69-3   | Radio Corp   | 55-4  | 54-4   | 54-6   |
| 1  | Continental Motors   | . 11-1  | -11   | 11-  | Ray Cons. Copper   | 14-2  | 14-1   | 14-1   |
| 1  |  | 85-3  | 55  | 55   | Reading Company1   | 15-6  | 115-1  | 115-1  |
| 9  | Crucible Steel   | . 84  | 84  | 84   | Republic I. & S  | 64  | 83×6<br>134-2  | 134-2  |
| 9  | Davisson Chemical  | . 31-4.   | . 31-2  | 31-2   | R. J. Reynolds Too   | 49-1  | 48   | 48   |
|    | Delaware & Hudson  | 4-012   | 310   | 149  | Sabulte Stords   | 53  | 52-6   | 52-6   |
|    | The state of the s |   |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| ı  | Delaware Lack,   | 162   | 162   | 20-5   | Sears, Roebinck  | 57-4  | 57-4   |  |
| ı  | Delaware Lack  | . 20-5  | 162<br>20-4<br>74-4   | 20-5   | Sears-Roebuck  | 57-4<br>26-6  | 57-4<br>26-4   | 57-4<br>26-4   |
| 1  | Delaware Lack  | . 20-5<br>. 74-7  | 162<br>20-4<br>74-4   | 20-5<br>74-7   | Sears-Roebuck<br>Shell Union   | 57-4<br>26-6  | 57-4<br>26-4   | 67-4   |
|    | Delaware Lack, Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. pfd. Dome. Mines.   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2   | 20-4<br>74-4<br>239   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2  | Sears-Roebuck<br>Shell Union :   | 57-4<br>26-6<br>15-6<br>25-6  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25-4<br>25   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25-1   |
|    | Delaware Lack. Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. pfd. Dome Mines Cagnata Powder Eastman Kodak  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5  | 20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5   | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union : Shell Union : Skelly Oil Southern Pacific  | 57-4<br>26-6<br>15-6<br>25-6<br>14-7  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>25<br>114-4  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6  |
|    | Delaware Lack. Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. Dome. Mines Carytano Towas Eastman Kodak Elec. Stg. Battery   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1  | 20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1   | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union: Skelly Oil Skelly Oil Southern Pacific .1 So Porto Rico Sur   | 57-4<br>26-6<br>25-6<br>14-7<br>38-3  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>28-3<br>28<br>114-4<br>38  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-1<br>114-6<br>38-3  |
|    | Delaware Lack. Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. pfd. Dome. Mines. Experime Tolk Selection Eastman Kodak Elec. Sig. Battery Erie R. R.   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1  | 20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>52-6   | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union  Charles Ekelly Oil Bouthern Pacific So. Porto Rico Sus. Southern Railway  | 57-4<br>26-6<br>25-6<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2  | 37-4<br>26-4<br>28<br>28<br>114-4<br>38<br>126-1   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6<br>38-3<br>126-2   |
|    | Delaware Lack Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. Dodge Rros. pfd. Dome. Mines. Captain Public Eastman Kodak Elec. Big. Battery Erie R. R. Pamous Players  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>53<br>99-7  | 20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2<br>99-2  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-3<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>52-6<br>99-4   | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union Skelly Oil Skelly Oil Southern Pacific So. Porto Rico Sus. Southern Railway 1 1 St. Louis & S. F   | 57-4<br>26-6<br>25-6<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2<br>13-2<br>88-3  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25<br>25<br>114-4<br>36<br>126-1<br>112-5  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6<br>38-3<br>126-2<br>112-5  |
|    | Delaware Lack Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. Dodge Bros. Dome. Mines Castolic Company Control Eastman Kodak Elec. Big Battery Erie R. R. Famous Players Fisk Tire Co.   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>53<br>99-7<br>.15-4   | 20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2<br>99-2<br>153-1   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-3<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>82-6<br>99-4<br>15-1   | Seafar Oli Calif   | 57-4<br>26-6<br>15-6<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2<br>13-2<br>88-3<br>52-1  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>28-3<br>25<br>114-4<br>36<br>126-1<br>112-5<br>86-6<br>51-6  | 67-4<br>26-4<br>26-1<br>114-6<br>38-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3  |
|    | Delaware Lack. Dodge Bros. Dod | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>,53<br>99-7<br>.15-4<br>54-6  | 20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2<br>99-2<br>15-1<br>53-7<br>66-4  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-3<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>52-6<br>99-4<br>15-1<br>54<br>66-4   | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union :  Styles (Mr. Styles Styles Styles (Mr. Styles Style | 57-4<br>26-6<br>15-6<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2<br>13-2<br>88-3<br>52-1<br>36-4  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25-30<br>25<br>114-4<br>36<br>126-1<br>112-5<br>86-6<br>51-6<br>36-3   | 87-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6<br>36-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3<br>51-6<br>36-3  |
|    | Corucible Steel Davisson Chemical Delaware & Hudson Delaware & Hudson Delaware Lack Dodge Fors. prid. Dome. Mines. Captant Potential Reatman Kodak Stee. Ste Battery Erie R. Famous Players Pisk Tire Co. Pielschmann Preeport-Texas Ceneral Asphali   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>53<br>99-7<br>15-4<br>54-6<br>67  | 162<br>20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2<br>99-2<br>15-1<br>53-7<br>66-4<br>70-3   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-3<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>52-6<br>99-4<br>15-1<br>54<br>66-4<br>71   | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union  Steply Off Stelly Off Southern Partite So. Porto Rico Sus. Southern Rallway St. Louis & South Stendard Oil Calif Standard Oil N. J. Stewart-Warner  | 57-4<br>26-6<br>38-8<br>25-6<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2<br>13-2<br>88-3<br>52-1<br>36-4<br>62-4  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>28-28<br>114-4<br>36<br>126-1<br>112-5<br>86-6<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4   | 87-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6<br>36-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4  |
|    | Delaware Lack. Dodge Bros. Dod | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>53<br>99-7<br>.15-4<br>54-6<br>67<br>73-5<br>65-2   | 162<br>20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2<br>99-2<br>15-1<br>53-7<br>66-4<br>70-3<br>65-2   | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-3<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>52-6<br>99-4<br>15-1<br>54<br>66-4<br>71<br>65-2   | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union :  Stelly Oil Southern Pacific Southern Railway St. Louis & S. F. St. Louis & S. F. Standard Oil Calif. Standard Oil N. J. Stewart-Warner Studebaker Corp.   | 57-4<br>26-6<br>25-6<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2<br>13-2<br>88-3<br>52-1<br>36-4<br>62-4<br>50-2  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>28-22<br>114-4<br>36<br>126-1<br>112-5<br>86-6<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-1   | 87-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6<br>36-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-2  |
|    | Delaware Lack. Dodge Bros. Dod | 162<br>20-5<br>74-7<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>53<br>99-7<br>15-4<br>64-6<br>67<br>73-5<br>65-2<br>106-4  | 162<br>20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2<br>99-2<br>15-1<br>53-7<br>66-4<br>70-3<br>65-2<br>105-4  | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>52-6<br>99-4<br>15-1<br>54<br>66-4<br>71<br>65-2<br>105-5  | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union  Steply Oil Southern Pacific So. Porto Rico Sus Southern Railway St. Louis & S. F. St. Louis & South Standard Oil Calif Standard Oil N. J. Stewart-Warner Studebaker Corp. Tidewaler Oil   | 57-4<br>26-6<br>35-8<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2<br>13-2<br>88-3<br>52-1<br>36-4<br>62-4<br>50-2  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>25<br>25<br>114-4<br>36<br>126-1<br>112-5<br>86-6<br>51-8<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-1  | 87-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6<br>36-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-2<br>16-2  |
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|    | General Cigars General Electric General Moto rs.   | 162<br>20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-5<br>66-1<br>53<br>99-7<br>15-4<br>54-6<br>67<br>73-5<br>65-2<br>106-4<br>122   | 162<br>20-4<br>74-4<br>239<br>158-4<br>66-1<br>52-2<br>99-2<br>15-1<br>53-7<br>66-4<br>70-3<br>65-2<br>105-4<br>199                                 | 20-5<br>74-7<br>239-2<br>159-6<br>66-1<br>52-6<br>99-4<br>15-1<br>54<br>66-4<br>71<br>65-2<br>105-5<br>109-2<br>121-6                        | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union  Steply Oil Southern Pacific So. Porto Rico Sus. Southern Railway St. Louis & S. F. St. Louis & South Standard Oil Calif. Standard Oil Calif. Standard Oil Calif. Standard Oil Calif. Tidewairs-Warner Studebaker Corp. Tidewaier Oil Texas Guif Sulphur Texas Pacific  1 Texas Guif Sulphur Texas Pacific  1  | 57-4<br>26-6<br>25-6<br>14-7<br>38-3<br>26-2<br>13-2<br>88-3<br>52-1<br>36-4<br>62-4<br>50-2<br>17<br>63-2  | 57-4<br>26-4<br>28-2<br>28<br>114-4<br>36<br>126-1<br>112-5<br>86-6<br>51-8<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-1<br>16-2<br>62-7  | 87-4<br>26-4<br>25-1<br>114-6<br>36-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-2<br>16-2<br>63-1  |
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|    | General Asphali General Cigara General Electric General Moto rs. General Moto rs. General Ry Simals Granby  | . 89-3<br>. 48-6<br>.158<br>. 82-2<br>. 19-3  | 89-2<br>48-3<br>156<br>81-2<br>19-2<br>128-2<br>18-2<br>78-1<br>13-2<br>82-4  | 89-3<br>48-3<br>154<br>81-6<br>19-3  | Union Pacific  | 72<br>26-4<br>40-5<br>35-2<br>21-4  | 171-4<br>226<br>40-4<br>38-2<br>120-5<br>28<br>33-6<br>29-7<br>99<br>159-6   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>28-1<br>114-6<br>98-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-2<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>100-4<br>100-4<br>100-7<br>228<br>40-4<br>35-2<br>120-2<br>226<br>35-1<br>100-7<br>28-3<br>28-3<br>28-3<br>28-3<br>28-3<br>28-3<br>28-3<br>28-3   |
|    | General Asphali General Cigara General Electric General Moto rs. General Moto rs. General Ry Simals Granby  | . 89-3<br>. 48-6<br>.158<br>. 82-2<br>. 19-3  | 89-2<br>48-3<br>156<br>81-2<br>19-2<br>128-2<br>78-1<br>13-2<br>82-4<br>45-4  | 89-3<br>48-3<br>154<br>81-6<br>19-3  | Union Pacific  | 72<br>26-4<br>40-5<br>35-2<br>21-4  | 171-4<br>226<br>40-4<br>35-3<br>130-5<br>28<br>33-6<br>29-7<br>99<br>159-6<br>74-1<br>37   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>114-6<br>98-3<br>126-2<br>112-5<br>88-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>62-4<br>50-2<br>16-2<br>163-1<br>160-4<br>100-7<br>40-2<br>172<br>226<br>40-4<br>35-2<br>227<br>228<br>34-4<br>30-2<br>228<br>34-4<br>30-2<br>228<br>34-4<br>35-2<br>36-4<br>36-2<br>36-2<br>36-2<br>36-2<br>36-2<br>36-2<br>36-2<br>36-2   |
|    | General Asphali General Cigara General Electric General Moto rs. General Moto rs. General Ry Simals Granby  | . 89-3<br>. 48-6<br>.158<br>. 82-2<br>. 19-3  | 89-2<br>48-3<br>156<br>81-2<br>19-2<br>128-2<br>78-1<br>13-2<br>82-4<br>45-4<br>178<br>40-4   | 89-3<br>48-3<br>154<br>81-6<br>19-3  | Union Pacific  | 72<br>26-4<br>40-5<br>35-2<br>21-4  | 171-4<br>228<br>40-4<br>35-2<br>120-5<br>28<br>33-6<br>29-7<br>99<br>159-6<br>74-1<br>37<br>18-4   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>26-1<br>114-6<br>38-3<br>114-6<br>38-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>100-4<br>100-7<br>40-2<br>172<br>228<br>40-4<br>35-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-3<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-                                  |
|    | General Asphali General Cigara General Electric General Moto rs. General Moto rs. General Ry Signals Granby Ore Great Northern Gre Houston Ot I Hudson Motors Hupp Motors Illinois Central Int Oil and Gas Industrial Alcohol Inspiration Gopper Int'l Bus. Mach. Int'l Humber Signales Int'l Humber Signales Int'l Humber Marine Int'l More Marine Int'l More Marine  | . 89-3<br>. 48-6<br>. 158<br>. 82-2<br>. 19-3<br>. 128-2<br>. 19<br>. 78-6<br>. 13-4<br>. 82-4<br>. 46-5<br>. 178<br>. 50-6<br>. 61-6                                   | 89-2<br>48-3<br>156<br>81-2<br>19-2<br>128-2<br>78-1<br>13-2<br>82-4<br>45-4<br>178<br>40-4   | 89-3<br>48-3<br>154<br>81-6<br>19-3  | Union Pacific  | 72<br>26-4<br>40-5<br>35-2<br>21-4  | 171-4<br>226<br>40-4<br>35-3<br>120-5<br>28<br>33-6<br>29-7<br>59<br>159-6<br>74-1<br>37<br>18-4   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>28-1<br>114-6<br>98-3<br>126-2<br>112-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>172<br>190-7<br>28<br>34<br>40-4<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>35-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36   |
|    | General Cigars General Electric General Moto rs.   | . 89-3<br>. 48-6<br>. 158<br>. 82-2<br>. 19-3<br>. 128-2<br>. 19<br>. 78-6<br>. 13-4<br>. 82-4<br>. 46-5<br>. 178<br>. 50-6<br>. 61-6                                   | 89-2<br>48-3<br>156<br>81-2<br>19-2<br>128-2<br>78-1<br>13-2<br>82-4<br>45-4<br>178<br>40-4   | 89-3<br>48-3<br>154<br>81-6<br>19-3  | Union Pacific  | 72<br>26-4<br>40-5<br>35-2<br>21-4  | 171-4<br>228<br>40-4<br>35-2<br>120-5<br>28<br>33-6<br>29-7<br>99<br>159-6<br>74-1<br>37<br>18-4   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>26-1<br>114-6<br>38-3<br>114-6<br>38-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>100-4<br>100-7<br>40-2<br>172<br>228<br>40-4<br>35-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-3<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>120-7<br>28<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-3<br>36-                                  |
|    | General Asphali General Cigara General Electric General Moto rs. General Moto rs. General Ry Signals Granby Ore Great Northern Gre Houston Ot I Hudson Motors Hupp Motors Illinois Central Int Oil and Gas Industrial Alcohol Inspiration Gopper Int'l Bus. Mach. Int'l Humber Signales Int'l Humber Signales Int'l Humber Marine Int'l More Marine Int'l More Marine  | . 89-3<br>. 48-6<br>. 158<br>. 82-2<br>. 19-3<br>. 128-2<br>. 19<br>. 78-6<br>. 13-4<br>. 82-4<br>. 46-5<br>. 178<br>. 50-6<br>. 61-6                                   | 89-2<br>48-3<br>156<br>81-2<br>19-2<br>128-2<br>78-1<br>13-2<br>82-4<br>45-4<br>178<br>40-4   | 89-3<br>48-3<br>154<br>81-6<br>19-3  | Sears-Roebuck Shell Union  Style College Skelly Oil Southern Pacific Southern Pacific Southern Railway St. Louis & Sur. Southern Railway St. Louis & Sur. Southern Railway St. Louis & Sur. St. L | 72<br>26-4<br>40-5<br>35-2<br>21-4  | 171-4<br>226<br>40-4<br>35-3<br>120-5<br>28<br>33-6<br>29-7<br>59<br>159-6<br>74-1<br>37<br>18-4   | 57-4<br>26-4<br>26-4<br>28-1<br>114-6<br>98-3<br>126-2<br>112-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>51-6<br>36-3<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>16-2<br>172<br>190-7<br>28<br>34<br>40-4<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>28<br>34<br>35-2<br>172-7<br>35-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36-7<br>36   |

### To-day's Mining Markets

terday's levels.

No activity is anticipated during the next ten days until the Confederation celebration holidays are over.

There will be many developments near as July comes in. Operations will be in full swing in the Portland Canal, and the reports on what is opened upon various properties, which are going under extensive development and exploration will begin to come in. Early next month also is the Dunwell meeting, at which the information to be given out by President R. M. Stewart will give a pretty good indication as to when and what the dividends on the stock will be.

Before July is far advanced, the Consolidated engineers will be busy on the George Copper and a couple of weeks later the George stock will be listed and traded in on the Montreal exchange alongside its Consolidated twin, Coast Copper.

B. O. Erickson promises something interesting by August in Rufus and Argenta. Within a month something and examining activities of the Julian angineers who have been slong the Upper Bear since May.

| VICTORIA         | STOCK       | EXCHANG  | E       |
|------------------|-------------|----------|---------|
|                  |             | Sid      | Aske    |
| Mining-          |             |          |         |
| B.C. Silver      |             | 1.50     | 1.65    |
| Dunwell Mines    |             | 1.38     | 1.43    |
| Glacier Creek .  |             | 05       | .10     |
| Gladstone        |             |          | .27     |
| Goldsmith        | *******     | 1914     | .231    |
| Granby           | ********    |          | 1000    |
| Howe Sound       | *******     | 25.00    | 40.00   |
| Howe Bound       |             | *******  | .10     |
| Independence Go  | 10          | .05      | .07     |
| Ludian Mines     |             | 20       | .23     |
| International Co | at seen     |          | .10     |
| L. & L. Glacier  |             | ***** ** | .023    |
| Lakeview         | *******     | ***** 22 |         |
| Leadsmith        | ********    | 05 1/2   | .075    |
| Lucky Jim        | ********    | 18       |         |
| Marmot Metals    | *******     | 12       | .14     |
| National Silver  | (G.S.)      | 15       | .20     |
| Boster Idaho     |             |          | .165    |
| Premier Gold     | The said to | 2.05     | 2.10    |
| Richmond         |             | 29 %     | .32     |
| Rufus            |             |          | .14     |
| Russell Creek    |             |          | .30     |
| Ruth Hope        |             |          | .27     |
| Helkirks         |             |          | .031    |
| Silverado        |             |          | .35     |
| Silver Crest     | *******     | 06       |         |
| Silversmith      |             |          | .38     |
|                  |             |          | 1.00    |
| Sunloch          | *******     |          | .11     |
| Terminus         | ********    | 0019     |         |
| B.C. Montana .   |             |          | nn 4-1  |
|                  |             |          | .00 3-1 |
| B.C. Telephone   | CONT.       |          | 104.50  |
|                  |             | 102.75   | 104.50  |
| Lecel Curb St    | ocks-       |          |         |
| Coast Copper     |             | 15.00    | 19.00   |

Why not investigate our offer of Holsum Packing Co. Ltd. BROWN BROS. & ALLAN LTD.



# **Canadian Industries**

George Copper

The Pulp and Paper industry is one of this country's greatest assets. We recommend the securities of the following companies as sound investments:

Lake St. John Power and Paper Company Limited Provincial Paper Mills Limited St. Lawrence Paper Mills Limited

Quadra Investments Corporation Limited WINCH BUILDING, 640 FORT STREET

| ø | TOOK BACHANGE, COME 20, 2021 |                   |            |            |      | MANALI                        |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------|-------------------------------|
|   | local                        | stockbrokers over | direct New | York wire) | 35   | Winnipeg, June 25.—The        |
|   |                              | A LWAS CITY       | Southern   | 60-4 60    | 60-2 | Press says: "There has been e |

weather conditions are very favor-ole throughout Canadian West, al-nough reports are coming to hand of all damage covering fairly wide areas

nnipeg, June 25—To-day's weather shows: Calgary, clear, 53, no Edmonton, overcast, 55 above, i yesterday and last night; Reheavy rain yesterday and more night; Winnipeg, part cloudy, 38, Jaw, clear, 60; Baskatoon, cool, ag to rain, a generally clear, and warm over a generally clear, and warm over

| two menes and             | Diron.        |  |              |      |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|------|
| corn on July 3,           | is din        | ninishi  | ng."         |      |
| Wheat—<br>July            | Onen          | High   | Low          | Clos |
| whear-                    | 1885          | 154  | 15414        | 154  |
| July                      | 100 %         | 14914  | 14154        | 1411 |
| Oct.                      | 19279         | 19379  | 1295         | 220  |
| Dec                       | 1384          | 13976  | 100.8        | 199  |
| Onto-                     |               |  | 64%          | 65   |
| July                      | 6536          | 65%  |              | 80   |
| Oct.                      | 52%           | 52%  | 6214         |      |
| Deal                      | 4874          | 48%  | 48%          | 48   |
| Barley                    |               |  |              | - 22 |
| Barley-                   | 90            |  | 89%          | 90   |
| Oct                       | 7214          | 72%  | 7216         | 721  |
| Dec                       | 69 %          | 60 %   | 60%          | 69   |
|                           |               | 30.70.70   |              |      |
|                           | 198%          | 198%   | 19814        | 198  |
| Oct.                      | 202           | 20214  | 202          | 202  |
| Dec                       | 100141        | 4 100 M  | 10914        | 1991 |
| Dec                       | 199.12        | 2 x00.10   | ***          |      |
| Rye-                      | ****          | ****   | 11974        | 1197 |
| July                      | 11379         | 31478  | 0056         | 091  |
| Oct.                      | 99            | 307.19   | 80.8         | 900  |
|                           | ash Pr        | ices   |              | *14. |
| Wheat-1 Nor.              | 18719         | 2 20   | Nr., 134     | 122  |
| Nor., 146: No. 4.         | 136: 1        | No. B.   | 12619:       | NO.  |
|                           |               |  |              |      |
| Cotte-7 CW 6              | M-16(1) (2)   | C.W  | 51.79 tr. #5 | xtra |
|                           |               |  |              |      |
| Barley-3 C.W.             | c. 65.        |  |              |      |
| Barley-3 C.W.             | 90%           | 4 0.1  | V., 855      | SI T |
| Flax-1 N.W.C.             | 1. 7814       | : track  | 90%          | 250  |
| Play I NWC                | 19735         | 1 2 C  | W., 19       | 4141 |
| F 100 - 4 - 24 - 17 - 6 - | Total Control | Mary Street, Square, S | COLUMN TWO   | www. |

Rye-2 C.W. 1134.

Chicago Chicago, June 25 (By B.C. Board, Direct Pit Wire)—The wheat market ruled lower during the most of the session on scattered selling induced by better weather conditions in the southwest and forecast for a continuance of same over the week-end. Market finally finish about one cent lower than the prveious day.

Good support was ncountered around 1.40 for July but rallies were feeble. Weather in the southwest was again favorable and harvesting is progressing rapidly. Receipts at interior Kanass markets were increasing and a liberal movement is expected next week. Weather and crop reports from the Spring wheat territory continue favorable on both sides of the International line.

|   | OLRDIE OIL POST                | Garage de la           | -              | 7500000       |       |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|
|   | tional line. Wheat— July Sept. | Open<br>140-2<br>138-6 | 141            | 140           | 140-  |
|   | Corn-<br>July<br>Sept          | 95-4<br>100-7          | 96<br>101-2    | 94-1<br>100   | 100-  |
|   | July                           | 45-6<br>45-6           | 45-6<br>46     | 45-2<br>45-2  |       |
| 4 | July                           | 113-3<br>100-1         | 113-2<br>100-2 | 112<br>99-4   | 113   |
|   | INDEMNIT                       | lark &<br>Chicag       | Co. L          | NDAY<br>mited |       |
|   |                                | Chicas                 | -500           | Bids          | Offer |
| 4 | Wheat-<br>July                 |                        | *****          | 137%          | 1421  |
|   | July                           | ******                 |                | 9016          | 102   |
|   | Rye—<br>July<br>Sept.          |                        |                | 110%          | 115   |
|   | July                           |                        | *****          | 4516          | 46    |
| 1 | Wheek                          |                        |                |               | 155   |
| 4 | July                           |                        | ******         | 140           | 143   |
| 1 | Wheat-4 R. 1                   | lanes (                | A wife         |               |       |
| Ш | 143 4: 4 M., 137 14            |                        |                |               |       |

### MRS. SWEENY LEADS AT THE FIFTEENTH

remier eck Hughes eck Hughes Oakes

Mrs. Sweeny of Vancouver and Mrs. Hutchinson of Victoria staged a great battle this morning in the final of the P.N.W. women's championship being played at Colwood. The former was two up at the fifteenth hole.

The Vancouver last had a held of one hole at the end of the first nine and after Mrs. Hutchinson had squared the match at the tenth Mrs. Sweeny went shead to win the eleventh and fourteenth.

Their scores for the first nine holes were: Mrs. Sweeny 46, Mrs. Hutchinson 47.

WILHELM HANGS UP **NEW COURSE RECORD** 

We pride ourselves on our ability to execute orders at closest possible prices. May we act for you?

STOCK AND SOND BROKERS

E. P. F. ROE. Manager. Stock and Bond Department

Members Victoria Stock Exchange

Port Street, at Broad, Victoria, B.O. Telepho

### TO-DAY'S GRAIN VICTORIA PRICES

| two inches and                     | promi    | ses for  | knee   | nign   |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| corn on July 3,                    | is din   | ninishi  | ng."   | 7.3    |
|                                    |          |          |        | Close  |
| Wheat—<br>July<br>Oct.             | 155%     | 156      | 15419  | 10414  |
| Oct                                | 142%     | 14314    | 14179  | 14176  |
| Dec                                | 139 14   | 139%     | 13878  | 138.2  |
| Oats-                              | 6516     | 65%      | 64%    | 65     |
| July                               | 6974     | 52%      |        |        |
| Deck                               |          |          | 4814   |        |
| Barley-                            |          |          | 1000   | 2000   |
| July                               | 90       |          |        | 90%    |
| Oct                                | 1876     |          |        |        |
| Dec                                | 69%      |          | . 00 % |        |
| Flax— July Oct. Dec.               |          |          | 10014  | 10014  |
| July                               | 198%     | 198%     | 198 %  | 20214  |
| Oct                                | 1001/7   | 100 %    | 10014  | 10014  |
|                                    |          |          |        |        |
| Tecles .                           | 113%     | 11414    | 113%   | 113%   |
| Oct                                | 99       | 9936     | 98%    | 9856   |
|                                    |          |          |        |        |
| Wheat-1 Nor.                       | 157%     | 2 No     | r., 15 | 1/21 3 |
| Nor 146: No. 4.                    | 136: 1   | No. 5.   | 126191 | NO. 6. |
| 1091/4: feed, 1011/4               | track    | 15479    |        | Man 4  |
| Onta-2 C.W.                        | 14 1/2 3 | C.W.     | and A  | Ti re- |
| feed. 61%: 1 fe                    | ed, 98   |          | ceu, o |        |
| Barley-3 C.W.                      | 00141    | 4 0.9    | V. 851 | 41 Te- |
| incted BOLL fee                    | 1. 7814  | t track  | 90%    |        |
| jected, 80%; feet<br>Flax-1 N.W.C. | 197%     | : 2 C.   | W., 19 | 4561 3 |
| C.W. 18016; reje                   | eted, I  | 75 %: tr | ack, 1 | 9872.  |

|   | July                              | 140-2<br>138-6 | 141         | 140            | 140-3<br>138-6  |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
|   | July                              | 95-4<br>100-7  | 96<br>101-2 | 94-1<br>100    | 94-2<br>100-1   |
| į | Oats-<br>July<br>Sept.            | 45-6<br>45-6   | 45-6<br>46  | 45-2<br>45-2   | 45-4            |
| į | July                              | 113-2          | 113-2       | 112 99-4       | 113             |
|   | INDEMNET                          | lark &         | Co. L       | NDAY<br>imited |                 |
| 8 |                                   | Chicag         | •           | Bids           | Offers          |
| 6 | Wheat-<br>July                    | ******         | ******      | 137%           | 142 N.<br>140 % |
|   | July                              |                |             |                | 9616            |
|   | Rye—<br>July :<br>Sept.           |                |             | 110%           | 115<br>101%     |
| 2 | July                              |                | *****       | 4536           | 46              |
| ī | -Wheat-                           | Winnip         | eg          | - 10           |                 |
| I | July                              | *******        | ******      | 153            | 155%            |
| I | Wheat 4 R. 1<br>142'4: 4 M. 137'4 | D196           | Э Н.,       |                |                 |

# W., 96%; 3 W., 95.

A. A. MEHAREY & CO.

VICTORY BONDS

Victory Loan, \$15 % Dec... 1937 1st June and Dec... 1932 1st May and Nov... 1937 1st June and Dec... 1937 1st June and Dec... 1937 1st June Ct... 1937 1st March and Sept. Victory Loan, \$1 % To May and Nov... 1934 1st May and Nov...

### Montreal Stocks

Montreal, June 25 (By B.C. Bond strong feature with a gain of over three points while other firm spots included eature, while other easier spots in-

cluded Quebec Power, Howard Smith, Cons. Smelting and National Breweries.

Of the forty-seven issues, to make their appearance on the board during the session, nine gained ground while the greatest advance one of 1½ points, twelve unchanged from previous close while sixteen came out in broken lots only.

Brazillan was the leader with 7,125 thares and closed at 189, up 1. Massay-Harris was second with 3,510 shares, closing at 35, up 1½. Shawinigan was third in activity with 2,560 and closed at 84, off ½.

Ottawa Power scored the greatest gain closing at the new high of 107, ex-dividend for a net gain of 3½ points with trading in only fifty shares. The greatest loss was suffered by Lake of the Woods Milling which closed at 145, down five points with trading in only fifty shares. The greatest loss was suffered by Lake of the Woods Milling which closed at 145, down five points with trading in only thirty-five shares. Other price changes included Abitibl up 1, Con Smelters off ½, Montřeal Power up %. Penman's up ½ and Quebec Power off 2. Total sales 21,875 shares.

| м  | Total sales 21,875 shares.   | 1500   | ä  |
|----|--|--------|----|
| 2  | Total Baies ar,o to billion  | Last   | ı  |
| 8  | And the second s |        | ä  |
| 5  | Abitibl  |        | ı  |
| 4  | Asbestos   | 88-7   | а  |
| a  | Do., pref  | 23-7   | ä  |
|    | Atlantic Sugar   | 148-4  |    |
| а  | Bell Telephone   | 159    | ä  |
| 1  | Brazilian Traction   | 16     | ı  |
|    |  | 32     | ı  |
| V. | Brompton Paper   |        | ı  |
|    | Can. Cement, com   | 120    | ı  |
| ĸ. | Do. pref   |        | a  |
| ч  | Can Car Fdy., com  | 88-2   | ü  |
| ۹  | Do., pref  | 38     | ä  |
| 4  | Opn 8.8. com   |        | ı  |
| а  | Do., pref  | 125    | ü  |
| з  | Can Costons  | 96     | В  |
| и  | Can. Converters  |        | ı  |
| ٠  | Cons. M. & S.  | 233    | ı  |
| а  | Dom. Bridge  | 186    | ı  |
| 8  | Dom. Glass   | 117-4  | ü  |
| ч  | Dom. Textile   | 113    | ı  |
| 9  | Howard Smith   | 60-4   | ı  |
| í  | Lake of Woods Milling  | 147    | i  |
| ч  | Laurentide Co.   | 91-2   | ı  |
| 1  | Mackay Co.   | 115    | ı  |
| 9  | Montreal Power   | 84-4   | ı  |
| 9  | National Breweries   | 69     | ı  |
| я  | Ontario Steel  | 92-4   | ı  |
| 4  | Ogilvie Milling Co   | 280    | ı  |
| 8  | Ottawa Power   | 106-4  | ı  |
| а  | Penmans Limited  | 70-6   | ı  |
| q  | Shawinigan   | 84-4   | ı  |
|    | Spanish River Pulp   | 100    | ı  |
| 1  | Do., pref.   | 113    | ı  |
| 2  | Steel of Can.  | 139    | ı  |
|    | Twin City Elec.  | 52 .   | ı  |
| •  | Twill Old Blee, Attitudent Co.   | 1      | ı  |
|    | The second secon | V 22/1 | ı  |
| w) | NEW YORK COTTON  |        | al |



before. It is common gossip about the street that C.P.R. has purchased 200,-000 shares during the past month. New York has been a seller of Nickel. They have continued to look

# STEWART WILLPAMS &CO.

Tuesday, June 28 at 2 o'clock his



Stewart Williams

The Auctioneer

### Canadian Investments **For Canadians**

British Columbia guaranteeing P.G.E. 41% Bends, due 1942. Price .......97.00 City of Prince Rupert 6% Bonds, due 1945. Price 107.18 

# P. Burns & Company Limited 7% Preferred Stock. GILLESPIE, HART & TODD LTD.

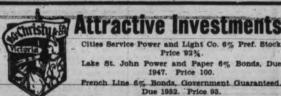
# UNBIASED GUIDANCE

Is Particularly Important for Traders in Local Mining Stocks

Our Mr. George Melville and staff are fully competent to give thorough and unprejudiced information on mining

SHORT TERM PRINCE RUPERT BONDS

British Columbia Bond Corporation Ltd.



R.G. CHRISTY & CO.LTD.

INVESTMENT BANKERS



Population, f1,000. Divisional point on the C.P.R. Natural gas in unlimited quantity, affording cheap light, heat and power. Plants already operating include Oglivie Flour Mills, Lake of the Woods Milling, Maple Leaf Milling, Medalta Stoneware, The Rosery Flower Company, Alberta Linseed Mills, etc.

This opportunity of obtaining a long term 5% Municipal Bond below par, yielding 5.40%, will be quickly recognized by the careful investor.

ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION LTD.

\$65,000,000 Canadian National Railway

. 41/2 Per Cent 30-Year Bonds

Price \$98.50

Yield 4.59 Per Cent

PEMBERTON & SON

.......................

RESIDENT MANAGER
802 Cook 8t Victoria

# **B.C. COAL MINES**

Production Kere Shows In-crease Despite Growth in Use of Important Fuel Oil

Island Mines' Sale Spurts Anead Compared With Figures of Last Season

An increase in the output of coal by the collieries of British Columbia as compared with the corresponding period in 1926 is indicated by figures just issued by the Provincial Department of Mines. These show that in the first five months of the present year production aggregated 1,044,533 long tons, as compared with 872,925 long tons in the same period last year. The continued cooler weather is stated to be responsible for the larger production this year, though the importation of fuel oil, the growing competitor of the collieries, is showing an increase. ISLAND OUTPUT UP

Vancouver Island coal mines have produced this year 100,186 tons more than in the five months of last year their output having been 574,482 tons,

ompared with 474,298 tons in the first five months last year. The main increase was made by the collieries of the Western Fuel Corporation Limited, the production of which in the five months, was 264.251 tons, compared with 180.483 last year. The Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited's output was 219.598 compared with 187.445 tons in 1926. INTERIOR GAINS, TOO

INTERIOR GAINS, TOO

In the East Kootenay district, when crow's Nest Paus Coal Comp.
Limited producing in the five mon s40,515 tons, as against 299,524 tons 1826, and the Corbin, Coal Comp.
Limited, 46,855 as against 28,400, increase doc that field of 59,426 tons.
In the Nicola-Princeton district, a gain has been made, production gregating 81,985 tons, compared w 69,985 tons last year.

THE A-B-C

STOCK MARKET TRADING

KENNEDY & CO.

# FINANCIAL - MINES - INVESTMENTS - MARKETS



\$250,000

# JANTZEN KNITTING MILLS

OF CANADA, LTD.

(Incorporated Under Dominion Companies' Act)

### 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK PAR VALUE SIGO

Preferred as to Assets and Dividends

Semi-annual interest payable on July 1 and January 1, accruing from July 1, 1927. Callable in whole or in part (at option of Company) any time after July 1, 1932, at \$110 a share and accrued dividend.

TRANSFER AGENTS: The Toronto General Trust Corporation, Vancouver, B. C. BANKERS: The Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, B. C. AUDITORS: Price, Waterhouse & Co., Ltd.

Common Stock (no par)

Company and Business: The present Company is successor to the Universal Knitting Company, Ltd., and the Jantzen Knitting Mills in Canada, Ltd., both being British Columbia incorporations. The new Company, under Dominion incorporation, will continue to manufacture and market sweaters, sweater-coats and Jantzen swimming suits. The Jantzen Knitting Mills, Inc., of U. S. A., have granted this Company the exclusive right to manufacture bathing suits and other woollen garments throughout the Dominion of Canada under Jantzen patents. The Canadian Company has also been granted exclusive use of the Jantzen trade-name, trade-marks and patents. All swimming suits and knitted goods sold throughout Canada under the Jantzen name are and will continue to be manufactured in Vancouver, B. C., by the present Company. National advertising carried in American publications of a total circulation of more than 25,250,000, placed by the American company, create a wide demand for Jantzen swimming suits in every part of Canada. Each advertisement carries in a prominent place, "Jantzen Knitting Mills of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, Canada."

Purpose of Issue: The volume of business at the present plant has increased to such an extent that the quarters are totally inadequate. The factory must be moved from the corner of Pender and Hamilton Streets this year and the purpose of the issue is to provide the necessary capital for construction of a modern daylight factory, to purchase necessary additional equipment and to provide capital required for a rapidly expanding business.

Security: The Preferred Stock forms a direct charge against the Company's property and business. It is not preceded by any other security nor will the Company issue any unless ratified in writing by two-thirds of the nominal value of the issued Preference Shares or unless

confirmed by resolution passed at a general meeting by two-thirds majority present. For every \$100 of Preferred Stock issued there is, as security, \$199 in assets.

Earnings: Earnings available for dividends, after liberal allowance for reserve, taxes and depreciation have been more than sufficient to meet the dividend requirements of this issue. This year's earnings, based on the increased business for the first five months of 1927, will be twice the amount required to pay the dividend on the present issue of Preference Stock.

Bonus: With every share of 7% Preferred Stock purchased the Company is giving a bonus of 10 shares of Common Stock (no par value).

Common Stock (no par value).

Description of Issue: The 'ssue consists of 2,500 shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value \$100. With each share of Preferred Stock will be given a bonus of 10 shares of Common. The Preferred is sallable in whole or in part at any time after July 1, 1932, at \$110 a share and accrued dividend. The Preferred forms a direct charge against the Company's property and business. Preferred shareholders have the right, in winding up, to have the capital paid up on such Preference shares and all arrears of dividends whether declared or not, paid off in priority to any payment off of capital on the Common Shares. Dividends on the Preferred will be payable semi-annually on July 1 and January 1, interest accruing from July 1, 1927.

Management: The management will be composed of

Management: The management will be composed of the same personnel that has been responsible for the growth of the business, Mr. A., C. Cohen continuing in office as President and General Manager. The Vice-President of the Company is Mr. Carl C. Jantzen, secretary-treasurer of the Jantzen Knitting Mills, Inc., of Portland, Ore. Mr. Jantzen invented many of the patent features of the swimming suit that bears his name.

Price \$100 and accrued dividend, with a bonus of 10 shares of no-par value Common Stock with every share of Preferred

### **British Columbia Bond Corporation Ltd.** 1200 GOVERNMENT STREET

VICTORIA

Private wires to all North American Exchanges. Members Winnipeg, Grain Exchange, B.C. Bond Dealers' Association, Etc.
Phones 348-349

information contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed by us, is obtained from sources we believe to be accurate and reliable

# FRENZIED FINANCE OF OIL COMPANY

was nicesary, secording to Levis. to was the starty as coording to Levis. to was the starty as coording to Levis. to the \$17,000,000 Julian Petroleum Company, which was found to have 0,400.

The story is still somewhas confused the stockholders will somewhas to light one of the strangest tales of frenze ment by those participating in the pools. The story is still somewhas confused finance on record. The story is still somewhas confused from the stockholders were bliked of t

The first pool amounted to \$1,000.000, and its members, according to Mr.
Lewis, charged \$760,000 in interest, cash and stock for a four months' period, or 228 per cent a year. At the end of the 120 days it became necessary to organize a second pool to buy up the stock held by the first pool and prevent its being thrown on the market to drag down the price of the Julian Stock.

In ga "transfer officer" of the Julian Company,
A. C. Wagey & Company figures prominently in the investigation. According to the subtorties, Lewis was the owner and controller of A. C. Wagey & Company, and the prevailing belief among investigators is that the finance company handled most if not Julian stock.

Vast Pyramid of Loans and amazing Jugglery Uncovered by Jury

Los Angeles, June 25.—Collapse of Loans and MADE \$18,000,000 PROFITS

Amazing Logology Under 25.—Collapse of Loans Angeles, June 25.—Collapse of Los Angeles, June 25.—Collapse of Los

was traded in for years around 15c, to 25c. and in a few months rose to 86 and \$9.50; Porter-Idaho units, offered at \$10, in four months, went to \$40; Independence, offered at \$12c. in a few months said at 35c. and in demand at that price; B. C. Silver, 25c. to 35c., and \$0ts offering in a year's time sold at \$1.50 to \$2 on an ever-increasing market.

# Chances in B.C. Are Envied

Vancouver, June 25.—"I envy the younger man who will play his part in the development of mining in British Columbia." said C. w Oliver. Dioneer broker, and good president of the Vancouver Stock, Exchange and Time Coop of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

ar a timelison of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

"I believe that mining will be in the first place among industries, not only in stitish Columbia but in all Canada very shortly."

British Columbia to-day offers some excellent mining opportunities that, as investments, recommend themselves not alone to Canadians but to Americans and Englishmen as well.

# PORTLAND CANAL ADDING TO B.C. METAL OUTPUT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FINDS

A tone of optimism prevails in the Portland canal district in consequence of mining developments carried on during the past year, says Dr. George Hanson of the Geological Survey.

The Salmon River part of the district, brought to the fore by the Fremier mine, has become still more atractive through the efofrts of the British Columbia Silver Corporation on its property adjoining the Premier and by development by the Big Missouri Mining Company of new finds on the Big Missouri group of mineral claims. Due to increased mining activity the Premier Gold Mining Company has maintained its substantial dividends, although mining a much lower grade of ore than previously. Shipments of ore from the Premier mine during 1925 were at the same rate as those of the previous years but the company's milling capacity was increased considerably, and it has also secured option on several other properties in the district.

B.C. SILVER OUTLOOK

British Columbia Silver Corporation is now in the more advantageous position of having definite information regarding the location and peculiarities of its ore deposit and its management is convinced that it has a property of considerable value. Some of the ore is good enough to pay the cost of expensive transportation and still yield a large profit, but most of 'it will have to be concentrated before ahipment. The new finds on the Big Missouri are more attractive than those known heretofore.

The Bear River part of the Portland canal district has no new ore bodies

# Wholesale Market

| la la          | Revised June 25                         |  |  |  |  |
|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1              | Mente                                   |  |  |  |  |
|                | Steer Beef                              | 1  |  |  |  |
| Veal B         | eef                                     | to 2   |  |  |  |
| Spring         | Lamb                                    | 3  |  |  |  |
| Mutton         |   | 3  |  |  |  |
| HOES           |   |  |  |  |  |
| DOMESTIC STATE | Poultry                                 | DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T |  |  |  |
| Powls          | 37                                      | to .3  |  |  |  |
| Broiler        | 8                                       | 10 3   |  |  |  |
|                | Eggs                                    |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh          | extras, case lots, dozen                | 3  |  |  |  |
| Fresh          | firsts, case lots, dozen                | 2  |  |  |  |
| Fresh          | pullets, case lots, dozen               | 2  |  |  |  |
| 2.0            | Butter                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Best ca        |   |  |  |  |  |
| Bolida         | creamery                                | 40   |  |  |  |
| - "            | Cheese                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario        | solids. Sept.                           | 24   |  |  |  |
| Ontario        | twins, ib.                              | 24   |  |  |  |
| Ontario        | Stiltons, lb                            | 29   |  |  |  |
| Alberta        | solids. lb                              | 23   |  |  |  |
| Alberta        | triplets, lb                            | 23   |  |  |  |
| Alberta        | Stiltons. ib.                           | 26   |  |  |  |
| Tierces-       | *************************************** | 17   |  |  |  |
| Other s        | sizes                                   | to .19   |  |  |  |
| Other o        | ind, tierces, lb                        | to .15   |  |  |  |
|                | Hams and Bacon                          |  |  |  |  |
| Ham            |   | to .33   |  |  |  |
| DECOR          | Vegetables                              |  |  |  |  |
| Peppers        | per lb.                                 |  |  |  |  |
| Local F        | tatoes, per lb                          | to .04   |  |  |  |
| Rhubar         | b. 1b                                   | to .03   |  |  |  |
| Beets.         | sack                                    | 2.75   |  |  |  |

# Weekly Grain Review

By R. P. CLARK & CO. LTD.

(By R. P. CLARK & CO. LTD.) Chicago, June 25.—Wheat-Pending the harvesting of new crop Winter wheat and it's initial marketing, prices saeged irresularly as longs reduced lines. On breaks the market did not want for support but there was no effort to advance prices. Weather limproved materially. There is a belief that the local Winter yield may average somewhat higher than June estimate by the Government of \$37,000,000, but this is still the local winter and the control of the co

|    | Retail Market  |
|----|--|
| 4  | Revised June 25  |
| 4  | New Local Potatoes, 3 lbs. for   |
|    | Netted Gem, sack<br>Sweet Potaties, 3 ibs<br>Leeks, bunch<br>Artichokes, Globe, each   |
| 4  | Tomatoes, lb. for  |
|    | Spring Cabbage, each 10 and  |
|    | Cocal Strawberries Gooseberries, lb. Apples—Okanasan—  |
| 7  | Newton Pippin, box Winesap, box Presh Pineappies, each Texas Grapefruit, each  |
| ı  | Florida Grapefruit, each25 and<br>Benanas, dozen   |
| ı  | Grapefruit. California, 3 for<br>New Oranges, dozen 60, 40, 38<br>Dates, 2 lbs.  |
| t  | New California Figs. pkt., 10, 15,; lb.<br>New Smyrna Figs. lb.<br>Spanish Cluster Raisins, box<br>California Cluster Raisins, box |
| 1  | Cocoanuts, each Rhubarb, 7 lbs. Canteloupes  |
| ė. | Almonds, per lb. Nute  |
| 1- | Wainuts, per ib.<br>California Soft Sheli Wainuts, ib.   |

# A Home in Uplands

A new home of attractive English design situated in the Uplands and commanding a magnificent view of the Gulf and Mount Baker. Lawns and rock gardens complete a setting of rare beauty. Rooms comprise reception hall, library with Mexican fireplace, spacious living room with mosaic tile fireplace, dining-room finished in Tudor de-sign. All of these rooms with polished oak floors. Four master bedrooms, two bathrooms, maid's room and garage for two cars. Hot water heating. An exceptional purchase at .... \$15,000

### —a Splendid Farm

In Saanich, within ten miles of the city and on paved highway.

194 acres of good land—30 to 40 acres standing grain and 60 acres heavily seeded pasturage. Abundant water supply is piped from nearby mountain stream. Barn and stable for 30 head; poultry houses, etc. There is an old farmhouse on the property which is still tenantable. The great value of this property is due to its fertility and location. You must see it to appreciate its possibilities. Price

### -or an Island of Your Own

The Guif Islands are admitted to be the beauty spots of the Pacific Northwest, have maximum hours of sunshine and are ideal for homesites. Sheltered bays, good safe anchorage, splendid fishing and easy of access. Photographs shown and particulars gladly given. Prices are from \$1,500 to \$42,000 according to size and location.

# BRETT & KER LTD.

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents Corner View and Government Streets TELEPHONE 132

\$250,000 Preferred Stock, With Best Backing, Issued For Canadian Plant

One of the most attractive issues that has been placed before the investing public of Victoria for some time was presented to-day by the B.C. Bend Corporation with the announcement of an offering of seven per cent. Company the following the seven per cent. The professor of the Universal Riniting Company is situated in Vancouver and it is successor to the Universal Riniting Company imited, and the Jantzen Knitting Mills in Canada Lundrichnell Incorporation. The new offer and market sweaters, sweater coats and Jantzen swimming suits and other woolen garments for the entire Dominion Company, has granted the Canadian Company has real the Canadian Company, has granted the Canadian Company has environment of the seven in the seven of the woolen garments for the entire Dominion of Canada under Jantzen patent in the seven in the seven of the woolen garments for the entire Dominion of Canada under Jantzen patent in the seven per cent. The purpose of the issue is to provide capital for the construction of the seven per cent. The purpose of the issue is to provide capital for the construction the growth of the business necessitating and the capital for the construction the growth of the business necessitating and the seven per cent. The purpose of the issue is stated to be also for the purpose of the issue is stated to be also for the purpose of the issue is stated to be also for the purpose of the issue is stated to be also for the purpose of the seven per cent. The proferred is called the amount required to new the purpose of the seven per cent. The professor is a subject to be also for the purpose of the seven per cent. The professor is a subject to be also for the purpose of the purpose of the seven per cent. The professor is a subject to be also for the purpose of t

### SIX-CYLINDER FORD COMING

will continue to remain in the hands of the men who have brought the company to its present prominent position in the knitting industry o' Canada. Carl C. Jantsen, originator of the Jantsen swimming suit and secretary-treasurer of the Jantsen Knitting Mills Inc., of Portland, will hold the office of vice-president of the Canadian company, forming a direct link with the parent company of Portland, Ore.

# **WEEKLY MARKET** REVIEW

# TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVTS. BRING SURE RESULTS.—PHONE 1090

Victoria Baily Times Advertising. Phone No. 1090

BATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, To icles for Sale, Lost or Found. etc. 1'se per word per insertion. Contract rat

In computing the number of words in a ivertisement, estimate groups of three

fice and forwarded to their private

Birth Notices, \$1.00 per insertion. Mar-riage, Card of Thanks and In Memoriam. \$1.50 per insertion. Death and Funeral Notices, \$1.30 for one insertion, \$2.50 for two insertions.

BOX REPLIES AVAILABLE

Letters addressed to the following coxes are available at The Times Office on presentation of box tickets. Maximum re-sults are obtained by advertisers who follow up replies promptly.

\$1017, 2736, 2880, 3171, 5360, 5389, 5603, 5873, 5880, 5893, 5922, 5978.

### Births, Marriages, Deaths

339 Fort Street OUT FLOWERS AND DESI Moderate Prices

ouses. North Quadra 8

PLOWERS OF QUALITY PLOWERS BY TELEGRAPH A J. WOODWARD & SONS

ANDS FUNERAL CO. 1612 Quadra Street Office Phone 3208 Res. 6035 and 7448L

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

### B.C. FUNERAL CO. LTD.

(Hayward's) Est. 1867 734 Broughton Street. Calls Attended to at All Hours loderate Charges. Lady Attendant. Embalming for Shipment a Specialty

Phones 2235, 2236, 1773R

THOMSON'S FUNERAL HOME

its phone us and ask any questions into to funerals and funeral ships have been a few questions in time will help to lighten your burden. Beautiful mee Funeral Chapel and Private Room. Lady Attendant. Over 15 under present management. The tervice human hands can render.

### (Late of Calgary, Alberta)

We render a sympathetic service mid-

J. CURRY & SON

MONUMENTAL WORKS

DIGGONISM—"Honest intentions we pay honest debts." Diggon's, prin stationers and engravers, 1210 Governs Street. Red, white and blue supplies, of festoons, etc., for the first of July.

ORDOVA BAY STAGE-C. C. Smith-Leaves opposite St. James Rotel daily 9.45 a.m., 11 a.m., 1.15 p.m. 245 p.m. J. D.m., 8.15 p.m. See Schedule for return ps. Phone 5112. Subject to change 1.15 3.38-1-151 WANTED -1,000, yards of filling. Phone 2334. Rock for sale. 23312-26-171

RYSTAL GARDEN for a swim. Half VANTED—Old bicycles and parts. Sil and other particulars to Box 190, Time of the price if you are a member of the Johnson Street. Phone 733. If BOY'S escond-hand bicycle, 37.50. Vi Proper's and McMartin's. Senior 31.00. WANTED—An air pump compressor, tank, or cycle works, 581 Johnson Street.

### THE GUMPS-LEGS IS LEGS

GO AHEAD CHESTER ROLL YOU'R HOOP -USE YOUR LEGS - RUN WHILE YOU CAN - IF YOU GET IN MY THOSE TWO GOOD LEGS -WHEN YOU GROW UP I'M
GOING TO TRAIN YOU
TO BE A MAIL CARRIER -

LOOK AT THAT FELLOW - HE'S BEEN SITTING ON THOSE STEPS FOR 30 MINUTES AND HE HAS TWO LEGS - IF HE HAD ONE CUT OFF HE'D WANT TO GO SOME PLACE -NOW THERE'S LACK OF APPRECIATION -I'D LIKE TO GRAB HIM BY THE COLEAR -MAKE HIM GET UP AND WALK -RUN - HOP - SKIP - JUMP -



AS SOON AS MY LEG GETS WELL - I'M GOING TO START ON A HIKE FROM COAST TO COAST AND IF THE OCEAN FREEZES OVER I'LL WALK AROUND THE WORLD -AND THE ONLY PETS IM GOING TO HAVE AROUND THE PLACE WILL BE CENTIPEDES -

### COMING EVENTS

LET Martin fix it. Watch glasses while you wait, any size or P. S. Martin, 608 Fort Street.

MIDSUMMER moonlight excursion, Wed-nesday, July 13, Ss. Olympic, to Roche Harbor. Under auspices of Pro Patris Taylor, Taylor, Taylor, Taylor, 17, 18, 181

HELP WANTED-MALE

EARN \$10 to \$25 a week in your spare time at home, writing showcards. No canvasains or solicitins, withing showcards not canvasains or solicitins, withing the control of the control of the cand supply you work. Write to-day, and supply you work. Write to-day, and supply you work with the control of the control of the candidate of the control of the control of the control of the candidate of the control of th

WINTERBURN'S School for Engineers
marine, stationary, int.-combustion
221 Central Building, Victoria. HELP WANTED-FEMALE

SUMMER SESSIONS—Sprott-Shaw School Midsummer opening, Monday, July 4 Open all Summer. Special courses. Individual instruction. Jas. H. Beatty, Manager.

McCALL BROS. WANTED-Girl to assist with housework and care of one child. Mrs. Clark, 321 Moss Street. Phone 6326L.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

A DJUSTINO, grinding and repairing laws mowers. Collected and delivered Waites's Key Shop. Phone 2439. ETHEL GEARY, masseuse. Hand massage, electric treatments, alcohol rubs. Office, 2 Surrey Bldg., Yates Street. 2839-11 A DOMINION DAY special dance at Hamsterley Lakeside, 9.15 to 12.15. Pitt's orchestra.

2334-10-154 Phone 817, 1410 Douglas Street. LAWN MOWERS sharpened and repatred. Carver & Son, 738 Fort. Phone 448. If

A NY orchestra usins the name Hamsterier of the than Hamsteries at any place other than Hamsteries use Pitts orchestra.

A NY orchestra and playing at any place other than Hamsteries are placed to the than Hamsteries at any place of the than Hamsteries use Pitts orchestra. The Hamsteries Quoditimers play at Hamsteries Calesside every Wednesday and Sai-urday at 9.15. Pitt's orchestra has authority to use the name Hamsteries orchestra or Hamsteries Quoditimers on occasions other than Wednesday and Sai-warday evenings. The place of the Amsteries Lakeside of the attendance Hamsteries Lakeside on July 1 at 9.15. when Pitt's orchestra will be in attendance. Hamsteries Lakeside. Miles antique Levelry. Sidney Highway.

A Dance Lansford Lake Tearooms, every Saidney Highway.

A Dance Lansford Lake Tearooms, every Saidney Highway.

A Dance Lansford Lake Tearooms, every Saidney Highway.

A Delightful evening may be apent any Wednesday or Saturday at Hamsteries Lakeside delight of the excellent mustic of Pitt's orchestra by the excellent mustic of Pitt's orchestra by the excellent mustic of Pitt's orchestra by the Saidney Highway.

CORDOVA BAY STAGE G. C. Smith-Verner thousand of pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of thousand on the stage of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Control of the pump sun, 12-bore. P. O. Box 363. If Wanted Jally Contr

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS

A WONDERFUL display of fresh fish for invalida. Askey's Fish Market, 624 Yates Street. Phone 3619. A MULTIGRAPH equipment, harsain for appointible party. There is double the amount of type that usually comes with new marchine, making it possible to do two-page work apply 24 Winch Bids. Oilty

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ten volumes late edition, as good as
new; cost 584; price for cash 235. Would
make a splendid gift for your boy or sirt,
or for your home. Call at 24 Winch Bidg.

PARKELS, fermenting tubs, wine kers, jardinieres, palm tubs, water tanka, churns, washing machines, well crips, silos, ice cream tubs, etc., machenid repaired. Wilkinson Cooperage, 241 Corse Road, and City Market.

BLACK soil, \$4 per load; clay for rock, radio poles. Phone 2334.

ELECTRIC sewing machine motor, \$17.

FOR SALE OR RENT-Ionaco magnetic belt, the wonder healer; owner no longer requires same; cheap for cash. Ap-ply Box 510, Times. \$10-6-54

FOR SALE—Wicker baby bussy, new condition, for \$25. Phone 4511L 3455-2-52

FOR SALE—Nice baby bussy, a barsain.

6069-2-51

PURNITURE of 4-room bunsalow, new condition, cheap; no dealers. Phone 6762. Rouse for rent. 6662-136

If YOU DO NOT SEE what you are looking for advertised here, why not advertise your wants? Someone amongst the thousands of readers will most likely have just what you are looking for and be glad to zell at a reasonable price. JERSEY milk and coats' milk, Burnside district, 13c and 15c respectively, Phone 6994L1. 3379-6-153

MALLEABLE AND STEEL RANGES.

12 per week. Phone 4689. 715
Pandora Street. 19

Phone 807.

DELIABLE mailing lists of Victoria and Vancouver Island homes, business men, auto owners, etc., the complete lists and manufacturers throughout Canada. Postage refunded on undelivered mail matter. Newton Advertising Assent lasts.

SOUTHALL for first-class stove repairs. 1926 STAR Sport Touring, only trave A GENTS, either sex, 175 a week eary selling Palco Cleaners. Sells on sight, Cleans everything like easyle. Free samples. F. A. Lefebvre & Co., Alexandria, Ont. 3413-1-135.

SALESMEN—To demonstrate fully guaranteed product of unusual merit. Sales closed in ten minutes—every man a prospect. Write Nogar Manufacturing Co., Toronto 2, form-d-13b.

White the money away? Bafety range blades sharpened. Single edge. 25c per dozen: double edge. 35c per dozen: double edge. 35c per dozen. Write Nogar Manufacturing Co., Toronto 2, form-d-13b.

1500 SHEETS corrusated from, of building and roofing lowest prices. Phone 1336. Victo Agency Company.

DANCING

MONEY TO LOAN MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Real Estate Security a Current Rate of Interest SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE LIMITED

640 Fort Street BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES

order. Special 1933 TOURING car, mechanically perfect, new lacquer finish, sood Urea, 205 1925 TOURING, completely reconditioned, moleskin lacquer finish. List \$350 price 3375, now lacquer finish. List \$350 price 3375, now lalloon tires, mechanically Al, now 455 halloon tires, mechanically Al, now 455 brush lacquer finish. Special ... \$460 for ... \$460 price 3375 COUPE. On sale Monday only \$5525 for ... \$460 price 3450 price

\$340 Late 1925 TRUCK, equipped with \$425 RUCK, with good body on it, for \$100

NATIONAL-MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED

REAL BARGAINS 1926 PONTIAC COACH,

1926 PONTIAC COACH.

In sood shape
1925 FORD COUPE.
Runs and looks like new \$4.75
1926 FORD COUPE.
Delco ignition. A real buy .....\$550
1923 CHEV. TOURING.
In good order .....\$325
1924 FORD TOUURING.
Lot of good milesse at low cost. \$2.75

THREE REAL BARGAINS

AUNT HET

"I reckon there ain't noth-

in' makes a woman madder than havin' dressed - up women come callin' when she's got her hair down a-dryin'."

AUTOMOBILES 3-REAL BUYS-3 1925-26 STAR 2-Door Sedan, in splei dition. It has trunk, bumper, and other extras. A real bargain

completely reconditioned.

MASTERS MOTOR CO. LIMITED
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Phone 372

MASTERS MOTOR CO. LIMITED Phone 372 AUTOS AND PARTS AT JUNKIE'S, 937 VIEW STREET Accume tanks, tires, tubes and runs-lienter from 455 up.
TRUCK PARTS for 2-ton Giant, Republic. Pederal, Maxwell. Commerce: 2-ton worm rear ends: solid tires and wheels. CAR SNAPS—Cadillac 8 chassis, 1350; Cadillac, 4-pass., model 57, 4780; Hudson specdater, 4750; Hudson 7-pass, 4330. Cadillac 8, model 55, 2500.

BUY HERE WITH CONFIDENCE

STUDEBAKER LIGHT SIX TOURING, spiendid condition JEWEIT DE LUXE SEDAN WILLYS-KNIGHT SEDAN, Model 70 ew 1927 CHEVROLET TOURING.
This car has never been registered.

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CHEVROLET 490 Special Tour- \$245

resses of Victoria and Vancouver Island auto owners. Newton Advertising Agency, Suite 24. Winch Bide. Phone 1915. dtf-18.

A UTO PARTS of all kinds for all makes of cause. W. Frank Cameron Auto Wrecking. 348 to 253 View St. Phone 1895. its distance of cause. W. Frank Cameron Auto Just what you are looking for and be sla

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Open Evenings
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roughton Street Phon FORD, like new in every respect. Equipped with bumper, metometer, speedometer.

include in it just the information you'd like to find if you were an ad reader and were looking for an

A COMPLETE GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CAR \$250 AND OVER \$250 STUDEBAKER \$250 FORD ..... \$300 \$450 \$450 DURANT \$500 \$550

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THEVROLET Touring, good buy. Phone 2395-4-151

FOR SALE—Late model Dodge Touring, perfect condition. Phone 463R. 6047-6-33 NAP-Privately owned Ford coupe, thor-oughly overhauled, painted, semi-bal-toons on back wheels. 717 Johnson. 3267-6-52

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GOATS for sale, \$14 to \$25; milk, 10c pt TO LET-MISCELLANEOUS LARGE bell tents and 3 folding camp cots for rent. Phone 5497L. 3457-3-153

BUSINESS CHANCES BEST rooming house in Victoria, 52 rooms, fully furnished, \$1,000 cash; rent \$100 per month. V.I. Realty-Go., 1230 Broad Street. Phone 1745. Wallace & 3461-2-35

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SUMMER cottages to rent on private pro-ishing. Terms, apply Mrs. C. Moses, Sid-ney. Phone 30X, Sidney. 3137-26-161 TENTS and camping space to rent. Appl: Anchorage Tea Gardens, Brentwood 2078-26-15

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A FRONT suite, 3 rooms and kitchenette:
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IF YOU DO NOT SEE what you are look-ing for advertised here, why not adver-tise your wants? Someone amongst the thousands of traders will most likely have just what you are looking for and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

boards, to take away for \$35. Appl x 6072, Times. 6072-2-15

\$7500 LOVELY modern h

FOR SALE-PROPERTY IP YOU DO NOT SEE what you are look ing for advertised here, why not adver-

LOTS FOR SALE IF YOU DO NOT SEE what you are looking for advertised here, why not adve A ing for advertised here, why not adver-ties your wants? Someone amonest the thousands of readers will most likely have just what you are looking for and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

FOR QUICK SALE—Only \$6 an acre, Van-couver Island, 114 acres; clear title; buildings, fruit trees, pasture. A. S. Dor-man, 469 Obed Ave., Victoria. 6045-3-156 POULTRY FARM-8% scres, 7-room bungalow, city water, modern conveniences; barn, garage; mile to achool, church, beach, Box 6037, Times. 6037-26-176

EXCHANGE

O VACANT lots, Seattle, U.S.A. Is owned for business: valued at \$2,500. Exchange for home in Victoria about same value. P. A. Brown, care of Dominion Hotel. WANTED TO RENT

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-By MARTIN

WHY OF COURSE - ARE YOU SURE

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A LL best fir cordwood, stove lengths, no large knots, \$7.50 cord. Phone 1139, tf

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OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

DAVID M. ANGUS, M.D. Fomen's Disorders, Allments, lages Bldg.

B.C. this 11th day o

E. S. MICHELL, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., June 24, 1927.

TENDERS FOR COAL AND WOOD

OARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

SLASHES PRICE TO

COMFORTABLE FAIRFIELD HOME

The naval air strength of the United States at present is 230 air land. Great Britain has 291 and

1318).

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT on expiration of one month after date of the first publication of this notice that Mesars. Bloedel, Stewart & Welch Limited will, under Section 6, Chapter 13, \$6.9 George V (Statutes 1918), 1800 Fig. 1800, and Section 5, Chapter 13, \$6.9 George V (Statutes 1918), 1800 Fig. 180



J. P. MURRAY.
District Superintende
of Postal Service.
istrict Superintendent's Office
Vancouver, B.C., June 10, 1927.

ONLY \$1,050

\$600 cash and balance easy

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT Reports Show Healthy State of Jubilee's Finances at

MESSRS. BLOEDEL. STEWART & WELCH LIMITED Of Vancouver, B.C. HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT they have under Section. Tof the said act, Chapter 115, R.B.C. 1906, deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District at Victoria, B.C., a description of site and plan of wharf extension proposed to be built on wateriot lease No. SZZA, Sayward District, Menzies Bay, vancouver Island.

MESSRBS. BLOEDEL. STEWART & WELCH LIMITED GIVE FURTHER NOTICE THAT they have also deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and at the Land Registry Office at Victoria, description of site and plan of existine wharf, said wharf being constructed prior to June 1, 1918, and covered by provision of Section 5, 8-9 George V, Chapter 33 (Statutes of McGregor, chairman of the board of Public Works at Ottawa and at the Land Registry Office at Victoria, description of site and plan of existine wharf, said wharf being constructed prior to June 1, 1918, and covered by provision of Section 1, 8-9 George V, Chapter 33 (Statutes of Public Works at Ottawa and at the Land Registry Office at Victoria, description of site and plan of existine wharf, said wharf being constructed prior to June 1, 1918, and covered by provision of Section 1, 1918, and 1918 and 1918

"The time is at hand," said Mr. Mc-Gregor, "when we shall have to occupy hapter 33.49 George V (Statutes 1918).

Division of Minister of Public Works at its office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the afte and plan of both the proposed wharf extension with leave to confluct the same, and for the existing wharf mattructed prior to June 1, 1918.

Dated at Vancouver, B.O., this 22nd day June, 1927.

LOEDEL, STEWART & WELCH LIMITED.

Gregor, when we shall have to occupy when we shall have to comply a part of the order of the comply and the complete and

R.S.C. Chapter 115 R.S.C. Chapter 115

THE NOOTRA PACKING COMPANY LIMITED of Vancouver, B.C., HEREBY GIVES
NOTICE THAT it has, under Section 8, 8-9
Georse V. Chapter 33 (Statutes of 1918),
deposited with the Minister of Fublic Works
at Ottaws, and in the office of the District
Victoria, B.C., a description of site and
victoria, B.C., a description of site and
victoria, B.C., a description of site and
victoria, B.C., and the secretary of the constructed prior to Jurna, 1918, and whole
constructed prior to Jurna, 1918, and whole
are covered by the provisions of the above
mentioned Section of the Act.
AND TAKE NOTICE THAT on the expiration of one month after the date of the
first publication of this notice that the
Nootka Packins Company Limited will,
under the said Section, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the
City of Ottawa for approval of the site and
plan of the existing wharves and warehouses on waterfol lease 173, Nootka Dis-

wing resard only to the claims of which lev shall then have had notice.

GEORGE ROOD.

SELLIE HOOD.

Clo ROOT & MANZER.

Suite 1, Bank of Nova Scotia Bids.,

Victoria, B.C.

CHOICE BUNGALOW, CHEAP FOR CASH

would be considerable. He would have
to appeal to that splendid body, the
Ladies' Auxiliary, he said. They might
put on a crive to ask Victoria to contribute to the cost of this home. It
would certainly be a calamity, he asserted, should the nurses have no home
in the hospital precincts.

ANSWERS CRITICISM

Mr. McGressen.

agement of the Jubilee Hospital.

There has been things said from the Provincial Royal Jubilee upital here would need additional commodation for both patients and ses, despite the fact that the new go of the institution had only retly been put into operation, George

of the kind would ever occur again.

PRAISES MANAGEMENTS

Herbert Shandley had only prain to offer to the hospital's management. He had been appointed some time ago to take his seat on the hospital board and to look into the conditions there. He had found nothing to question in the matter in which the place was governed and managed.

Mr. Shandley put, a motion for a

Mr. Shandley put a motion for a vote of thanks for the work done by the Daughters of Pity for the hospital. This was unanimously carried. LADIES' AUXILIARY PRAISED

LADIES' AUXILIARY PRAISED

L. U. Conyers moved a vote of thanks to the Ladles' Auxiliary. "I do not know what we would do without them." he said.

Dr. Waiter Bapty in glowing words described some of their exploits for the welfare of the institution. He mentioned some of the many necessities supplied through the agency of the Ladles' Auxiliary.

Dr. E. M. Pearse, hospital superintendent, was another to add his praise. He gave thanks to the Ladles' Auxiliary

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BETTER VALUES-BETTER TERMS

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LEE, PARSONS & CO. LIMITED

ANSWERS CRITICISM

Mr. McGregor spoke of-eestain criticisms which had been leveled at the hospital while he was its president.

Mr. McGregor, in his usual outspoken fashlon, had a retort for those who had seen fit to criticize the management of the Jubilee Hospital.

"There has been things said from the pulpit," said Mr. McGregor, "and I don't mind whether this is published, which have hurt me a great deal; hurt me more than anything else could."

The president did not elucidate. He referred to the unfairness of the

TO-MORROW'S HOROSCOPE

"The Stars Incline, But De Not Compel" (Copyright)

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1927

certain day in planetary direction making for contradictory impulses and

Women are subject to a guidance making for ambition in the financial world, but they should be cautious.

Under this planetary government there may be an inclination on the part of women to mix romance with business, a dangerous policy, the seers warn.

ut they will probably win great re-

**BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES** 

dministration of the family income. The stars favor advertising and pub-

actory returns.

Newspapers and magazines are to profit greatly all through the Summer, it is foretold, for matters of suprementerest will be discussed in the pub-

Under this planetary government all constructive enterprises should be pushed, for the energies will be stimulated and the judgment stabilized.

warn.

Although this is a sway under which there will be much love-making it is this foravable to happiness.

Sudden quarrels and unreasonable demands may be expected between them and women while this configuration prevails.

Agriculture is subject to fortunate influences of the stars, it is forecast, and severe storms may be expected in many parts of the country.

There is a fairly good sign for philanihropy and church should find the collection plate well filled.

Ministers and leaders of thought are well directed to-day, which may cause much serious thought on the part of persons who ponder the meaning of world news.

Spiritual perception may be keen to-day, which should encourage introspection and a tendency to probe human motives.

It's On the Professor!



Excitement now was at its peak, raised the others when he spoke. "Oh, Imagine riding in the beak of any fly-look ahead," he said aloud, "What is ing pelican. Twas strange as it could that thing that's black?" To all the

keep. true, the birds all of a sudden Coppy woke, and blackened up for

be. The Thymits were tickled pink. Tinies in the crowd, it looked just and Scouty shouted, "Just to think like a thunder cloud, and Clowny said, that just a short time back I was quite meekly, "Gee, I think we'd best

centres for the administration of wise charty are to be built, it is prognosticated.

Astrologers forecast a war against crime and disease, which will enlist the greatest army of reform that has ever been organized.

The refers the Railway Hotel, and there been organized this year.

The pelicans flew very high, and all this town?"

Irish Porter: "There are some that prefers the seems that prefers the Imperial; but whichever of the two you go to, you'll lie awake all night wishing you'd gone to the other."

The pelicans flew very high, and all there is a man lature balloon. They passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I thunk we'd best turn back."

The dark thing, though, turned out the being carried in a miniature balloon. They passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I though, turned out they being carried in a miniature balloon. They passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I though, turned out they being carried in a miniature balloon. They passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I though, turned out they The dark thing, though, turned out they passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I though, turned out they time being carried in a miniature balloon. They passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I though, turned out they being carried in a miniature balloon. They passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I though, turned out they being carried in a miniature balloon. They passed by small clouds now and then, but quickly they were gone again. Said Clowny, "Gee, I though turn back."

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MUTT AND JEFF

You Can't Blame the Little Fellow

THESE BONDS

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MR. SHITZ, WE'RE BUILDING A NEW WING TO THE HOME FOR BLIND MICE AND TO COVER THE COST THEY'VE FLOATED A BOND ISSUE OF TWO THOUSAND BUCKS!











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Though Sir John and the nationally known group of men who established the Company have passed to their reward, the commanding position of the Manufacturers Life is eloquent testimony to their foresight and enterprise.

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E. P. F. ROE, Manager Stock and Bond Department

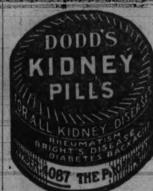
Perhaps It Is a Special Wicker Crib For Baby!

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### Sidney

Council Calls Breeders and Complaining Residents Into Conference

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Smooth indifference to road conditions ... Silky smoothness in all performance ... Riding in the Essex Super-Six is actually like flying.

The dramatic appeal of a single ride is the basis of the greatest sales in our history. You try this totally new experience in motoring.





50 Miles An Hour All Day Long A. W. CARTER LIMITED

615 COURTNEY STREET

PHONE 846

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1927

# LEADERS OF ATHLETICS FOR HALF A CENTURY JAMES BAY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

athletes wore moustaches and the women, who admired them, wore bustles and hats as big as present-day umbrellas. It also starts in the day when athletes revelled in strenuous training. Dancing, long motorcar rides and late nights had no part in their lives. They set themselves apart and concentrated on perfecting their bodies for great physiscal strain. That's why to-day these veterans some times curl their lips and frown when they see a modern athlete wilt under

This story goes right back to the late 'cighties when the first steps were taken to organize the James Bay Athletic Association, which has been one of the outstanding athletic organizations in this city. The history of this club, which shortly is to move from its old quarters on Belleville Street, to more fashionable surroundings at the Gorge, is wrapped up in the lives of many of the prominent business men and citizens of Victoria to-day. These men were all glad to see their old club favored with such a splendid opportunity as presented with such a splendid opportunity as presented itself recently and which will mark the passing of the famous old landmark in the Inner Harbor.

### O'SULLIVAN STANDS OUT

All the way down through the records of the J.B.A.A. the name of Dan O'Sullivan stands out prominently. He was one of the boys who organized the club and help put it over. For forty years he has rendered invaluable service in making the name "J.B.A.A." known all over the Pacific Coast as well as in the greater part of Canada. "Dan" has been the "daddie" of the club and not for one mo-

ment has he ever lost faith in his club or wavered in his support. Each year finds him back at his job as coach. Some years he turns a few mental somersaults and cat-fits when he looks at the green material he must make oarsmen out of but he calmly goes on with the job. It is doubtful if many Victorians realize the great service "Dan" has rendered to the athletic life. of this city. He deserve a great debt of grati-

Way back in the late 'eighties "Dan" was playing baseball with a team called the James Bays. On the team with him were such well-Victorians as Fred Jackson, formerly a druggist, who was the pitcher; Fred Widdow son of the city electrical staff, who played second base; Pat Deasy, former fire chief, who played shortstop, and Jim Smith, in the Provincial Surveyors' Department, who played in the outfield. "Dan" usually did the catching but often took a turn in the outfield. In the league with the James Bays at that time were

The James Bays used the old fire hall on-Kingston Street as their headquarters. They managed to get hold of an old four-oared Whitehall boat and some of the players took

In 1889 this baseball team decided to incorporate the James Bay Athletic Association, Limited Liability, under the Benevolent So-

### BUILT FINE CLUBHOUSE

Great activity followed the incorporation and soon this active body of young men had money enough to go ahead with the construction of the present J.B.A.A. clubbo

THE BIG FOUR CREW WHICH WON HONORS FOR THE J.B.A.A.

In 1890 the clubhouse was opened by the late John Grant, who was mayor of Victoria at that time. The opening was a feature event.

Members began to enroll very rapidly in the J.B.A.A. and interest in rowing began to outgrow that evinced in other sports. Not long after the club opened the Bays ordered their first four-oared lapstreak. It was built in Vancouver. The following year another lap-streak was ordered and in 1895 the ambitious streak was ordered and in 1895 the ambitious oarsmen sent to England for the first cedar racing shell ever brought to the Pacific Coast. By this time the Bays had the racing "bug" in earnest and went out to claim a place in the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which at that time included Vancouver. Seattle and Portland. They were welcomed with open arms late in 1895 and, in order to give rowing a boost in Victoria, the regatta for give rowing a boost in Victoria, the regatta for 1896 was awarded to this city.

### GREAT SURPRISE

The regatta was staged in Esquimalt Har-bor and much to the surprise of the N.P.A.A.O. officials and caremen the Bays won the senior fours, the blue ribbon event of the regatta. Seattle, Portland, Burrard and Vancouver all had shells entered. The Victoria crew was extremely powerful, well-conditioned and sat their boat well. They won by four lengths and had the visitors talking for months after-

The crew, which won for itself the title of "The Big Four," was composed of Dan O'Sullivan at stroke; Billie Scott, at No. 3; O Sullivan at Stroke; Billie Scott, at No. 3; D. T. Jones at No. 2 and J. W. Watson at bow. "Dan" is at present employed in the Customs Service; Scott was one of the first volunteers for the South African war and was killed at the relief of Paardeberg; Jones is a boat-builder on Dallas Road, and Watson runs the United Engineering Works here.

### OFF FOR WINNIPEG

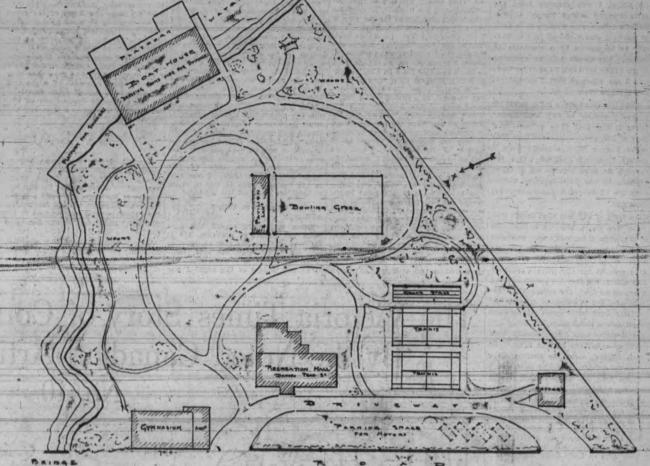
For four years "The Big Four" of Victoria won the senior fours in the N.P.A.A.O. regatta. Changes were made in the crew at times, but always O'Sullivan was the stroke, where he had no peers. Fred Widdowson rowed bow for a time, the late Tom Geiger, also had a seat in the boat, and George Askew of Vancouver was another member

The fame of "The Big Four" went across the continent and, with nothing left to conquer in these parts, the Bays issued a challenge for the Canadian championship. The challenge was accepted and a race was arranged to be rowed at Winnipeg between the Argos of Toronto, the Winnipeg Rowing Club and I.B.A.A.

The Winnipeg four had been to England the previous year and had quite a name, while the Argos were recognized as the Eastern

### **CREAT SEND-OFF**

"The Big Four," consisting of O'Sullivan, Scott, Jones and Widdowson, were given a great



FLOOR PLAN OF NEW CLUBHOUSE AT THE GORGE

send-off by Victorians and everyone here looked for them to come back with the honors.

It was arranged that the J.B.A.A. should Winnipeg in the semi-final and the win-'ners meet Argos in the final.

The J.B.A.A. defeated Winnipeg by three lengths in a straightway.

The Argos, seeing what a smooth-working machine the Bays had, balked at the straightway for the final. They insisted on a turn. The Bays had never rowed in a turn-race before and were greatly disappointed over the attitude of the Argos, but, rather than have no race at all, agreed to meet the stipulations of

### LOST ON TURN

The Bays gained a lead to the turn, but lost it in making the turn. They came through with a magnificent effort on the way home.

Since that time the J.B.A.A. colors have

been kept well to the front in all N.P.A.A.O. regattas, which at present are annual affairs, alternating in Vancouver, Victoria and Portland. The regatta was held at Shawnigan Lake last year and next month all the oarsmen will congregate at Harrison Lake, where the Vancouver Rowing Club will stage the event.

Many sterling crews have attempted to fill the shoes of the original "Big Four" and in sculling the Bays have been well to the fore. Scott was a splendid sculler and in recent years Billie Kennedy has been the outstanding man in this branch of rowing.

The Bays are now busy making up their crews for this year's N.P.A.A.O. and they hope to do very well. IN OTHER THINGS

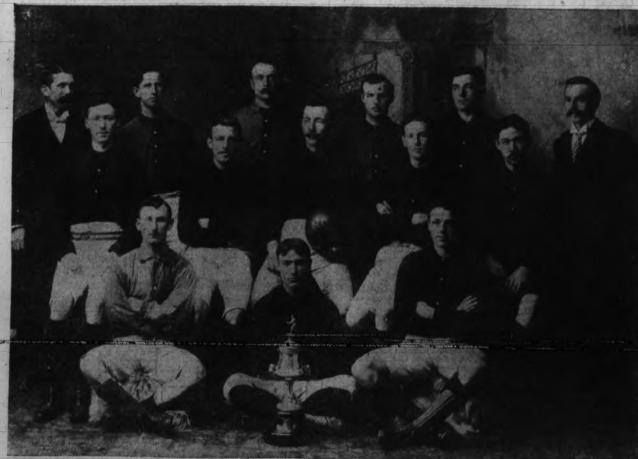
The Bays, however, have not restricted their activities to rowing. They have been prominent in rugby and basketball. For the

last eight years their senior rugby team has won Barnard Cup, emblematic of the championship.

The Bays have lately incorporated a new company, capitalized at \$30,000, to take over the property at the terminus of the Gorge carline. The city voted to deed over to the C.P.R. certain properties on Belleville Street in exchange for the Gorge property, which had been purchased by the C.P.R. and made over to the

The Bays now propose to build a new boat-house, where they can store their valuable racing shells, as well as canoes, and provide facilities for swimmers. The grounds, which comprise four acres, will have tennis courts and bowling greens. The gymnasium is to be enlarged and the former hotel will be fitted for club purposes.

The Bays have done a great deal for Vic-toria in the past and in their new surroundings they hope to bring much more glory and pres-tige to the Capital.



VICTORIA INTERMEDIATE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM, CHAMPIONS BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1898-9
A. Lee president, A. Peden, F. Jones, W. H. Kinsman vice-captain, W. York, A. Davey secretary-treasurer,
J. Hart, W. N. Winsby, J. W. Lorimer captain, H. G. Lawson, W. A. McKeown,
H. Shandley, C. H. Erskine, L. York.



VICTORIA RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM, CHAMPIONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1898-9
-president, H. Crease, W. R. Richardson, H. D. Helmcken vice-president T. B., Hall, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, J. H. Poff. Sir Henry Crease vice-president, H. Crease, W. R. Rienardson, F. D. S. F. Cullin, R. Foster.

F. Cullin, R. Foster.

Alexis Martin, A. Langley, W. R. Atkins, A. T. Goward captain, C. Gamble, J. H. Gillespie, H. Little, G. Joh A. Gillespie, J. H. Austin, H. A. Goward, K. Scholefield, J. K. Macrae, J. Fry.

# BOOKS—A Lady of England Makes Public Her War Diary—BOOKS

Viscountess Gray, the countess of Aberdeen and the Countess of Asquith an (and now I think of it the latter two Scotch) who have recently been making a bid for literary fame. pleasing incense from the long ago. I volume, "Lamuriac and Other Sketches" and Co., London). Canadians should take an additional interest in this book because its author, a daughter of the Earl of Minto, lived for several years se days as Lady Ruby Elliott.

### THE DIARISTS WHO MIGHT

countess of Cromer begun to post up a dairy during the years of the Great War. In our busy ege, few persons, even those who could spare the time, will give themselves the trouble of registering passing events and impressions in this intimate way.

When we survey the whole field of inglish literature, now lew sharps there are Think of what chances of immortality even poor writers missed by not devoting some of their energy to such a worthy activity! If the school teacher in Stratford in Shakespeare's tescher in Stratford in Shakespeare's time had had the wit to do this, what undying fame would be his to-day! Milton's friend, Thomas Eliwood, the young Quaker who used to act as his amanuensis once in a while, kept a journal in which he made rare entries about the blind poet and because of this his memory is kept green to the course of this his memory is kept green to the state of the state

one of the august of the control of the august of the caccethes scribendi the caccethes scribendi the control of the caccethes scribendi the control of the caccethes scribendi the caccethes scribendi the caccethes scribendi the caccethes caccethes scribendi the caccethes caccethes caccethes caccethes cancethes canc will be regarded by historians as ble contributions to the general ledge of a stirring epoch.

she lives, and making remarks about passing events, social customs, etc., will be remembered a century, perhaps three centuries from now, with much grat-

The Countess of Cromer has a good deal to say in her diary, which she began in June, 1917, of the German air-raids on London. In December of that year she has a long entry in which she writes this poignant para-

which she writes this poignant paragraph:

"Once I was half sleeping, half awake at 3.30 a.m. when I heard a shrill whistle which, to my drowsy senses. I thought was for a taxi-cab. It seemed a strange hour to call for one and then only it dawned on me, we're not allowed to whistle for taxi's any more! I sat up and rubbed my eyes; yes, the whistle continued, sure enough a police warning, it wasn't a dream. I must want a dream. I must want a dream in the whistle continued, sure enough a police warning, it wasn't a dream. I must want had been a strangelishing we could in the drawing-room with the small French sofa, barely long enough for the little people's legs, placing a mattress, propped up more or less over them, to protect them, if possible and if necessary, from flying glass. They didn't seem to be afraid, only a little hand would come from under the warm blankets every now and then to be held, and the little remarks strangely out of keeping with the moment would be passed. During a silence in the firing. When, Mummy, will you see me on my tricycle? or when will you come again and feed the squirrels?" or some such thing, and I don't know why, but the very simplicity and incongruity of their little talk seemed to hurt. What a devil one would have to be to harm a child!"

In "Lamuriac and Other Sketchies," Countees of Cromer Records Har Impressions of Her Home Country, Africa, Palestine and Indian in Waterlines

By PROV. W. T. ALLISON

WINEX 1 was be 1 seed a press year was a seminary and the strong paid of the strong paid of the seminary and the strong paid of the seminary and the strong paid of the stron

"flop-house." Here, in a dormitory ing bark, and, after many adventur with other vagrants, he was about to found himself a South Sea trader. He

ils he ever experienced will amaze this average life. old fellow more than to receive a copy MELODRAMA of a book containing his name and bearing an introduction from none other than John Galsworthy which be-bal Nights." It is a quite different gins: "A gorgeous book ... more full of record from "Trader Horn," for Raabe sheef stingo than any you are likely to presents his story with more flourishes

### HE SAW FAR PLACES

a boy he sailed away from England sparing wherever brutality makes for the Congo and, in the sixty years its appearance. He was playing with that followed, he had sailed rivers no a hard lot, for Bully Haynes and his white man had ever seen; he had been bunch were predatory whites out for made a blood brother by cannibals; he all they could get and making no comhad found gold and lost it and had learned many strange secrets of the African jungles.

Some of this he related, while the

Some of this he related, while the author. forgot her own work to plunge into his. She had him come hack again and again and then got him to write it down in his own way. And here it is. At seventy-three, Fate will again snatch "Trader Horn" from self-base Foundation.

Far different from either of these is one "Poorhouse Sweeney." Sweeney has set down his adventures in a county poorhouse in Ohio. The manuscript came to the hands of Dr. Hastings H. Hart, a consultant of the Russell Sage Foundation.

pass his last days, peddling about the streets by day, when seedent directed his feet to the author's home.

Jound himself a country here a member of the Bully Hayes gang and, trading with the Solomon Island savages, became witness of their cannibal feasts, their orgies and their

But it is unfair to make comparisons Old Aloysius Horn is absolutely

the unexpected by this time, As ism in his cannibal scenes and is un-

poverty and obscurity and make his name famous and his purse fat.

What one remembers is not only the Conradian tale unfolded, but the mellow wisdom and spiciness of expression with which "Tracks Man" and any number of varied pathos and any number of varied pathos and any number of varied pathos and any number of varied pathos. pression with which "Trader Horn" sets figures including the candidly related down his adventures. It is quite as real as Charles Lindbergh.

# The Victoria Times Story of Confederation In Pictures By the Noted Canadian Artist, C. W. Jefferys

No. 10



JAMES EVANS, THE MISSIGNARY, TEACHING THE INDIANS HIS SYSTEM OF CREE SYLLABIC READING

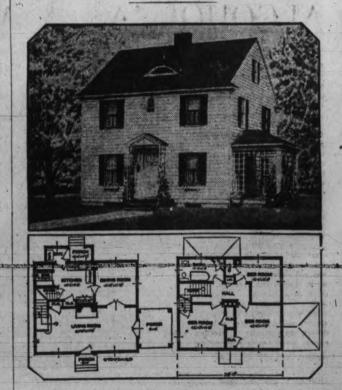
THE missionary has played a complexous part in the history of Canada. Under the French regime Jesuits, Recollets and Sulpicians were explorers, companions of the voyageur and the fur trader, ambassadors of the State as well as the Church to the Indian tribes. They penetrated to the Mississippi and the great plains beyond, they crossed the height of land. The history of the Mississippi and the great plains beyond, they crossed the height of land. The history of the Mississippi and the great plains beyond, they crossed the height of land. The history of the mission of the Mississippi and the great plains beyond, they crossed the height of land. The history of the mission of the Mississippi and the great plains beyond, they crossed the height of land the provided by satisfaction of the state of the plains and the great work among the Indians of the wooded fur country to the north.

The services of these missionaries were by no means exclusively clerical. They acted as much as possible, the tragedy of their racial dispossession.

The services of these missionaries were by no means exclusively clerical. They acted as much as possible, the tragedy of their racial dispossession.

Among those who have devoted themselves to missionary work among the Indians of Canada hone holds a higher place than James Evans, "the man who taught birch bear how to talk." Born in England, he came out to Upper Canada when a young man, and engaged to the plant of the system. On a white birch tree he has written and principle and the great work and the lands of the system. On a white his plant the current work of the plant of the pl

# Ornamental to the Occupant



Cicero maintained that the occupant | home, "The Stoddard," that would orshould ornament the house, not the nament all but beauty contest winners. Inside and out it is the perfection of house the occupant. But here's a attraction and convenience.

# TIES CAN MAKE OR BREAK THE MAN

### Otherwise Faultless Attire Is Often Ruined By Them

### And This Season's Variety Requires Careful Choice

THERE is one article of apparel tes to buy, that favored bit of haber- Sunday parade of notables.

A man's tie reflects his sense of color combination more than anything else. Me may be able to exercise the swanklest of taste in the synchronization of his suit, shirtings, socks, underwear, hat, gloves and topcoat colorings. but how often have you seen an otherwise faultiessly attired person marred by one jarring splash at the throat.

A tie can make or break one's reputation as a well dressed individual.

Ties this season are temptingly

observed the window displays as well the smartly dressed man about town as the actual fashion adopted by the

### STRIPES ARE PASSE

In almost every instance one thing stood out-etripes are passe. With the exception of a few scattered collegiates, wearing left-over Christmas presents, there was not a gaudily striped bit of neckwear in sight. Time was when one was really not dressed unless spiced up by a dazzling red, green, blue or orange nightmare with one-half to two-inch bands disguised as a four-inhand.

Now all is changed. Softer colors, smaller patterns, lighter foulards, have should be extremely careful in his taken the place of the harsh, heavy neck pieces of the Winter. Perhaps it. was the preponderance of dark blue

man into the gaudy and offensive

### THE POPULAR HUES

To-day you will find dull green, pale lolet, light red or wine, tan and light combination, leading all the rest.

The materials are silk. Not that wrinkles so easily, but a gummed twill, a printed faulard, the ritziest of which are hand-printed and imported from

Boys are coming back strongly. They, like the four-in-hands, are of mall patterns with a fine mixture of polka dots over a mottled cream, grey or tan background.

### PAISLEY FOR SPORTS

The paisley-shawl effect of red and lemon with handkerchief and tie to match is back, but I noticed it is used only for teonis golf, pole or other out-

Down at a boat race the other day this writer noted the subdued ties heavily for the best combinations listed above and it seems the well-dressed collegiate, usually the most "Bolaheviki" about his suitings, shirt-tings and test, has survived housy at-tention for subdued and sedate class. Let that be the season's keynote.

### PURELY PREFERENCE



In Hollywood, blondes interpret the black-white mode by a prefer white, brunettes by a preference for black. Claire Windsor's fair daintiness is here enhanced by a cobwebby white lace frock with novel accesse while Joan Crawford's intriguing beauty is emphasized by a stunning e

# Modernistic Furniture, Practical and Pretty

asket" weave; (centre,

### Most of it Takes Its Inspiration From The Skyscraper

ONE does not have to be a professe "modern" to take a real interest in the new modernistic furniture.

attention on its own merits.

Part and parcel of this present age of speed and space economy, much of it takes inspiration from the skyscraper and utilizes angles and square masses in the pyramided manner of New York's best buildings. Color schemes, too, are, different and unexpected.

The first "malsonette" atop a Gotham skyscraper to be furnished entirely with the new cubistic furniture is the roofbungalow of Harry Archer, compe

### FUTURISTIC COLOR

He was captivated first by the peaceful and novel beauty of the new furniture in Germany while producing a musical comedy there.

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

of alcohol in the practice of medicine is the fact that scientific opinions seem

be conditioned invariably by socio-

logic, economic or personal sidelights.
In 1925, Dr. Roger T. Lee attempted to evaluate sloohol from the strictly pharmacologic and therapeutic points of view. In other words, he was con-

cerned wholly with the effects of alco-

any estimate of the actual value



Two of the most striking pieces of modernistic furniture in the Archer maisonette: the seat of the chair at the left is a cabinet; squareness of line lends beauty to the table beside it.

His wife, however, is responsible for sized by dull buff-white walls and doing as many things as possible simthe apartment's furnishing. For she polished tangerine woodwork. The ultaneously! sketched the pieces her husband liked floor covering and upholstering is black. A chair has its wooden seat form best and had them reproduced here. Furniture is either tangerine or black a music rack for Archer's compositions, The colors of the walls, carpets and with tangerine touches.

the desk has its own chair incorporated

### It's Part and Parcel Of This Age of Limited Space

umber of shelves that hold books and following the lines prescribed by skyscraped zoning laws.

### BEDROOM'S THREE SHADES

The bedroom is decidedly intriguing n three shades of lacquer green, with an unexpected use of silver here and here. The wooden bedframe, painted the second tone of green with touches of silver, has two drawers concealed below the box-springs. The dressingtable has the appearance of being a bookcase but the top opens back to reveal a triple mirror and toilet articles.

The bathroom and closet leading from the bedroom continue the green color scheme in their painted and tiled floors. But the walls are a deli-cate dawn pink and the showed cur-

### SILVER-BLUE BALCONY

The guest chamber is a royal bal-cony of silver and blue. Silver paper walls add size to the dainty smallness of the room. Cerulean blue tones carpet the floor, cover the day-bed and cushion the low, easy rocking chair.

upholstering are as futuristic as the furniture designs. So are lamps, shades, cushions and so on.

Entering the living-room one is greeted with a speciousness empha
The furniture itself catches and in its scheme which can be pulled out when in use and easily put out of the way when not wanted. A window-seat ture as well as being the most practical type in the world for apartments or small homes where the greatest possible eat a dozen guests.

Tables take the form of a pyramided bit of space.



# To-day's College Girl

She Has Turned to Serious-mindedness, One Says

### BY MARGARET STONE JAMESON

THERE are several things wrong with the commonly accepted picture of the present-day college

She still is portrayed as the type of jazz-mad baby that emerged right after the war. As a matter of fact the pendulum has swung back.

The reckless, unthinking, sensational flapper is a rarity on the campus.

Most college girls to-day have a sense of proportion. They do not overpaint, underdress, or behave in a nner that attracts attention.

I have never seen any drinking on

### AS TO BOBBED HAIR

Fully fifty per cent. of the college girls I know have long hair. Many of the older girls who have had theirs cut are letting it grow. Under men are not having it cut.

harmful things of the newer freedom and retains its advantages.

Five years ago, when I was in high school, everyone "necked." To-day, girls are thinking more seriously of the "One Man," and are not petting so promiscuously. I think tales of necking and immorality, are grossly

But college girls to-day do face life

Most of them want a career. Of course they want love and marriage even more. But the average college girl, after four years of study, feels her life will be fuller, happier and more satisfying if she can include a

I think most college girls look forward to motherhood. I know no girls they have grown to believe with much who do not want to have children more conviction in some divine guidwho do not wall.

some day. While most college girls ing purpose. are ambitious to swing both marriage and work, I think if one had to be sacrificed it would be the career every

have not done their best in academic work because of them.

are an education themselves, in their spend the rest of my life trying to training, in executive ability and in know more.

### MARGARET JAMESON of their childhood Sunday school, but

One big advantage of college is that it gives a girl a chance to learn how to College girls to-day are for the most part serious-minded individuals. It is the rare exception who neglects studies either for athletics or outside breeds a real spirit of democracy.

I think athletics are invaluable to whet the competitive spirit, which makes for self-development. But I have known of many students who "educated" and would no longer need them. Now I feel as if I had just I think outside campus activities heights of knowledge and that I can

FIRST OF FOUR ARTICLES ON MEDICINAL VALUE OF ALCOHOL

Extreme drys say alcohol has no

What do the best medical authorities say, after scientific study? Dr. Fishbein will reveal the impartial opinion of the greatest medical scientists in four articles, the first of which is given herewith.

nol on the various parts of the body and its use in the treatment of disinfections is psychologic, rather than a school, since it apparently enables him to eat more and to sleep better, Before the advent of modern scientific pharmacology, alcohol was much used in the treatment of acute infectious diseases. Many practitioners of control of the scientific forms of the scientific form

direct specific action on the germs that cause these diseases. It had been observed, however, that in the presence of an acute infection large amounts of alcohol, might be taken without producing the alcoholic intoxication that ensues under ordinary conditions.

"I believe," said Dr. Lee, "that alcohol properly administered in selected cases in which a mild artificial cuphroria is desirable is a valuable theraputic procedure in making the patient more comfortable."

Dr. Lee pictured the elderly patient "I believe," said Dr. Lee, "that alco-

Dr. Lee pictured the elderly patient

WHEN ALCOHOL IS PRESCRIBED

He points out that there are occasional cases in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis when the fever the distress of the body and the consciousness of the disease make life appear drab, and that the judicious administering of alcohol in small amounts seems to alter the outlook on life and to make endurable the rigors or the necessary treatment.

The nationt with chronic heart dis-Dr. Lee is convinced that the single sensity with its inevitable discomforts beneficial effect of alcohol in acute is also benefited by small doses of

> never directly life saving, that it should not be employed as a routine treatment and should be used only in tions for its use are clear.

> > HALF-HOUR TURNS

# What Greatest Medical Authorities Think of England's Most Famous Dog Has Bank ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE Account and Supports Animal Hospital

### Has Two Medals and Letters From King, Queen, President

Y ONDON, June 25 .- "I am the most famous dog in the world, I am, I

It's Yelverston, an Airedale terrier,

"I've traveled 50,000 miles on active military service. I have. I have.

possessor also of several naval service chevrons. "And letters? The King-woof-

woof-woo-a-that's dog for God bless him-wrote me one. You see, I Gibbs—Rain, sunshine, sleet and snow all in one day. Isn't the weather Queen Alexandra wrote me. Villainous?

Dibbs—Villainous isn't the word; it's vaudevillainous.



FOOD VALUE OF ALCOHOL

Alcohol may be used as a food. Although it has long been considered a stimulant by the public, the clinical laboratory and experimental observations, according to Dr. Lee, fail to disclose its value as measured by any precise, test or by any method capable of expressing actual measurement.

The electure of the electry patient convalence and missing, sines and solver and is on whether one is the landlord."

The day come to be a thin to have a piece of thin to have a piece



# A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN



### THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF **CONFEDERATION OF CANADA**

By NORMAN R. COLE

During all these years of such historical interest in eastern Canada, a very momentous movement was also one of the first white men to set taking place on the far away Pacific Century, when England and Spain were deadly rivals for the mastery of the seas, that brave old admiral, so well known to us all, Francis Drake, in his equally famous ship, the Golden Hind, rounded Cape Horn, at South America, and boldly sailed north to tackle the Spanish ships. Taking them entirely by surprise, he captured treasure ship after treasure ship and, having loaded his own vessel to the rails with spoils, sailed for home. But before doing so he landed on the Coast, somewhere near the present site of San Francisco, and claimed the territory in the name of his Sovereign, calling it New Albion. On his return to his native land of the hond at the hands of his illustrious and of the hands of his illustrious and continued to expect the solicitation of Francisco, and claimed the territory in the name of his Sovereign, calling it New Albion. On his return to his native land of the hands of his illustrious and continued to expect the solicitation of the entire territories were granted by royal charter of King Charles II, at the solicitation of Francisco, and chalmed north to tackle the Spanish ships. Taking them entirely surprise, he captured treasure ship after treasure ship and having loaded his own vessel to the rails with spoils, sailled for home. But before doing so he landed on the Coast, somewhere and hidden rocks; to cultivate a friendly trade with savage tribes speaking strange tongues was no easy matter, and to fight against floods, locusts. If the process of a we and reverence strange to give the save against floods, locusts. If the process of the entire territories were granted by royal charter of King Charles II, at the solicitation of Prince Rupert, to "the Governor and complaint of the historic Thing Company of Adventurers of England had fought in deadly combat for the possession of this great and to fight against floods, locusts. If the process of a we and reverence strange to give the control of the historic Plains of Francis III, and the prince Rupert to "the Governor and of the hindson's acc

Near the close of the Sixteenth ince of Manitoba as we know it to-

name of his Sovereign, cailing it New
Albion. On his return to his native
Albion. On his return to his native
Important to his matter
Important to his native
Important to his

the shores of the mighty Facilic, and painted upon a rock there this memorable inscription: "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada, by land, this Twenty-second of July, 1793." He was therefore the first white man to cross therefore the first white man to cross the Dominion from sea to sea.

On reaching the Coast, Mackenzie

The have row come to the very verget to had been held for the express purpose to the very verget to had been held for the express purpose to the very verget to had been held for the express purpose to the very verget to had been held for the express purpose to the very verget to had been held for the express purpose to the very verget to had been held for the express purpose to the very verget to the verget verget to the very verget to the verget verget to the verget verget to the very verget to the verget To ching the Mark of the province of the press and the province of the previous and the province of the previous and the province and the province of the previous and the province and the province of the previous and the previous and the province of the previous and the province o

### Jack Lockwill at Rocklake By GILBERT PATTEN

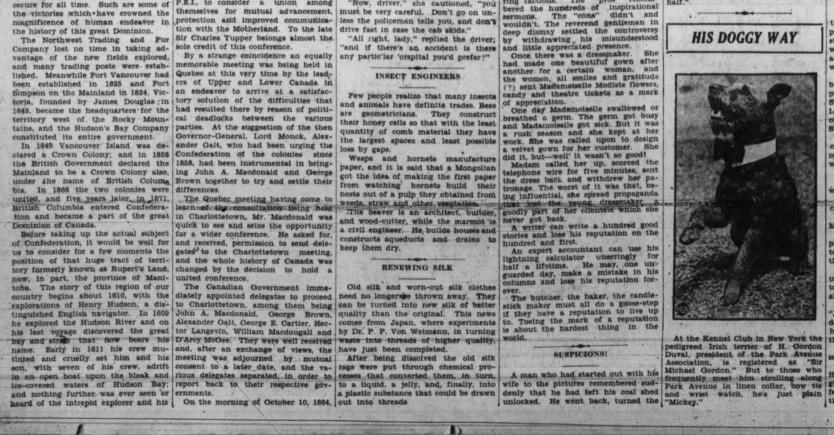








# Toeing the Mark of



### BEDTIME STORY

### Uncle Wiggily's Funny Door Mat Copyright, 1927, by McClure News-paper Syndicate.

By HOWARD R. GARIS

ods. He wanted to make some sassa- vention essay competition to open



### ARE YOU A LOOKOUT OR RANGER OF THE TIMES FOREST FIRE CAMPAIGN?

Boys and girls of sixteen years of be practical hints from experts are and under, if they live on Van- mission it is to save British Co "What are you children, doing?" are eligible as Lookouts and Rangers to Jingle and Jangle, two of the little of the Times Fire Safety Club. Those of twelve years of age and under may become Lookouts, and all over twelve years, Rangers. The sum of \$25 in cash prizes and a big outing will be will be the cash la very dry. I promise to do not be to start no fires that I do not stay to put out. "I will learn how to make a camp fire in the woods, without danger of setting the bush on fire. to Jingle and Jangle, two of the little of the lines fire salety Club. Hose bunny girls one Saturday morning when there was no school.

"We're playing," answered Jingle.
"Playing what?" asked Uncle Wiggily, who was just getting ready to hop away to look for some assasfras in the

woods. He wanted to make some sassafras candy.

"It looks as if they were playing sitting on the door mat," squeaked Nure Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy, the muskrat lady housekeeper.

"Playing sitting on the door mat," squeaked Nure Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy, the muskrat lady housekeeper.

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"Playing sitting on the door mat," squeaked Nure Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy, the muskrat lady housekeeper.

"That's a look at them."

"Please do, before you hop away," blazes which annually destroy valuable timber, and countless lives among the beasts and birds of Island woods. The competition will give you live on Vancouver Island or one of the Guif Islands and wish to join The Times Fire Safety Club, send in your application to "Chillent of the beasts and birds of Island woods. The competition will give you lady the woods free from the preventable to be safe than sorry.

"It believe that a little fire with safety is better than a big fire and danger.

"First, last, and all the time I will give you live on Vancouver Island or one of the Guif Islands and wish to join The Times Fire Safety Club, send in your application to "Chillent of the woods free from the preventable fire."

The woods free from the preventable that will give you live on Vancouver Island or one of the Guif Islands and wish to join The Times Fire Safety Club, send in your application to "Chillent of the woods free from the preventable that will make your outings more enthalted to be a Ranger or Lookout of the club, and the twith the club and the provide that a little fire with safety is better than a big fire and danger.

"It believe that a little fire with safety is better than a big fire and danger.

"I

This year it is necessary to secure those who take part in the

This year it is necessary to secure
"What are you doing?" asked the a camp fire permit before lighting a fire in the bush, and these can be obtained at many places throughout the pared will ommence on July 9, and Jingle.
"My doll's eyes fell out and we're from time to time. There will also will be announced shortly.

# Railways Play

The Dominion is a land of magnificent distances. From coast to coast it stretches over 3.500 miles in length, the population, being distributed in the main only along the southern border. Between different parts of the Caracian Northern Railway Company and in 1919 was appointed receiver for the Curand. Trunk Pacific. Later in 1909, the old Grand Trunk was included in the Government railway and in 1919 was appointed receiver for the Curand. Trunk Pacific. Later in 1909, the old Grand Trunk was included in the Government railway system and difficult terrain which present crucial problems both for the transportation engineer and operators. In the pioneer days when the rivers afforded simost the sole routes of travel (the St. Lawrence in particular reaching into the heart of the continent), difficulties of the same nature were dusting.

"Oh, that's all right;" chuckled Mr. Longears. "They're in no mischief at all, my dear," the bunny gentleman told his wife as he hopped back to where she and Nurse Jane were dusting.

"Well, since everything is all right at home. I shall go get my sassafras," stated Mr. Longears.

"Aren't you going adventuring?" asked Nurse Jane.

"Well, since everything is all right at home. I shall go get my sassafras, roots and an adventure at the same time," answered the rabbit with the pink nose.

Railways Play
Part in History
The Dominion is a land of magnited in the control of the Lake Superior Branch of the Covernment distances. From some distances are a land of magnited in the covernment distances are a land of the Lake Superior Branch of the Covernment distances.

roots and an adventure at the same time." snawered the rabbit with the pink nose.

So he hopped to the woods leaving Jingle and Jangle on the door mat where the little bunny children were fastening the eyes back in the doll. In the woods Uncle Wiggilly found a neighbor in a state of great indignation.

"What's the matter?" the man siked, innocently.

"Dye knas ye've locked ms wife in your coal shed?" was the excited reply.

THE "LARGER" HALF

The grocer called out: "Tve got just one peck of the finest peas, madam, already shelled."

Customer: "I'll take half a peck."
The grocer divided the peck of peas, Customer: "I'll take the other half."

Whet's the matter?" the man siked. The finest peas, madam, already shelled."

Customer: "I'll take the other half."

Well, that's a jolly adventure!"

Way and the Grand Trunk Pacific way and the Grand Trunk

and once. But he wasn't hurt in the least and up he sprang with a laugh.

If the least and up he sprang with a laugh.

If the nibbled a bit of the sasafras and then, putting the remainder in his pocket, started to hop to his hollow etump bungalow. For he knew his wife and Nurse Jane liked assasfras and he wanted to give them some within the National Transcontinentals the chief of presents and he wanted to give them some within the National Transcontinentals the chief element of contast the chief the proportion was the Crand Trunk Pacific has a polytopial to the Later and the Crand Trunk Pacific has been got to his bungalow, he saw Mrs. Twistytall "was open, the pig lady standing on the control of the control of the proposition of the putting the proposition of th

### JACK LOCKWILL'S POLO PONY THE TIMES FEUILLETON IN PICTURES AND ADVENTURE THE TIMES FEUILLETON IN PICTURES



The referee, umpire, timekeeper and scorer had been agreed upon advance. The teams took their positions near the middle of the ld. The young riders, their mallets poised, presented a fine aparance. Jack was Forward No. 2, the Crand Vizier being Ford No. 1. It was a perfect day for the game. There was a sh. The umpire threw the ball in between the teams. The fortist charged.



The Midhaven players had looked for an easy victory, but when-fourth period ended the score stood 7 to 2 in Rocklake's favor, Lockwill had scored four of the points for his team. The crowd s cheering him. But Dynamite needed a breathing spell, and k todk another pony in the next period. Willie Darling had ught the monkey to the field, and he put Imp on Dynamite's back.

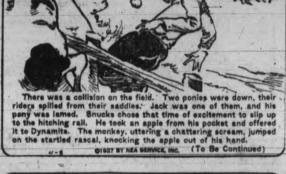


















of the determined boy hoped to arrive ahead of the train-in signal the engineer to stop, he was disappointed. The train mbling through the out as Jack came tearing up. He reined to to the left and rode along the bank beside the loaded as. Shucks saw him, and yelled at him insultingly. Suddenony swerzed to the left and leaped out over the moving train.

and Willie Darling slipped away while the celebration ill swing. They found Betty and Delia waiting, and with them on the lake. It was a glerious moonlight cannot want her better paying attention to her. It

Betty doesn't want her brother paying attention to her," lauge ella, "60 I guess you'll have to notice me a little, Willie. Can't ing something?" "I could," Willie said, "but I won't spoil the part THE END. NEXT STORY: Jack Lockwill's Hidden Enemy.



four would show some lacy touch.

Shadow laces, needle point lace, thread lacs, Chantilly and silk laces dyed to inatch chiffons are the types best adapted to the supple, flowing lines of this year's garb.

MANY USED

\* They appear as yokes on youthful models, tiers on the slender form, inserts in pastel shaded chiffons, georgettes and batiste Summer frocks and flounces for the circular skirts. Laces form some of the appealing short jackets that top filmy dinner frocks. Laces are used as materials for drop skirts under the delicately tinted chiffon bouffant dancing gowns.

Among the smartest of the season's

This gown is the smart new coffeeparfait shade over an apricot supple satin slip. The sash is gold cloth and ties in a flat sailor's knot on the left

THERE'S A SUMMER

OF LACE UPON

Representatives of the lacey times: simplicity itself at the left, in the new coffee parfait hue, over an apricot sath slip; and at the right, Chantilly lace shadows a chiffon print.

BY HENRI BENDEL

fall over the hands in scallops, and a full skirt that ends in scallops also. NSTEAD of just "lavender and old lace" this season, advanced styles With a horsehair braid hat in matching ahade it is perfect for the formal high tea.

It has been years, literally, since I have used face so freely as I have this Spring in fashioning Summer dresses for the particular feminine taste.

Black lace has a vogue all its own. Co-operating with white chiffon or georgette or even white lace, black lace takes an active part in fashioning some of the chie gowns that will give real distinction to their wearers.

IRRESISTIBLE ...

Perhaps it is just the swing of the pendulum back to feminine frills.

Perhaps' it is the insistent call that the filmsy materials make or to some adequate trimming. Or perhaps it is because the new laces are themselves this intriguing use of lace. NEWER IDEA

Whatever the explanation may be, I found myself using lace here and there until the realization came home that out of a half dozen creations for afternoon or semi-formal wear, fully four would show some lacy touch.

The printed chiffon has a beige chrysanthemum in all-over design on a rich marcoon background. Black Chantilly lace makes the smart bolers and flounces the full, uneven-hem skirt. The lace over the figured chiffon gives an ombre tint to it.

Among the smartest of the season's models is the lace dinner gown, the type pictured to-day.

GOLD SASH

Lace also is used for evening wraps, for sports dresses, for inserts, in enchanting little evening bags. And, of course, there are sheer, exquisite lace stockings this season which strikes envy in every woman's heart.

heart. MOST POPULAR

sain sip. The sain is gold cloth and ties in a flat sailor's knot on the left side.

Simplicity itself is this gown, with a becoming round neck, long sleeves that end in graceful mit-cuffs which flimy, cob-webby lace.

Diabetes Symptoms and Tests—Quack
Remedies and Diet

The chief symptom by which a physician determines the presence of diabetes in the body.

The chief symptom by which a physician determines the presence of diabetes in the summary of sugar in measurable amounts in the fluids excreted from the body.

The exact cause of diabetes, other than the disturbance of the pancreas resulting in degeneration of the pancreas resulting in degeneration of the siands of Langerhans, is not known. It has been found, however, that overeating and lack of exercise may be prominent points in the history of the individual concerned. The sugars come largely from search and other foods. The persultan usual, but cannot upon properly that which he manufactures. The excess of sugar that accumulate the expension of the pancreas and diabetes. Sometimes a severe infection may be the insulit to the body that results in degeneration of the pancreas and diabetes. Sometimes a severe infection may be the insulit to the body thirough the littles.

Sometimes a severe infection may be the insulit to the body that results in diabetes. The disease apparently runs in families because of some peculiarity of body structure that is interieted.

Before the discovery of insulin it was customary to treat diabetes largely by lowering the amount of sugar taken in. It is still customary to rest the diseased organ in this manner, so that dietary changes are made even the discovery continuing the particularity the amount of sugar taken in. It is still customary to rest the diseased organ in this manner, so that dietary changes are made even the high that the diseased organ in this manner, so that dietary changes are made even the high that the diseased organ in this manner, so that dietary changes are made even the high that the diseased organ in this manner, so that dietary changes are made even t





Flying through the air in that hair-raising leap, the pony, with Jack still in the saddle, landed on the gravel on the last flat-car. Hurrying to leap off and seize Snucks Cowl, Jack turned his ankle and went down. Snucks sprang upon his back. The pony set his teeth into Snucks' collar and lifted him bodily, giving Jack a chance to jump up and get at the young ruffian.

4-12.















(To Be Continued)



# A Page of Interest to Women Society and Home Interests and Activities





# STYLE'S PREMIUM ON UNEVENNSS

That Which Is Irregular, Lop-sided, For the Moment Is Most Chic

budget schedules, so Summer modes in dress seem about to abandon symmetry for the time being. There is a premium on the irregular, apparently.

Looking over the latest arrivals from Paris I am struck with the slant there is on the mode—one-sided treatments, lop-sided neck themes, and so on. .

EVENING IN PRINTS

The uneven thing seems the chic thing for the moment. Necklines, hems, skirt treatments—it is all the same.

skirt treatments—It is all the same.

Symmetry has been lost in original, odd, one-sided inspirations.

The second notable thing about the Summer styles is the way evening modes now burst into print—following the modern trend of sports wear and afternoon ensembles.

Diaphanous chiffons, filmy as lace, bear audacious flowers or vivacious prints of other patterns. The flower print is by all odds the most popular for evening wear. Many of them, in color and pattern, resemble gradma's old-fashioned garden, but are as caressingly light and delicate as the zephyrs that used to blow among her flowers.

As black has cast its shadow on all fashion this season, some of the latest chiffons I have imported use black as a background for stunning flowered patterns in livening colors.

SMARTEST OF IMPORTS

I show to-day the frock I think the sartest of my imports this season. It is a Louisboulanger model, emphasizing the smartness of irregular hemiline, neckline and skirt fashioning.

Its flowers, that resemble cosmos in their figure, alternate cream, rose, green, purple and deep yellow on their black background. The material is enough to recommend this gown. But its name "Audacious" comes from the fact that it ingeniously combines the bustic of yesteryear with the trouser frock of to-morrow in fashioning the skirt.

For while the front hangs straight and full, the back is a regular old-fashioned bustle in its triple tiered effect that sticks out behind in a quaint manner when its wearer walks



day is a smart little frock, "Violet," which taken its name from its delicate coloring as well as from the modest mode which gathers a liered skirt into a left side drape and allows the ends to form a one-sided train.

GIRLISHLY ROUNDED NECK

Its neck line is rounded girlishly in the front and only slightly lower in the back. It is sleeveless. No trimming of any kind is needed for a filmy. flowered chiffon of this type. For its big, splashy though soft colored pattern is decoration enough for the young girl whose beauty will be enhanced by such a simple, but flatteringly modish gown.

My third model to-day shows a selfish desire to unite in its fashion-

selfish desire to unite in its fashion-ing all the points of style it can. Black lace, quite the thing for evening wear when a print is not used, combines-with a startling daisy pattern in shades of creams and yellows.

It has a yoke, and a square one at that. It has a tiered skirt, with the daisies forming the top tier by clever daisies forming the top tier by clever applique work on black chiffon. It has a rounded hem line, with the front and back slightly longer than the sides. And lastly, it has an unique form of applique design on one side of the bodice — just a bunch of the daisies cut out and appliqued on in much the same manner a child's favorite picture would be cut out and pasted decoratively on to a picture book nace.

The black lace forms the bottom tier and the yoke. An entire slip of black chiffon forms the foundation for this delicately exquiste gown. With heavier materials, such as velvete

and rich brocades, next Pall, fashion may staighten up her lines again and put up foral barriers in favor of abso-put up formal barriers in favor of absociant charm, Summer modes lean to the irregular, the daintily uneven and the one-sided interpretation of what



gown combining the bustle of yestervear with the trousers of to-

PAGES FROM LIFE

# Youthful Simplicity Clothes Smartdom's Youngest Set

graceful drape, baby train and soft

ing out in all the gorgeous beauty of Summer togs and big hats made the opening of the annual Tuxedo Horse Show a day of greater pleasure than usual. Of course, those surrounding peaceful hills had a fresh greenness all their own that contributed much.

Washable riding togs for children shirt with green stripes, and a green seem the vogue this season, too. I companying their parents from pade dock to ringside and back again. It is a real satisfaction, in this day of overdressing children and in other ways encouraging artificality in peaceful hills had a fresh greenness all their own that contributed much.

Washable riding togs for children shirt with green stripes, and a green stripes, and a green the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the provided prints rather than used chilfons, satins, creptee and so ont the seem the vogue this season, too. I contribute the provided prints rather than used chilfons, satins, creptee and so ont the little tots accompanying their parents from pade to companying their parents from pade the vogue this season, too. I contribute the provided prints rather than used chilfons, satins, creptee and so ont the little tots and white striped tie and matching the little tots and white striped tie and matching the little tots and white striped tie and matching the little tots and supprovided prints rather than used chilfons, satins, creptee and so ont the last week in Washington that the little tots and supprovided prints rather than used chilfons, satins, creptee and so ont the last week in Washington that the children of smart the children of s



For while Mammas slinked by in silks and crepes and sportive ensem-bles. little girls and boys were the personification of youthful simplicity in fresh linens, voiles, dimities and quaint grandmother chintzes. Washable frocks, all. I enjoyed that fact, too. For children will be

children and get grimy and there's a certain relish in knowing that their clothes can be boiled if necessary to

get them immaculate again,
I noted that the delightful French om of dressing alike all the chil-of a family still persists.

Little Catherine and Marion Colt, their most charming young selves in linen frocks of new, pale Yosethe same way. One-piece frocks they were over matching bloomers. They were smocked in at the neck and had pockets embroidered in gay weolens in the form of Spring flowers in a little basket. The motif was repeated on the short sleeves. Their hats took a darker shade of

green and were simple, childishly smart Milans with nothing but a groegrain ribbon banding to trim them. I noted everywhere that the

them. I noted everywhere that the plainer the hat the smarter it is for youngsters.

Little Bruce Pellowes Gordon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pellowes Gordon, had a cute little English suit of dark blue linen shorts hitched onto a white dimity blouse. His hat was black straw and his socks a sportive variety of stripes in black, red, blue and relieve.

similarly made, but over it he had a yellow slicker, evidently believing that the rain would come again. He was so busy leading his pet Shet-land pony which he entered in the

Admire as I might the costumes of pony class that he did not really know on her chiraconter to the grown-uups. I got my greatest de- whether it was raining or sunny.

In the grown-uups, I got my greatest de- whether it was raining or sunny.

In the grown-uups, I got my greatest de- whether it was raining or sunny.

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In the grown-uups, I got my greatest de- whether it was raining or sunny.

In the grown-uups, I got my greatest de- whether it was raining or sunny. in all the gorgeous beauty of light in watching the little tots ac- Washable riding togs for children shirt with green stripes, and a green

Sylvia Szechenyi

Catherine and Marion Colt

# YOUR BABY and MINE



A reader says:

methods of child training. I also fully didn't, always hoping and taking a to speak, and ends by losing it occarealize the truth of her statement that chance that it will happen again. her child is light-hearted, happy and contented. For the wisely disciplined child is always so. It is the child who govern oneself before one can govern thinks he can gain something and get his well before saying jes or not, and if I am not sure I say so and to in determining who's who, that I always whining and crying and going make no promises." into tantrums and who is unsatisfied. unhappy and making every one else

"I once had charge of two children never answered the invitation. whose mother had not disciplined them and one kept asking for something to Christchurch. England, June 25.

The place in the house or out. My place, in the house or out. My place in the house or out. which I had already said no. I paid An old law which makes it an ofsaid: Brother, don't you know when tramp. The law was passed on the auntie says no she means no, what theory that cold water is available

A KINDERGARTEN TEACHER | him why he came to the table with

never lets you eat with dirty hands." "I was much interested in the cletter of Mrs. B.L.K., the English mother, you did once." A child will in another community the woman who mother. I thoroughly agree with her forget the ninety-nine times you make trundles her own infant to the park letter in every way and with her him obey and remember the once you takes her social life in her hands, so

dirty hands, for 'you know mother

All the ideas expressed in this letter

taught in a private school in England personal experience tell what she does custom that I am going to advise them and had a kindergarten of my own in and had a kindergarten of my own in California and for the last twelve splendid ideas but not methods. It is and go forth as they may choose, bary cars I have taken care of dogens of all right to say "when I say no I bies in tow, without considering too children ranging in ages from two weeks to eighteen years, meeting with weeks to eighteen years, meeting with every type of child of various disposition and temperaments. I have wonderful success with seemingly unmanageable children. My 'no' also means no, and 'yes,' yes, Unless I know I was mistaken and then I always explain to the child that lewas that he gets his way because he has these or cried or arrived and it is not these writers do about disobedience. sed or cried or argued and it is not these writers do about disobedience. long before a child realizes that it is Incidentally the English mother who If a woman needs and wants was invited to write again and explain nurse—I am far from criticizing. I her methods more specifically has often wished I could have one for

> girl fence to ask for hot water resulted thing I chose to do for them. arrest of William Murray, a

### Trundle Your Own Baby

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON
This land of ours is queer! What
is perfectly good form in one place,
may be looked on with such horror a
hundred miles away, that one knows
not where she's "at," regarding the
amenities if she is compelled to occaamenities, if she is compelled to occa-sionally change location. Madam Grundy has a different set of rules for each section

am going to venture a protest against the system.

There are many women living in are held by the best disciplinarians, but I still wish someone would, from the best of the

"May I relate the old story of the boy who said when his mother asked steal something."

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Luncheon-Vegetable loaf, head let-tuce with French dressing, coccanut

MENUS FOR THE FAMILY
Breakfast—Stewed dried apricots, cereal, cream, spinach with poached eggs on toast, crisp graham toast, milk, cup sugar. 4 teaspoon sait, 3 eggs, coffee.

One cup canned shredded cocoanut, 4 cup milk, 4 tablespoon vanilla, 4 cup sugar. 4 teaspoon sait, 3 eggs, coffee.

Luncheon—Vegetable loaf, head letspoons sait, cold water.

Luncheon—Vegetable loaf, head letspoons sait, cold water.

Mix and sir flour and sait and rub time with french dressing, cocoanut custard pie, milk, tea.

Dinner—Casserole of lamb and vege—

Tonce had charge of two children mever as whose mether had not disciplined them and one kept asking for something to cold.

The rule will fill a seven-inch pie dish. The oven temperature should no attention, but the little girl force to together. Fold in the whites of the shape round. Fold one side over the fold should be in the centre of the fold should be in the centre of the dough and take care not to break water, about 1½ tablespoonfuls and it. Fold and crimp edge of dough offsets that."

"Tonce had charge of two children mever as whose mether had not disciplined them and one kept asking for something to cold.

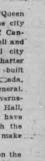
The rule will fill a seven-inch pie dish. The oven temperature should be 450 degrees F, when pie is put in and for the first ten minutes, and red together. Fold in the whites of the shape round. Fold one side over the fold should be in the centre of the fold should be i

Lord Willingdon Lay Reader in Quaint Ottawa

T was sixty years ago that "Queen Victoria the Good" chose the city of Ottawa as the capital of Canada. She could not come to dwell and govern in Ottawa, "her royal city beyond the sea," so under the charter upon which Confederation was built who sent her representative to Confederation." she sent her representative to Canda, in the person of the governor general. Throughout these years the governsgeneral have dwelt at Rideau Hall, Canada's royal house, and they have been honored, and this tie with the motherland has done much to make

Situated as Rideau Hall was, on the estate of the late Hon. Thomas Mac-kay, in New Edinburgh, in the days of the first governor-general, it was felt rish should be created in that The Lord Bishop of Ontario. Rt. Rev. John Travers, agreed, so in the year of Confederation a parish known as St. Bartholomew came into existence. New Edinburgh, one of the suburbs of Ottawa, was at that time only a small village, of which Rideau which binds the modest edifice with the vice-regal residence.

men and women have entered St. r-tholomew, and in humility and rever-



hall formed a very important part.

There were only fifteen Anglican families in the village, but it is to their tision, faith and zeal; that we are indebted for the little church which has been the church-home of Canada's governor-generals since the days of Confederation.

the vice-regal residence.

While the other members of St. Bartholomew are proud of the presence of the government house party they make no add about it. The entrance of the lords and ladies creates no diversion among the other worshipers. There is a story to the effect that a If the walls of St. Bartholomew could talk many a tale of the life story of great men and women would be unfolded. Here they have been please their "How did my serunolded." of great men and women would be unfolded. Here they have worshiped simply. Among them have been minbers of the royal house of Britain.

As simple Christian men and women princes and princesses and other litter men and women have entered St.

The control of the royal house of Britain.

As simple Christian men and women princes and princesses and other litter men and women have entered St.

The control of the royal house of Britain.

The pleased them or not. I certainly know they wouldn't be pleased if they heard your question." was the reply. "They came here as worshipers, not as people of rank."

ence have kneit before the King of kings. Although it has fed the spir-fund lives of the residents of Rideau Hall for sixty years very little in known of, or has been written about, this chaste little sanctuary.

The heir to a great title are the gardener's child have been baptized in St. Bartholomew's font, and have been registered as required by the faw and the church in a common book. Withal, this modest little church holds a claim the chartener in the chart Well may St. Bartholomew celebrate-her diamond jubilee! Perhaps there is no church in the dominion that ls no church in the dominion that boasts of a finer history. It is a royal shrine, a true offspring of Westminster Abbey and Canterbury.

"All are one in Christ." This truth is fully exemplified in St. Bartholomew. The social positions of its parishioners range from street cleaner to governor. It is a beautiful nature of the converting of the convertin



champions and angels. The warrier to 1994.

Children of the conducted by St. Raphael, the guardian travelers, and by St. Gabriel, the angel of the Resum.

S. Gabriel, the angel of the Resum.

S. Gabriel, the angel of the Resum.

D. St. Gabriel, the angel of the Resum.

Sebastian, and Martin, yith hanges of the minimum there in the day, when controvery minimum there in the first the standing of the Resum.

Michael the Archangel, with a captrie the minimum the standing of the Resum.

Michael the Archangel, with a captrie the school of the Resum.

In the background of all three lights are shall be the standing of the Resum.

In the background of all three lights are shall be the standing of the Resum.

In the background of All three lights are shall be the standing of the register of the Resum.

Mr. H. T. Minter, organize of the Resum.

In the background of All three lights are shall be the standing of the register of the register of the Resum.

In the background of All three lights are shall be the standing of the register of the registe

mew. The social positions of its parishioners range from street cleaners for governor. It is a beautiful picture at the eleven of lock service on the first Sinday of each month when all the church. His royal highness also first Sinday of each month when all kneel at the charce for holy communion.

Has Many Memorials.

Apart from religion, the justing the makes not cleam the delitere makes not cleam to the delitere makes not cleam to the distance to church for the governor asked, him as to his intentions about the corner of MacKay and his staff. Usually they store, such a street. Leave for the corner of the course, which will be part of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated of the church building-dund, a good sum to assist the congress, which will him they tong assist the congress and his make it produced grating that the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of Pte. William of the church was heated to the memory of the down heated to the memory of the will in the church was heated to the memory of the will in the church was heated to the memory of these of the word in the church was heated to the memory of these of

Trince of Wales on November 9, 1919. St. Bartholomew are King George and The artist's subject is the yelcoming of a slain warrior by soldier-asints, champions and angels. The warrior comes from the left, armed, and wrapped in a crimson cloak, carrying a broken spear; he is conducted by St. began to bring his name to the front.

# STRANGEST THING IN THE WORLD? Negativistic—A New Kind of Grumbler 'MAN'S PETTY FEARS,' Says William Beebe



William Beebe and some of the strange things he has seen—strange, but not as strange as a man's Upper right, an armored lizard; below, a tentacled "sea cucumber" (left), and a small feroclous.

Does a hunt for the strange been a hunt for the strange of mind if the strangest and studied that fantation is a strangest from the latest possible. The me tell you their my closest the strangest from the latest possible for science the rare and unusual in plant, meet and replie life.

8. We are told by Dr. Alferted Adier of the man nor latest every the present thing you affect of science the rare and unusual in plant, meet and replie life.

8. We are told by Dr. Alferted Adier of the meet by one and the strangest thing you feel and the meet by one and the strangest thing you affect of the meet by the strangest thing you feel and the meet by the meet by the strangest thing you feel the plant, these and replie life.

8. We are told by Dr. Alferted Adier of the meet by one and the strangest thing you feel a bus a great that there is no such thing a genius.

9. We are told by Dr. Alferted Adier of the meet by one and the strangest thing you feel the strangest thing you feel a bus a great that there is no such thing a genius.

9. We are told by Dr. Alferted Adier of the meet by one and the strangest thing you feel as man now feel as the complete more distances.

1. The told the meet by the m William Beebe's life has They hear of some of my delightful, "Let me tell you this: my closest

"Are any of these things less odd than to return to a big city and find five million human specimens firmly believing that they live in security? Or, looking in upon most cities, to find that the dwellers consider themselves safe and secure and shudder at the insecurity of jungle or island or sea bottom?

"I never feel quite so insecure as when I am going about a big city. "I return to this human world to find it buzzing and excited over the intrepidity of a young filer—a glorious flight, a beautiful exploit. I assume men would find it annoying to learn the analogies to such an exploit that run through the lower forms of life. But they exist.

If you want a first-class recommends at the continent and the Atlantic across the continent and the Atlantic and the viet and talk over business and buils and politics and bubbles and politics and bubbles. Oh, yes—men do talk about their across the continent and the Atlantic across the continent and the Atlantic and talk over business and bills and politics and bubbles. Oh, yes—men do talk about their across the continent as evicultion. Sim

# Lindbergh's Motor Is Revolution

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

an inch long. Dozens and dozens of not surprised at that. He's such a strange things—but to-morrow, there good fellow. Everyone knows Mr. Smith. If you want a first-class recommenda-

# In Modern Aeroplane Design

THE motor that speeded Captain Lindbergh and his aeroplane across the continent and the Atlantic in three giant hops is the latest in aviation.



Grant Hollister into the open. The chance by which he saw the three burros sprang from no coinc dence more remarkable than that. They had reached the passage of the trail below the shelf of rock on which

he lay, and were going on. The first one disappeared into the shadows be-fore he could identify it. He had better with the second. It was a burro ded. It disappeared; another popped into the field of vision. This one seemed actually to stagger. Bring-ing up the rear was a tall man on a mall horse. The train had halted; there were irregular hoof-beats; there were oaths. It seemed a foreign language, with an odd staccato beat. An electric torch brought out, for a moment, the branches above the corner of the trail, but revealed nothing of the group at their foot. Branches rustled, hoofs beat: the train went on.

The staccato rhythm seemed to stir camp, he was reaching for something which eluded him. His subconscious mind must have worked on the subject all night long; for, next morning,

The watchman at the Ravenal tun-nel, who had run him off the property last week, spoke with a foreign accent.

Tall too. Other details of that adven-

plateau before the tunnel, he had seen

ture came into his mind.

finer senses registered

Why, of course."

into the light. Only half-light, though for the sun had set.

"Tell me everything now," she said. "See—I've made no trouble. How—why—is there anything left?"

"Won't you wait until I see that report again?"

"You must go outside. I want to change."

"You must go outside. I want to change."

When she emerged from the cabin, shadows were gathering close about the plateau. She was carrying her suit-case. He turned and flicked away a cigaret.

"Guarding the stable after the steed the seepage, during the with debris. The seepage, during these sons when the world was hot and plastic, of gold. Its deposits throughout the dirt of the crack. The pockets, where it isy richly; like those two empty spheres—actual pockets—into which they had peered.

"The Gray Ghost"

"The Cray Ghost"

"Tell me everything now," she stable after to Cousing Stolen. He had credited it then to her courage; was it that, or only a slow imagination? And courage was the thing he had most admired in her.

"What's to be done next?" she asked.

"Locate. It's anybody's ground. until that's done. Did you see any ink at the cabin."

"Come on!" He raced up to the plateau. When she entered the cabin he shoved toward her two written she said.

"You're going down to Silver Moon for the night? I'll stay here."

"Guarding the stable after the steed her said."

"You a fountain-pen in my bag."

"Come on!" He raced up to the plateau. When she entered the cabin he shoved toward her two written she said.

"What!"

"Offer me the Gray Ghost—signing these papers means that, doesn't it?"

"Frou've offered me more than the Gray Ghost," she said.

"It's a chance in thousands. But he may sneak back for more."

"The Gray Ghost." she said.

"He area showed his puzzlement. She

here up from-"
"Any other chance?"

re up from—"
Any other chance?"
The vein may go beyond the portholding her hand. It rested in his paint

there are little horse-shoe prints—bur-ros, I suppose. The rain would wash away old tracks, wouldn't it?"

res. I suppose. The rain would wash away old tracks, wouldn't it?"

"Surely. Jumping Jehoshaphat!

That was why Petersen was so choosy about my looking into it. Wfly didn't I think of that? Of course, it was his cache—it's empty. But I want the evidence while his tracks are fresh."

It was only two minutes before they were running down to the trail. Burro tracks laced the trail, became a web at the prism before the tunnel door. Grant, knocked the hasp from the door and threw it open. They entered tracks laced the trail, became a web at the prism before the tunnel door.

Grant, knocked the hasp from the door and threw it open. They entered and came upon a big, shapeless hole. running a dozen feet into the tunnel wall. It was timbered with firtrunks. And on its bottom lay a shovel and pick—unrusted.

"Keep the flash going," commanded. Grant.

"Acep the flash going, commanded Grant.

He seemed to be jamming himself into the further wall of that hole-digging with his hands.

"The torch, please!" he called. He took a long look, handed it back, picked up the shovel, made dirt fly, He scooped up a double handful. As he turned toward her, the fight caught his face. It streamed perspiration, and his mouth was gaping spasmodically, but his bike eyes biased.

"The cache" she asked.

"The cache" she asked.

and his mouth was gaping spasmodically, but his blue eyes blazed.

"The cache" she asked.

"The cache—no!" he exclaimed.

"It's if's. boungs! We mustn't take any chances with this air. But everything's all right. More than all right! Come running now!"

When the outer air freshened their nostrils, Grant said:

"The dunderhead! Cousin Rossiter told Petersen to loot the property. Petersen knew gold when he saw it, but he never thought to find the boundaries of the Ravenal. And the Gray Ghost. The old boy who ran that tunnel and gave up in 1883 just missed the vein he was after by silfeet! Then it caved in—right to the face of the vein. And Petersen found it and thought it was part of, the Ravenal And, after he'd cleaned out the Ravenal And, after he'd cleaned out the Ravenal he started to clean out the Gray Ghost. He hadn't finished that one pocket. There's a fortune left in it. Where there's a vein—in this district—there's more pockets. It's a wein. Where there's a vein—in this district—there's more pockets. It's a

She looked as though all emotion had sunk a fathom deep with her.

Guarding Too Late

They said no more in the long passage homeward. Now the outer air blew on them; they stepped into the light. Only half-light, though; for the sun had set. stolen. He had credited it then to her courage; was it that, or only a slow

richly; like those two empty spheres — actual pockets—into which they had peered.

"And it's gone from the scam?" she asked.

"He may have missed a little. But he's worked methodically. It may have been a job of years."

"But the quartz in the vein—"

"Low grade, according to these assays. If the mine lay down by the railroad, it might pay. But hauling here up from—"

was that a sob? Yez, she was cry have head slowly, deliberately. "You've offered me more than the Gray Ghost." she said.

He was grade her expression, for she added: "Faith in people. If you'd grabbed it, without offering it to me, I'd have known what easy money does to everyone. What it did to my cousin Rossitute. But there are people good enough and strong enough—"

"Like you."

yours—" "Who saw the trail to the Gray
"Who saw the trail to the Gray
Ghost? And"—here he clutched at an
idea—"I'm your employe. You've hired
me. Whatever I discover belongs to

"But it's a fresh trail! At least—
"But it's a fresh trail! At least—
"Who woke you this morning?" she

### Liner on Wheels ESERT travelers may soon be

Dable to cross enormous stretches of sand in comfort similar to that enjoyed by people who travel on the sea.
Such is the view of an inventor who

proposes to build a monster vehicle, a veritable ocean liner on land, capable of accommodating 300 passengers, who would have no fear of hunger, thirst, or the dreaded sandstorms.

Favenii, hid been abandoned twenty

In her right land the was peinting a small automatic pixel.

The would take money to find out?

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"And we haven't any."

"The would take money to find out?"

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"It would take money to find out?"

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"It would take money to find out?"

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"It would take money to find out?"

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"It would take money to find out?"

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"It would take money to find out?"

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"It was not on "There was alloese. Great didn't hope to say what he mind sugar and the part of the take money to find out?"

"Year."

"And we haven't any."

"There was alloese. Great didn't hope have to say what he mind sugar and the state of the first of the wast he had a state of the state of the wast he had a state of the wast he had been a stat

was a riot of weeds and wild flowers. As its further end gaped the mouth of the road. Beyond was a glimpse of another dump. The prism at its tunnel door was overgrown; and the single cabin stood unroofed.

Grant stood reconnoitering—a long-legged, slim-waisted six-footer with a lean face and tousled brown hair.

He walked to the central cabin and knocked. There was a pause. His week Mother can't travel. So I wall. No store clothes among them. Two old hats, one furnished with a miner's lamp; two pairs of heavy torch.

Two old hats, one furnished with a miner's lamp; two pairs of heavy the corch.

Why?"

"New timbering?"

the walked to the asked, as he handed back the winer's lamp; two pairs of heavy the saked, as he handed back the orch.

"Why?"

"New timbering here—where there's been a cave-in," he replied.

Now, the light caught on a ladder, running upward at an angle.

"Uh go up first," he said, "and see lim.

"Wherever he went, Petersen wore watchman—to be here; I telegraphed I was coming this very morning. And Hollister, the engineer-detective, de-

"Do you know where he is?" SUDDENLY the door burst open. He was glad the question came in that form. He could answer truthus aware of a slim figure of a smart brown tailor-made, of a fresh.

and this, he promoted to make it is beinged, a consisting of the process of the p

warked to the central cabin and was coming this very morning. And believe senses registered movement him. duces that from the following circums and stance, namely: There are white stance, namely: The light on the rungs."

He lifted her up the last stages.

"All right-you can't fall-I'll keep

To their right, there were no tim-bers; only an irregular rock wall,

Suddenty the door burst open. He was aware of a sim figure of a smart brown tailor-made, of a fresh, untanned complexion, of hazel eyes, of bobbed, sloe-black hair, before he perceived one of the few phenomena potent to draw the eyes of any young man from those of any girl.

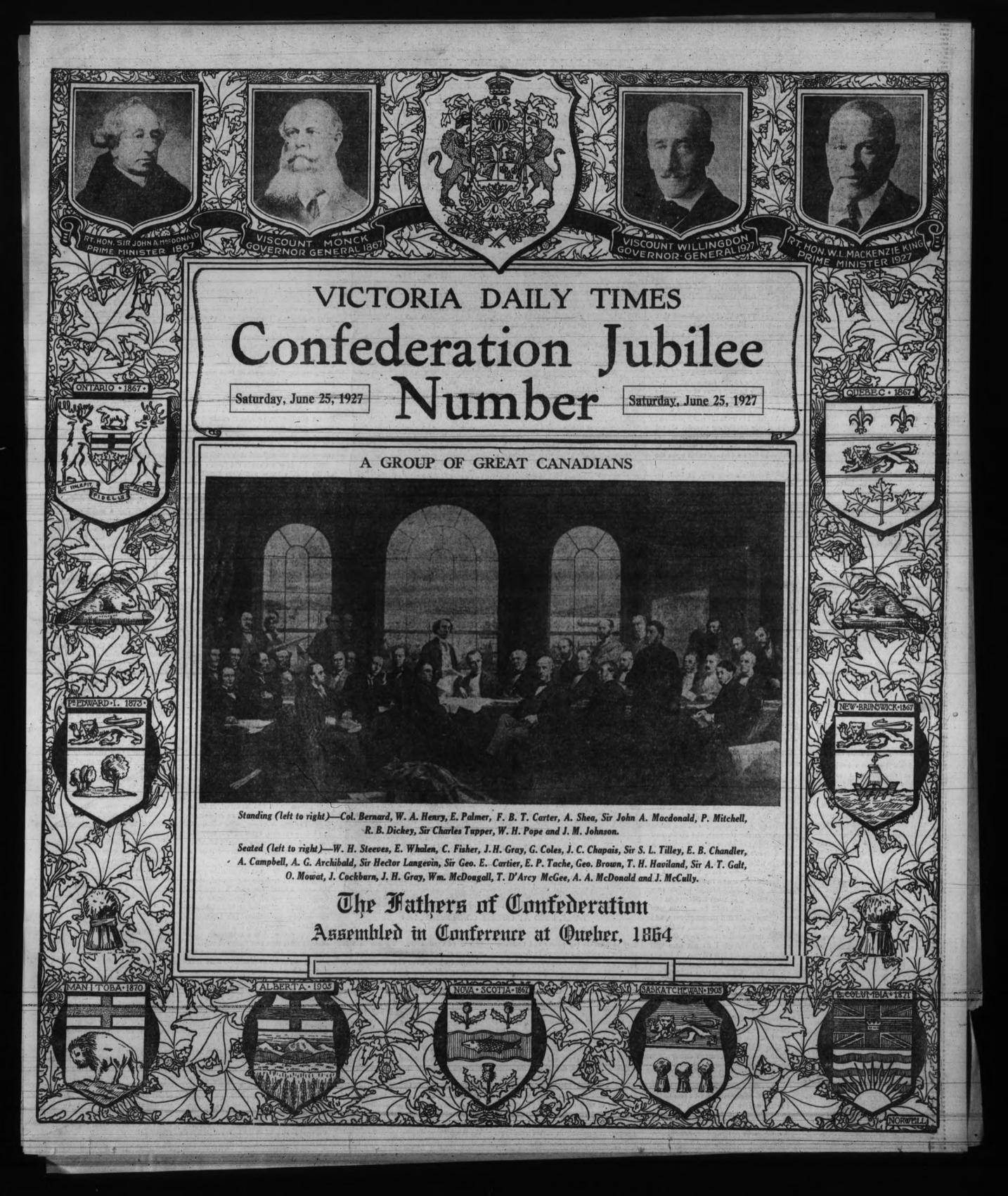
In her right hand she was pointing a small automatic, plately the provided a smart brown tailor. The hand she was pointing a small automatic, plately the provided a smart brown tails with both hands. He gave a wrench at her wrist; she released her hold. Only then did she emits a scream, but the fold. Only then did she emits a scream, but the fold of a bank, her eyes wide with terror.

He slipped the pistol into his pocket. When he looked up from that openation, her expression had changed. The terror had gone from her eyes.

"I'm sorry," he said. "But, when you expect to be shot-you're a little shrupt."

"He went on-talking fast, to hide embarassment—"I'm an innocent by meaning and the street of the part o





# Canada in the Making--The Story of Confederation How the Fathers of Our Country Built Dominion of To-day

### Welding The Provinces. Was Task For Giants

By FRANK YEIGH, author of "Through the Heart of Canada" and

HE formation of the scattered provinces of Canada into a Confederation culminated in the British North America Act and the official setting up of the new machinery of government on July 1, 1867. Then, and thus, there came into existence our first Dominion Day as the new national date.

This far-reaching and important experiment in government did not come to pass in a day. History is not made that way. Time exacts its own rules, in any evolutionary process, and this was the case in the conception and carrying out of the scheme of federation. The landmarks in the process may be cast in time table form, as follows—

1808—R. J. Uniacke, of Nova Scotia, mooted a union of the British provinces in North America.

1814—Chief Justice Sewell, of the Quebec Bench, suggested the union of British Colonies in America.

1822-Union of Upper and Lower Canada suggested,

1856—Sir A. T. Galt advocated confederation of all the provinces.

1857-Nova Scotia Government suggested union of Maritime Provinces.

1858—Cartier - Macdonald Government sent a delegation to urge union upon the Imperial authorities.

1861—Nova Scotia Assembly requested on the Colonial Secretary to open up communication with other provincial governments to the same end.

1864 Maritime Provinces held conference at Charlottetown to discuss
Maritime union, attended by delegates from Quebec.

1864—Conference held at Quebec to discuss larger project, which resolved:

"That the best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a federal union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union can be effected on principles just to the several provinces."

1866 Conference held in London, England, framed the details of the British North America Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament and received the royal assent on March 29, 1867.

1867, July 1—Proclamation issued making this date as the birthday of the Dominion of Canada.

#### MERE ISOLATED COLONIES

FIFIt is difficult to step back into the atmosphere of the pre-Confederation days in briler taxgoba sight perspective of the existing situation, in the Canada of that day, known as British North America. The five provinces that occupied the eastern end of the continent-wide country were in reality isolated groups, with little or no interprovincial interest or trade, but rather marked by jealousies and misunderstandings. The dweller in Nova Scotia referred to the man of Upper Canada as "living up in Canada"; indeed, one sometimes still hears that phrase in the Maritimes. Toronto seemed a vast distance away from Halifax, or Montreal from Sydney or Charlottetown. The distances were as relatively great as those of to-day between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

It is to the credit of Nova Scotia that some of its statesmen were the first to dream a dream of consolidation, and that Quebec soon after began to discuss a similar objective. All was as yet an academic discussion, but that is a necessary step in any great movement.

The failure of the Union Act of the Forties after twenty years of experience and experimenting, no doubt made imperative the need for another and a different attempt to solve the many problems of the slowly developing Canada. It led the Cartier-Macdonald Government of 1858 to send the first delegation to London to urge a form of union upon the Imperial authorities.

Nova Scotia's next step, in 1861, toward the same objective, and the subsequent Charlottetown conference of 1864 assume an importance, in the perspective of history that the delegates probably did not realize. The Quebec conference of the same year took, however, a wider view and a fuller realization of both the need and the scope of the plan, which now included all the settled parts of the Dominion.

#### PROPHECIES ARE FULFILLED

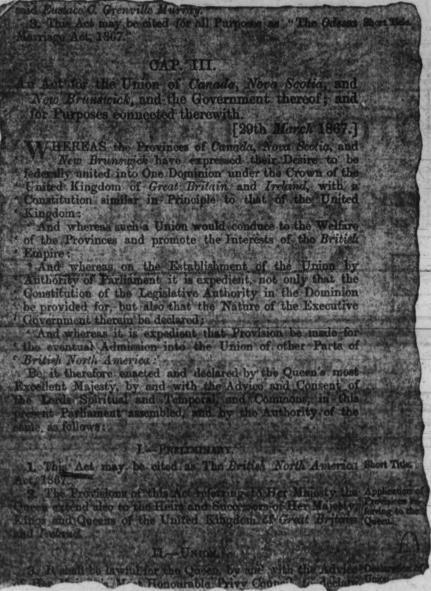
The forecasts and prophecies of the pre-Confederation statesmen make interesting reading in these modern days, when the great event is being celebrated after sixty years of testing. One of the most striking and far-seeing was that of Joseph Howe, who, many years before 1867, prophesied that many to whom he was speaking would live to hear the whistle of the locomotive in the Rocky Mountains. Not all prophecies come true, but this one did. With equal prescience D'Arcy McGee outlined his conception of the future of this country—a prophecy in process of marked fulfillment.

It is even more interesting and suggestive to recall the messages of the two outstanding leaders, who perhaps more than any others brought the long-discussed plan to fruition-John A. Macdonald and George Brown. The former, during the famous debates, uttered the following pregnant words: "The struggle of half a lifetime for constitutional reform, the agitations in the country and the fierce contests in the chamber, the strife, and the discord and abuse of many years are all compensated by the great scheme of reform which is now in your hands. It may be that some among us will live to see the day when, as a result of this measure, a great and powerful people may have grown up in these lands; when the boundless forests shall have given way to smiling fields and thriving towns, and when one united government, under the British flag, shall extend from shore to shore. For myself, I do not care who gets the credit for this scheme. I believe it contains the best features of all the suggestions that have been made in the last ten years for the settlement of our troubles, and thankfulness that there were found-men of position and influence in Canada who, at a moment of crisis, had nerve and patriotism enough to cast aside political partisanship, to banish personal consideration and unite for the accomplishment of a measure so fraught with

#### FRENCH CANADA'S PLACE

advantage to their common country.'

The contribution the French statesmen made to Confederation must never be forgotten, and to no individual is greater credit due than George Etienne Cartier, who said: "Is the Confederation of the British North American provinces neces-



PREAMBLE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT

The Charter of the Dominion of Canada, which received the royal assent sixty years ago, March
29, 1867; it is shown above as it appears in the Imperial Statutes.

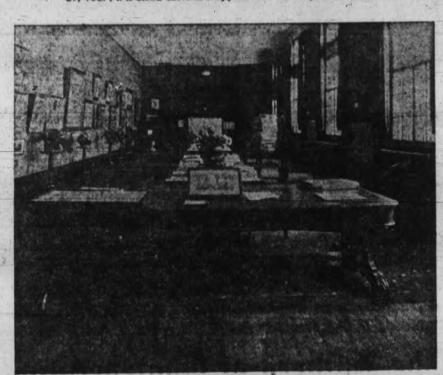


TABLE USED AT QUEBEC CONFERENCE, 1864

sary to increase our power and to maintain the ties which attach us to the mother country? As far as I am concerned, I do not doubt it. We desire the adoption of Confederation not only to increase our prosperity and our strength, but also to be in a better position to participate in the defence of the British Empire.

A somewhat remarkable prophecy was that of Lord Carnarvon, in introducing the Canadian Federation Bill in the House of Lords: "We are laying the foundation of a great state—perhaps one which at a future day may even overshadow this country, but, come what may, we shall rejoice that we have shown neither indifference to their wishes nor jealousy of their aspirations, but that we honestly and sincerely, to the utmost of our power and knowledge, fostered their growth, recognizing in it the conditions

of our own greatness. We are in this measure setting the crown to the free institutions which more than a quarter of a century ago we gave them, and therein we remove; as I firmly believe, all possibility of future jealousy or misunderstanding."

The Canadian Parliament was justified in passing the following resolution ere it prorogued its recent session. "Resolved: That, as Canada is approaching the sixtieth anniversary of her founding as a Dominion, the Parliament of Canada place on record its deep appreciation of the achievements of the Fathers of Confederation, and with united voices express its faith and confidence in the future of this country, and its development as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, owing allegiance to His Majesty the King."

# Canada of '67 Was Poor; Small But Courageous

Is it possible to paint an adequate picture of the Canada of 1867 sixty years after? There is a vivid pictorial reminder of the period in the well-known painting of the Thirty-three Fathers of Confederation representing that famous company of colonial statesmen as they foregathered in the spacious council room of old Quebec in attendance at the Quebec Conference of 1864, which proved to be the real genesis of Confederation.

Happily, all the portraits can be recognized, with John A. Macdonald, George Brown and Cartier, prominent as the Big Three of the august assembly. It is an invaluable reminder not only of the men but of the period and an outstanding possession in our national archives.

What kind of a Canada did these sons of the Sixties know and were familiar with And what kind of a coming Canada did they foresee?

They saw a greatly attentuated Cauada compared with the Dominion of today. The map of the British North America of their times outlined only five provinces and those only on the eastern end of the continent-wide domain. Their population made a thin distribution over even their relatively large areas. In Lower Canada, (the Quebec of to-day), settlement covered a narrow strip along the St. Lawrence and a few tributary rivers, while in Upper Canada the fringe was found along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie. A few miles north in each province a comparatively unpeopled wilderness was a no-man's land, where the few settlers were pioneers, with all the conditions attached thereto. In fact, each and all of the quintette of provinces had unexplored hinterlands which even yet remain to some extent in their original nature state.

The Ontario of 1867 did not extend, in settlement, beyond the southern shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. The Highlands of the lake land were undiscovered by Summer explorers and the modern holidayer or tourist was an undiscovered species.

#### A SMALLER WORLD THEN

The world of the mid-years of the nineteenth century was still a circumseribed one. That generation of Canadians lived within very small boundaries. A trip from Halifax to Montreal, or from Saint John to Toronto was an adventure—possibly even to necessitating will-making before entering upon it. One may indeed still hear a Prince Edward Islander remark to a visiting Ontarian: "How're things up in Canada?"

Intercourse between the existing provinces, either by trade or travel, was strangely limited for such a comparatively recent period. Isolated areas they were, largely selfdependent and of necessity equally self-reliant. The Canadian. whether of 1767 or 1867, has always been that. The railway was a new thing, with scarcely more than two thousand miles of track in all Canada; the steamers that crossed the Atlantic would dwindle into river craft when measured by a stately ocean liner of the present, a skyscraper in deck height as it fastens its cable tentacles to snubbing posts at Halifax or Saint John Quebec or Montrest Tors has been particularly annihilated in the process of improved transportation; a day now spells a week in the more ancient

Yes, the Canadian of the Sixties lived in a narrow world, just beginning to broaden out, with ocean doors opening wider and provincial intercourse gradually becoming more extended.

If, however, this dweller in a Dominion-in-the-making had studied his home map, the western gate was closed at the southern shores of the Great Lakes, and a voyage to the head of the Lakes must hav?

been another great adventure—such as faced the voyageurs and coureurs-de-bois of earlier years and centuries. There was no great Canadian West in the current meaning of the term. It was rather the Great Lone Land, an indeterminate area of bewildering dimensions nebulously mapped as the Northwest territories, ending one wondered where.

#### NO PRAIRIE PROVINCES

He would have searched in vain on his map for the trio of prairie provinces of to day; they were still in the womb of the future. He could not have located the modern Winnipeg other than as a fort surrounded by a cluster of log cabins connected with a Hudson's Bay Post. Buffalo still ranged where Brandon grew, their bones whitened the plains where a Pile O'Bones town was to arise and later to blossom into a provincial capital as Regina.

Ranches and ranchers were unknown terms in the farther west. The Calgary-to-be was raising a small crop of old-timers of a later day, and Edmonton was even more remote. Peace River district! Where was it! Coal mines in a Crow's Nest Valley, oil wells in a Turner Valley, natural gas reservoirs along the Saskat chewan, flocks and herds thriving on the grazing grasses of the foothills—all this was unknown to the westerner of the Sixties. It was the happy hunting ground of nomadic red men.

The total foreign trade of the first year of the Dominion of \$131,000,000 shrinks to small figures when compared with the two-and-a-third billions of today, for, by the way, Canada has come to be firmly established as a billion-dollar country; many billions in some cases. Trading connections are now had with over a hundred lands that mark a world

#### MODERN DEVICES UNKNOWN

The dwellers in the land in 1867 did of necessity, without a great many things that we of 1927 regard as essential to life and happiness. They knew nothing of the modern miracle of electricity in all its applications. When they gazed on Niagara Falls as a nature wonder, they did not foresee the contribution it would make to humankind. They probably never dreamed of the gigantic power plant and hydre stations of the present. What is "hydro" they would have asked, and the languag of kilowatt hour and ampere would have been Greek to them.

The sudden revelation of horseless carriages, whizzing over smooth roads at a death-dealing pace, and trains drawn by the same invisible agency, would have further mystified them. They knew about Darius Green's flying machine and Montgolfier's French balloons, but the sight of a modern aeroplane sweeping through the heavens at a hundred miles an hour would have presaged the end of the world.

If the farmer, using his old-fashioned plow, had foreseen a twentieth-century tractor, or the user of a flail had had the use of a horseless machine that would rear and thresh the wheat at one operation, he might well have doubted his sanity or vision. And so in scores of other departments. A wisard by the name of Alexander Graham Bell was only in the pre-liminaries of his telephone experiments. a Marconi had not even dreamed of wireless, and radio was an undiscovered marvel.

How small the old figures appear! Ten million bushels of wheat—400 millions now. Mineral production worth ten millions then; nearly 250 millions now. Ten million acres tilled then; nearly sixty millions now. And yet we are told that Canada, even to-day, is only beginning to grow wheat, mine minerals, eatch fish and develop timber and pulp resources!

# Sixty-Year-Old Canada, a Power In The World Infant Nation of 1867 Reaches Stature of a Giant



THE CONFEDERATION CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC IN OCTOBER, 1864, THAT ADOPTED THE SEVENTY-TWO RESOLUTIONS UPON WHICH THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT WAS BASED.

Top row, left to right—Hon. G. Coles, P.E.I.; Hon. Hector Langevin, Canada; Hon. Ed. Chandler, N.B.; Hon. J. M. Johnson, N.B.; Hon. Alex Campbell, Canada; Hon. A. G. Archibald, N.S.; Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Canada; Hon. J. C. Chapais, Canada; Hon. T. D. McGee, Canada; Hon. B. Dickey, N.S.; Hon. A. A. McDonald, P.E.I.; Hon. W. H. Pope, P.E.I.; Hon. Ambrose Shea, Nfld.; Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Nfld.; Major Bernard, secretary to John A. Macdonald; Hon. T. H. Haviland, P.E.I.

Lower row, left to right—Hon. W. A. Henry, N.S.; Hon. A. T. Galt, Canada; Hon. Geo. Brown, Canada; Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Canada; Hon. J. H. Gray, P.E.I.; Hon. Chas. Tupper, N.S.; Sir E. P. Tache, Canada (Chairman); Hon. S. L. Tilley, N.B.; Hon. G. E. Cartier, Canada; Hon. Jonathan McCully, N.S., Hon. Wm. McDougall, Canada; Hon. W. Steeves, N.B.; Hon. J. H. Gray, P.E.J.

### Year of Jubilee Marks Unparalleled Progress

THIS is Canada's Jubilee year.
What is its significance? What
story does it tell? Why the jubilation of a Jubilee?

It tells a thrilling tale of the years, of the sixty years of Confederation; of all that the 1867-1927 span of time holds inthis Canada of ours; of the Then and the Now; of the new Dominion between the two Dominion Days; the first and the latest.

The Canada of 1867 bears little resemblance to the Canada of 1927. One wonders if any other country can show the same degree of development in the same space of years. Long as the period appears at short range, it is only as a breath when measured by the centuries.

What was the Canada of 1867? A colony in British North America; a few isolated provinces lacking cohesion and cooperation, with a limited commerce and a more limited means of transportation; a people lacking many of the modern inventions and improvements that contribute to the comforts and conveniences of life; and with a necessarily narrow outlook on the world.

The Canada of 1867, with all its potential promise, was nevertheless a circumscribed Canada in relation to the Dominion of to-day. Its provincial areas occupied but a small percentage of the halfa-continent between the three bordering oceans, the Great West was a comparatively unknown region stretching into space beyond the Great Lakes, while British Columbia must have seemed as remote as Borneo.

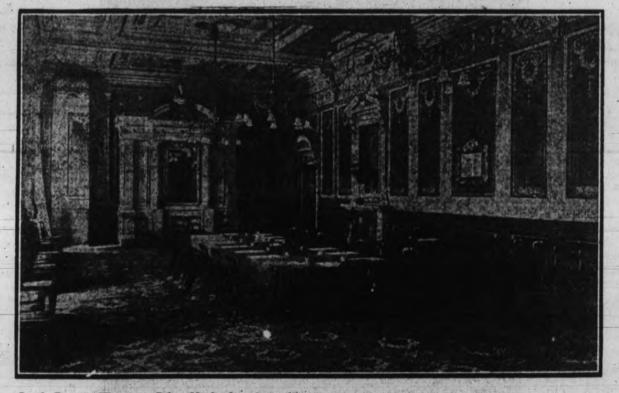
All these conditions and the difficulties they involved, emphasize anew the colossal task the Fathers of Confederation faced in the pre-Confederation days. Provincial politicians, in their struggles for the spoils of office and the lure of power, rose under pressing necessity to the status of statesmen. Antagonists of a lifetime—like John A. Macdonald and George Brown—became protagonists in the cause of Union, and men enlarged their vision to include the British Empire in its wider range.

and difficulties make more striking the hopeful prophecies of these founders of a new order, these builders of a new structure of government. What prescience Joseph Howe had when he told a Nova Scotia audience that some in his hearing would live to hear the whistle of a locomotive in the Rocky Mountains and so some' did! John A. Macdonald rose to a new height when he saw the question of colonial union was one of such magnitude as to dwarf every other question of his day on this portion of the continent. And so

George Brown: "It may be that some among us will live to see the day when, as a result of this measure, a great and powerful people may have grown up in these lands—when the boundless forests shall have given way to smiling fields and thriving towns and when one united government, under the British flag, shall extend from shore to shore—and so some have! Even more prophetic were the words of Lord Carnarvon in introducing the British North America Act into the House of Lords: "We are laying the foundation of a great State."

#### LOOKING BACKWARD

So much for our national background, sketched in briefest outline. Let us make a springboard of the sixty years hence, and take the backward step in testing the great plan of the "Fathers." May it not be truthfully said that if all the optimistic prophecies have not come 100 per cent true, they are in process of so doing, and that, perhaps fast enough? History can-



Canada Room in Westminster Palace Hotel, where sixteen delegates representing Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, drew up the British North America Bill, which was enacted sixty years ago.

not be hurried. Time, and enough of it, is essential to permanent progress.

Looking backward, therefore, as a modern Bellamy, the changes have been remarkable, the evolution almost revolutionary. The colonial status has given place to a commonwealth one; the embyronic Canada of the Sixties has expanded into an overseas Dominion. His Majesty George the Fifth is, by the Grace of God, King, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but of "The British Dominions Beyond the Seas," and the Canadian Government is "His Majesty's Government in Canada"

This very terminology is highly significant. So has been the changing status of inter-Empire relations. The original "Colonial" conferences of a quarter of a century ago, have emerged into "Imperial" Conferences, the members of the family having steadily increased in numbers as new Dominions and Commonwealths have set up self-governing federations, Canada, be it remembered, setting the example and working out the first experiment—a notable Empire contribu-

tion in itself. Canada may also claim, without undue self-praise, to have made further contributions to State and Empire, under her federal system of legislation that has been widely copied, for a legislature may become a laboratory; a parliament, a testing centre for schemes of government and the making and application of laws.

#### HOW CANADA GREW

Again, making 1927 an observation point, it is difficult to compress into a column or two all the outstanding changes since the first Dominion Day. The driest of figures take on a tinge of romance. The wheat yield has increased by 4,000 per cent; the tilled area by 600 per cent; the mining production by 2,500 per cent; the forest production by 1,000 per cent and the fishery production by the same and these are only samples of growth.

The developments in departments that were unknown in 1867 make a formidable total—for instance, all that is covered by the comprehensive terms of electrical development or hydro-power, and along with them, the current language of the pulp and paper and kindred industries. The ancient water-drawn wheel was still the main motive power in the sixties, and the old frame mill was the chief, indeed, the only grain-grinding industry in the country.

Most of what is included in manufacturing also dates from 1867. Then agriculture was Canada's basic industry with a big lead; now the industrial development of the Dominion comes first, with prodigious figures to prove its annual production and invested capital.

In those far-off and yet near days the trade of the country had a limited radiation, just as the lines of manufacture were few, Canada sold little and bought

less, and had been of necessity self-contained during her pioneer period. To-day she does business with a hundred countries covering the five continents and the Seven Seas. The prows of her merchant marine plough the waters of more than a hundred harbors. And, by way of concrete illustration, her wheat and flour alone—the best in the world for food qualities—go to sixty countries!

The record of material expansion is, one repeats, romantic in its implications. So is the geographical enlargement of her national and natural boundaries. It takes but a line of type to chronicle the fact that the four original provinces of the Confederation paet have increased to nine, with sufficient land area, yet unpeopled, to carve out nine more in the coming years. Canada now includes Halifax and Vancouver, Saint John and Victoria— and all between!

#### CANADA'S HINTERLAND

And yet the Dominion still remains a vast realm, with a larger area of rela-

tively unexplored land than any other. But the methods of a Mackenzie or a Thompson, of bygone days now have a mighty auxiliary in the aeroplane with its adventurers of the air busy plotting and mapping the far-flung spaces in each provincial hinterland and in that more remote world of the territories that touch the Arctic shores.

So the story unfolds, with the half not yet mentioned.

What commonplaces the telephone, the radio, the wireless have become to this somewhat blase and sophisticated generation! The very words would have been Greek to the worthy Fathers of the Quebee conference! What would have been the reaction on their minds if they had seen a modern "Empress" ocean liner from the windows of their conference room? Or a vision of the giant structure, like the Quebec bridge? Or the titanic hydro plants on the Saguenay, the St. Maurice or the Niagara Rivers? And if. looking skyward, they suddenly witnessed an aerial fleet winging its way with incredible speed far above the house tops or church spires of the ancient city, their wonder would have reached its limit.

All this too, and much more, has come to pass since the first Dominion Day. Canada was in short clothes then, but now she has risen to a man's stature. She now makes some of her own treaties; she had her representatives at the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, on an equal status with allied signatures; she has a representative, in a semi-ambassadorial capacity, at Washington, and "Canada" House rises in the centre of the Empire's centre city of London.

In thus measuring the tale of the years between 1867 and 1927, the credit for the foundation-laying, well and truly, should mever be withheld from the Men of the Sixties. The admonition and reminder of the late Sir Joseph Pope should be heeded by this and every succeeding generation. "Let us ever continue to hold in honor and remembrance the Fathers of Confederation, who, amid difficulties and discouragements innumerable, by the exercise of courage, patience, constancy, and perseverance, achieved results which are to-day only in part realized and of which future generations will reap the full fruition."

# Bright Picture of the Dominion That Is To Be Laurier's Prophecy That Twentieth Century is Canada's to Be Fulfilled

# Growthin Population and Production Must Come

HAT is Canada to be? If the sixty-year span of Confederation tells a remarkable story of progress, what may the similar succeeding span reveal? What marvels of discoveries and inventions await their revelation? What future or fate awaits a world wherein the tide of events may be turned in a day? What of the to-morrow of the British Empire and of Canada's partnership therein

The answers lie in the lap of the gods. There is no penetration of the veil that separates the present moment from the. next, and no astrology, ancient or mod-

It may even be legitimate to attempt some prophesying, dangerous as it is, but just as the Fathers of Confederation did sixty years ago and more. As they dreamed dreams and saw visions, so may we. As they took the long look beyond their hour and day, again so may we, and as many of their predictions have come true, or are in process of doing so, so may ours.

If Canada's population trebled, for instance, between 1867 and 1927, from three to nine millions, why should not a similar increase mark the next jubilee term, or from nine to twenty-seven millions? Is it a pipe dream? With tides of immigration maintaining a steady, indeed, a growing



PRIME MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION

able to breakfast in Montreal, lunch in New York and dine in St. Augustine? Or cleave the sky in a few hours from Quebec to London? If Joseph Howe, away back in the fifties, predicted that some in his presence would live to hear the whistle of a locomotive in the Rocky Mountains, it is no more improbable to picture advanced aerial travel conditions in the relatively near future.

If astounding discoveries have been made in many realms in Canada since 1867, why not anticipate equally important ones in the coming years? Have we tapped all the riches hidden in the ribs of mother earth, in the gold and silver fields of Quebec and Ontario, the copper areas of Manitoba, the metals of British Columbia or the off reserves of Alberta? Has all the covered wealth of the pre-Cambrian strata been revealed? The Dominion Deputy Minister of Mines says our underground resources have as yet scarcely been touched. If mineral production has jumped from ten millions in value since 1867 to nearly 250,000,000 now, the maintenance of that proportion may be expected to continue for many a year, as new discoveries are made and new mining fields tapped.

#### WHAT OF THE FUTURE

Or, again, what will Canada's wheat erop be in 1987? If it was ten million bushels in 1867, and 400 million bushels in 1926, and if only fifteen per cent of the tillable area is under cultivation will the golden yield stay stationary now? A billion bushel crop is coming. There may be other discoveries of wheat varieties such as the Marquis and Garnet of recent

And if the electrical wonders of this generation, in their application to the needs of man-and woman, too-continue to come to pass who shall dare to prophecy the outcome? Manufacturing has risen to first place in recent years -a fact that the Fathers did not foresee. To-day by-air superseding transportation by land the figures are in the billion class-threeor sea? Will the Canadian some day be and a half invested in industry, nearly

three in annual production, employing half a million workers, sustaining a third of the total population. Articles made in Canada have increased from a few score to many hundreds. One wonders what story will be told of the whirring wheels of industry in the next half-century span. It is possible that the 23,000 plants will extend to the fifty thousand mark as new country is opened up and population increases and foreign trade expands.

#### CANADA'S WORK DAY

The Canada-to-be! The lure of it increases as its possibilities are unfolded and when to-day is measured by yesterday. Just take in the significance of the present as illustrated by these figures, as told in terms of a single day:

Canada sells an average of nearly a million bushels of wheat a day, worth

Canada sells a daily average of one and three-quarter million worth of foodstuffs other than wheat.

Canada has a daily average foreign trade of over six millions, buying two and a half millions worth and selling over three and a half millions a day.

Canada manufactures a daily average of over eight millions worth of products.

Canada sells a daily average of two millions worth of agricultural products and the same of vegetable products, with dairy production reaching eight millions a day and mining production seven mil-

Camirin's forest wield averages over a million dollars worth a day!

So, the story might be told, for many another proof. The Canada-to-be! Who does not thrill at the thought of it? If the tale of the last sixty years is repeated. in the same percentage for the next procession of the years, what a tale it will be. Who more than a Canadian is justified in dreaming dreams and seeing visions? Who would not be a Canadian to live in such a land, with such a rich past and such an alluring future?



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

ern, can supply the key to the future. All that is true, but may not some inferences be safely drawn from the past, some reckonings made, based on what has happened; some conclusions drawn from the mentum of the past-if history is not the "bunk" Henry Ford declares? The law of averages, of compound interest, of percentage increases may justify an attempt to visualize the to-morrow of the Dominion, the Canada-to-be.

flow, with the natural population increase sustained, and with improving national conditions that should lessen the drainage out of the country, this prophecy may well come true. Even in the last two or three decades, the Canadian percentage census increases have even so exceeded those of the United States on a percentage basis. Other prophecies of a fifty-million population within sight of the present generation tax one's credulity;

the ratio of growth for the past fifty-year period makes a safer basis of estimate.

#### CANADA'S WONDER AGE

What changes will Canada, and the world, see in the coming decades? The air is full of significant signs of coming marvels. This is increasingly a wonder age a wonder-world. What is the television that is forecast? How much farther

will the ether spaces be penetrated in projection of human speech, perhaps, some day and soon to the accompaniment of human vision. Will the world spaces so shrink that Canada will not merely talk with London but with Australia and South Africa, bringing a day when there will be

no foreign lands? What, too, of the prophecies of travel-



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Advertisements are more interesting to-day than at any time since the invention of movable type. Merchants and manufacturers realize that their announcements must compete for interest with the work of the highpriced authors and illustrators.

If you are not a regular reader of the advertisements in this paper, this is a good time to cultivate their acquaintance. You will find them interesting. You will find them friendly. They show you where to stop and take considerable strain off both shoe leather and pocketbooks.

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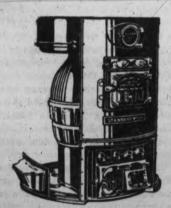
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# How B.C. Became a Partner in Confederation Present Firm Union Took Seventeen Years of Struggle

#### **Events That Lead** To Confederation

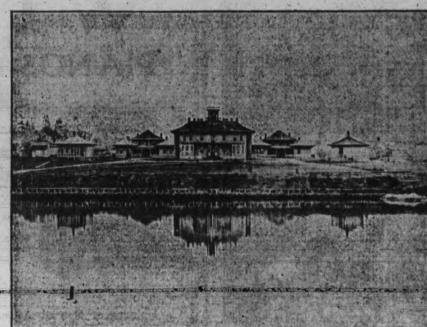
Union with Canada was first proposed in the Legislature of British Columbia in

Rebuffed by the hostility of the assembly, which was appointed by the Governor, the Confederation advocates turned to the people and organized the Confederation League.

By Imperial Order - in -council Queen Victoria consummated the union on July 20, 1871, and Canada's boundary was extended to the Pacific Ocean.



AMOR DE COSMOS



THE OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON JAMES BAY



DR. J. S. HELMCKEN

#### Turbulent Years Followed Union

The actual admission of British Columbia into the Confederation of Canadian pro-vinces was only the first half of the union.

After the Pacific scandal the Mackenzie Government decided to revise the agreement with this Province.

The Earl of Carnarvon arbitrated between Canada and its new province.

In the end, the Federal Government started building the C.P.R. in 1879, and in 1884, by a formal statute, terms of agreement between British Columbia and Canada were finally adjusted.

THILE the British North America Act was being passed through the Parliament of Britain in the Spring of 1867, a group of members the Legislative Council of British Columbia formally proposed that the little colony become a partner in the Confederation scheme. And thus was launched the movement which finally moulded the poverty-stricken, isolated settlements West of the Rockies into one of Canada's chief provinces.

It took seventeen years to complete the work which that energetic little group in the Legislative Council had startedseventeen years of bitter struggle unlike anything in modern British Columbia polities. Stirring scenes, flashes of humor. real statesmanship, a good deal of petty politics and some pure farce make up the story of that struggle, which began in the little red "Bird Cages," as the old Parliament Buildings on James Bay were called, and ended only when the first C.P.R. locomotive puffed its way through the Rockies.

Amos de Cosmos, John Robson and the other pioneer legislators did not get far at first with their scheme to make the colony of British Columbia part of the new Canadian Dominion. The Legislative Council, a majority of which was appointed by the Governor and not responsible to the people, appeared favorable at first, but later turned a cold shoulder to the idea. Members of the official class were pretty solidly against union for fear it would lose them their jobs, and Governor Seymour, an agreeable but inept administrator, declared the plea for Confederation was merely "the expression of a disheartened community longing for a change."

There was no doubt that the entire colony was disheartened and that this was one of the chief causes of the widespread desire for union with Canada. This move promised a railway from ocean to ocean, the supreme need of the Pacific Coast settlement, and it also promised responsible government, which appeared to be unattainable without it. While a group of Victorians, small in number, but strong in influence, were minclined to favor annexation to the United States, the Confederation idea -- would not down.

#### THE YALE CONVENTION

sted by the gai Bird Cages the Confederation advocates started to organize the colony to wring action from the Legislative Council. The Confederation League, a body formed for this purpose, finally called together the celebrated Yale Convention where thirty-five of the leading men of the colony assembled and laid down, in the rough, the scheme by which British Columbia ultimately joined Canada. 'Also they laid down the definite demand that union bring with it the beginning of fully responsible government. While many citizens of Victoria, headed by Dr. J.



PHILIP, J. HANKIN

S. Helmcken, Speaker of the Legislature, promptly inserted advertisements in the newspapers repudiating the Yale resolutions, they carried weight with the Canadian Government. That wise old statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, then firmly in the saddle at Ottawa, was looking westward, dreaming of a Pacific coast for Canada and determined to preserve British Columbia from the expanding United States. He decided, to use his own picturesque language, to lose no time "in putting the screws on at Vancouver

For this process Sir John selected Anthony Musgrave, who was ending his term as Governor of Newfoundland. Mr. Musgrave came to Victoria as Governor of the colony with instructions to see that Victoria changed its mind about Confederation-and he was not long in accomplishing this task.

The Legislative Council was called together by the new Governor in 1870 for a session which was to prove, perhaps, the most important in its history. The Governor, at the moment, was confined to his bed with a broken leg, having fallen off his horse, but his address was read by the Colonial Secretary, Philip J. Hankin. This address put the question-Confederation or no consederation defin up to the Legislative Council and laid the ground-work for a scheme of union.

As terms on which British Columbia was prepared to enter Confederation Governor Musgrave suggested that Canada assume the debt of the colony, pay it a subsidy of eighty cents per head of population, figured on the fictitious base of 120,000, and that Canada build a wagon road to the Pacific Coast and start a transcontinental railway within three years. The Legislative Council considered these and the other detailed financial terms from March 9 to April 6,



G. A. WALKEM



JOHN ROBSON

debated them with vigor, and finally adopted them almost unanimously. This was the same council which a year before could muster only five Confederationists!

#### CLOSING THE BARGAIN

Dr. J. S. Helmcken, Joseph Trutch and Dr. R. W. W. Carrol were promptly dispatched to Ottawa to close the bargain. This they did in quick time, for they found the Federal authorities anxious to give them even more than they asked. Apart from a series of financial provisions two contracts which were to govern the whole history of British Coland the Macdonald Government—Canada was to build a railway across Canada to the Pacific Coast within ten years, starting the work within two; and British Columbia was to have completely responsible Government.

A new Legislative Council was formed immediately, and without a division, with only speeches by Dr. Helmeken and Mr. Trutch, it adopted the Confederation agreement. The Imperial Government and the Canadian Government, working through Governor Musgrave, had succeeded in changing the official mind of



DR. R. W. W. CARROL



D. W. HIGGINS

British Columbia completely in a remarkably short space of time.

The Dominion Parliament quickly ratified the agreement and in an Imperial Order-in-Council passed on May 16, 1871, Queen Victoria declared: "From and after the Twentieth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the said Colony of British Columbia shall be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada upon the terms and conditions set forth in the hereinbefore recited addresses." With the publication of this order in Victoria, British Columbia formally threw in her-lot with the new nation which had just been horn East of

The new Government, formed under Hon. F. C. McCreight, with full responsibility to the people through twenty-five members, soon found that the Confederation problem had only started. Two years went by and the railway, which was the real essence of the Confederation bargain and the supreme demand of British Columbia, seemed to be no nearer. True, the Dominion Government went through the solemn farce of clearing a patch of brush off the proposed right-of-way of the line



E. C. McCREIGHT

near Esquimalt, the selected terminus, but this only roused the provincial authorities to demand some real action. That was not easy to get. Surveys for a daring railway scheme, which made the bravest engineer pause, required far more than two years on and just then Ottawa was in the throes of the Pacific scandal and had no time for. British Columbia's troubles.

#### TROUBLE BEGINS AGAIN

When the Mackenzie Government came into power it decided on a revision vince, knowing full well that the original one could never be carried out-an agreement which the new Prime Minister called "an insane act" and "a piece of madness." But when he proposed a revision of the terms to give the Dominion reasonable time to build the railway, the people of British Columbia, fearing that this was the beginning of the end of the whole railway scheme, refused to consider any change at all. The citizens of Victoria held a mass meeting, swarmed into the Parliament Buildings, yelling, stamping and swearing until Dr. Trimble, the Speaker, had to close the session. The "rebellion," as this incident was called, was only the beginning of more than a decade of wrangling between Ottawa and

Mr. Mackenzie sent J. D. Edgar to British Columbia as his representative to negotiate an agreement, but he soon left, insulted, as he felt, by Premier Walkem, and all negotiations ceased. British Columbia then appealed to the Throne through Mr. Walkem, who went to London for the purpose. Finally the Earl of Carnarvon, the British Colonial Secretary, decided that this miniature war had gone far enough and. offered to act as arbitrator between the Dominion and its irrepressible young Province. The Earl, after long consideration, delivered his judgment-the Carnarvon. Terms, about which surged the political battles of the next decade.

While as a compromise these terms provided for the completion of the railway by 1890, the Canadian Senate promptly refused to pass legislation by which the Mackenzie Government loyally tried to carry out the scheme.

#### DEMAND CARNARVON TERMS

Then began ten years of battling over British Columbia's demand for the Carnarvon Terms and nothing but the Carnarvon Terms. Little else was considered in the Bird Cages on James Bay during this time as the railway question went through the mill of petty politics. In 1876 the Dominion and British Governments, evidently deciding that something must be done, sent Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, to British Columbia, He was welcomed in Victoria with tumultuous enthusiasm and with streets gaily decorated in his honor. Arches, erected at street corners and bearing such devices as "The Iron Horse, the Civilizer of the World," "United Without Union," "Our Railway Iron Rusts" showed that the people hoped to make the Governor their friend in the fight. At one of these arches on Fort Street, bearing the legend "Carnarvon Terms or Separation," Lord Dufferin suggested that the "S" of Separation be changed to an "R" but when the bystanders refused to alter the motto, he turned his carriage, refusing to drive under such a banner.

Lord Dufferin's visit and his able speech in Victoria, had a salutary effect was still far off. In 1878 Mr. Walkem was returned to power and, belligerent as ever moved a resolution declaring that unless the railway were started by May, 1879. British Columbia would secede from Confederation and demand compensation. But by the time this resolution reached Ottawa the Mackenzie Government had fallen and the new Macdonald Government was getting ready to build the transcontinental line after exhaustive surveys. Finally in 1879 actual work on this gigantie project got under way.

The struggle for the construction of a Vancouver Island railway went on for years after this and provided more exciting chapters to the history of Bird Cage politics, but by 1884 the people of British Columbia had grown tired of the policy of "fighting Canada." By an agreement signed that year all questions oustanding between the Province and the Dominion were adjusted. In 1885 Donald A. Smith drove the last spike of the C.P.R. and the following year Sir John A. Macdonald finished the publicly-subsidized Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway in the same fashion at Shawnigan Lake. The ring of those hammers was the death knell of British Columbia's long fight for an iron road to bind it with its fellow partners

# The Union That Rescued B.C. and Made It Great

# What Fifty-six Years of Confederation Have Meant to Old Colony

#### Tiny Settlements Now Rich Province

When British Columbia entered Confederation it had a population of less than 10,000 as against 600.000 to-day.

as against 600,000 to-day.
Victoria, now a city of 65,000, was a village of 3,720 inhabitants, Vancouver an unin habit ted wilderness, the whole interior virtually unexplored.

Where three railways and two roads cross the Rockies now, there was no means of travel. The little western colony was separated from Canada by an impassable mountain barrier and 2,000 miles of trackless prairie.

The colonial government could not pay its way, was short in its sinking funds and going behind every year. Today British Columbia has a surplus annually, more sinking funds than any province in Canada and its credit is as high as that of the Dominion itself.

PIFTY-SIX years ago next month British Columbia joined the Confederation of Canadian Provinces, a down-at-heel, despairing settlement.

"Victoria," Governor Seymour informed the British Government about this time, "presents every aspect of adversity and yet I think a general feeling prevails that better days are before us." Better days were before the colony. They came with Confederation and they remained. Less than sixty years after the governor of the colony admitted the miserable condition of his isolated territory, British Columbia is one of the most prosperous and rapidly-developing parts of the whole British Empire.

Confederation found British Columbia in a bad way indeed. The big Cariboo gold rush had waned. The boom which had created a tent city of some 15,000 people in Victoria alone around 1862 was over and lots which had been worth \$25,000 were selling for \$500. Trade was bad, the colony was staggering under a serious load of debt and unable to keep up its sinking funds. British Columbians realized that they must join Canada or the United States if they were to make a living. They chose Canada.

The contrast between those Confederation days and the present reveals an astonishing advance in every direction, an advance which modern British Columbians scarcely appreciate.

There were less than 10,000 white people in all British Columbia when the colony decided to throw in its lot with Canada. To-day the Province has some 600,000 inhabitants.

Victoria, now a thriving city of 65,-000 people, was a village of 3,720. New Westminster, the chief town of the mainland coast, had some 1,500 people. Vancouver was an uninhabited wilderness. In the whole of the vast electoral riding of Cariboo, including practically all the northern half of the Province, there were some 2,000 inhabitants, as late as 1881, according to the census of that year. Nanaimo had some 1,600 residents at the same time.

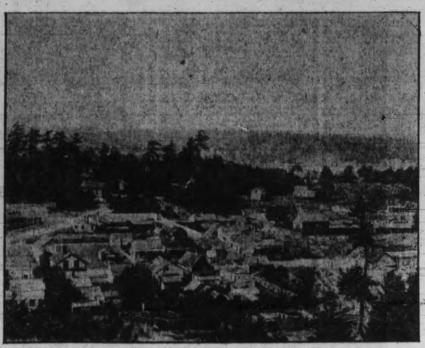
In those days Victoria had 1919 houses and British Columbia 9,793 altogether. Of these 1,738 were unimabited, left by the people who had quit the colony in despair, and 2,785 were mere shanties. Only about 5,000 inhabited houses existed West of the Rockies

#### OLD-TIME VICTORIA

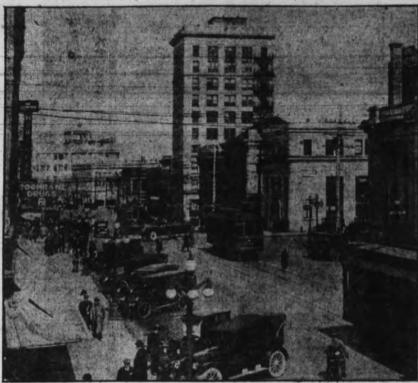
A present-day Victorian set down in the little city of 1871 would not know where he was. In the square where the grey stone Parliament Buildings now stand, a row of strange-looking little red brick and wood buildings faced James Bay. These were the original govern-



OLD VIEW OF JAMES BAY AND BRIDGE, VICTORIA



ESQUIMALT IN EARLY DAYS



STREET SCENE, VICTORIA, 1927



STREET SCENE, VANCOUVER, 1927

ment offices and legislative hall or the Bird Cages as the old-timers preferred to call them. They were extraordinary pagoda-like creations of no apparent architectural style but adequate to house the governmental machinery of the time.

Leading from the centre of the town to the seat of government was a narrow wooden bridge across the mud flats where the Causeway and the Empress Hotel now stand. The streets of the town were narrow, muddy in Winter, dusty in Summer. Along Wharf and Government Streets some stone and brick buildings had been erected but for the most part the town was composed of fragile frame structures. The present site of the Dominion Hotel was on the outskirts of the place, the top of Yates Street hill in the woods, Esquimalt, a separate settlement.

The old pen-and-ink official letters preserved in the Provincial Archives cast vivid light upon the old settlement. "Victoria," wrote Governor Seymour to the British Government, "possesses a Government House of some pretensions, built at a cost of about £9,000. This house is large and unfurnished, but being situate among focus so disposed as to keep off the sun and not the cold breezes of the Straits, it is singularly unattractive. The walls have no paper to hide the cracks which the settlement of the older parts of the building have entailed upon them. There is no water on the grounds in the Summer. All for consumption has to be purchased." The mainland was still far behind Victoria in development. New Westminster, we are told by Governor Seymour in the same letter, used for a government house before the union of the two colonies, "a cottage without

pretension on the banks of the Fraser. It is a modest English house, neatly furnished in a lovely situation and abundantly supplied with water."

East of New Westminster there were a few little towns along the one great aftery of travel, the Cariboo Road, which ran on up the Fraser to Barkerville, centre of the gold excitement of a few years before. The whole interior of the Province was a wilderness, much of it unexplored, almost entirely uninhabited, separated from Canada by the Rockies and 2,000 miles of empty prairies. British Columbia, indeed; was much more closely in touch with its neighboring settlements of the United States coast, or even with Britain itself than with Canada. To reach the cities of Canada a Victorian had to go to San Francisco by boat and travel eastward on the Union Pacific. The Rockies, now crossed by three separate lines of railway and two automobile roads, seemed an almost insuperable barrier. A few trails existed where to-day the motorist may follow a network of broad highways.

#### SUNK IN DEBT

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, 1927

The colony was hopelessly sunk in debt and the government was at its wit's end to know how to pay its creditors. With business stagnant after the gold rush, sources of revenue were absurdly small and it was about all the administration could do to keep the ordinary machinery of government working.

In the archives of the Provincial Library is a letter from Lord Granville, the British Colonial Secretary, to Governor Seymour, of British Columbia, complaining bitterly over the finances of the colony. The sinking funds, he points out, are in arrear £6,175, and adds: "I must also impress upon you most urgently the necessity for taking immediate steps to enable your government to keep faith with the creditors of the colony."

Actually the public debt for a population of less than 10,000 amounted to almost \$1,500,000 and out of a revenue of about \$475,000, some \$110,000 a year was absorbed by interest and sinking fund payments. To-day British Columbia's credit is as high as that of any province; it has sinking funds equal to those of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta combined; it has a surplus of revenue over expenditure every year, its revenue amounts to \$19,500,000 a year, and it is steadily reducing taxation.

No wonder that Lord Granville wrote to the colonial government as it prepared to enter Confederation, reminding it that "much remains to be done and the revival of prosperity which has been so severely shaken must be slow."

It was slow.

practically no industry. The colony was not producing nearly enough from the land to feed itself. In 1892, twenty years after Confederation, the first record of British Columbia's agricultural production was made and it showed an output of \$1,965,402 and agricultural imports of \$2,659,688. At the actual time of union with Canada the agricultural production of the colony must have been far less than \$1,000,000 a year. Against this British Columbia produced just under \$70,000,000 in agricultural commodities

#### Years of Union Show Enormous Progress

There was practically no industry in British Columbia when it became a part of Canada.

It produced something less than \$1,000,000 from its farms as against \$70,000,000 last year.

The gold mines and coal of the colony yielded a return of \$1,999,400 in 1871 as compared with a mineral production of \$67,188,842 in 1926.

A dozen little sawmills were operating and up to 1871, the year of union, had produced lumber worth \$862,054. Last year lumbering was worth \$84,802,000 to the Province.

There was no fish canning business while last year the fisheries paid the Province \$27,367,109.

of all sorts in 1926 and exported \$6,850,-

There were no important agricultural areas when the colony joined Canada. Settlers were just beginning to open up the Cowichan valley, which was connected with Victoria by occasional steamer service, and there were a few farmers at Sooke. Along the Fraser Valley a pitifully small area had been put under crop where to day one of Canada's most successful agricultural centres flourishes.

#### THE EARLY MINES

Placer mining was the chief occupation of those days and while it looked big to the settlers during the boom actually it was a tiny business compared with our present mineral industry. Altogether the Province produced \$1,999,400 in minerals in 1871 as against \$67,188,842 last year. Apart from a little coal at Nanaimo, gold was the only mineral in which the colonists were interested, and they had no facilities like the vast industrial plants of the present for the refinement of their mineral wealth.

Lumbering had started and that was all. With ox teams logs were hauled out of the woods in level places and sawed up in the twelve mills which were operating in the new export business to Australia. Up to the end of 1871 the Province had exported just over 53,000,000 feet of lumber worth \$862,054. Last year British Columbia's lumber products were worth \$84,802,000 and 717,743,000 feet was shipped overseas.

The salmon swarmed up British Columbia rivers in Confederation days, but few of them were caught. There was no canning business in existence in 1871, the first salmon pack being recorded in 1876. It consisted of 7,247 cases, which at present prices would be worth \$122,808, but which probably sold then for half that figure. Last year British Columbia's salmon pack sold for \$18,776,762 and its total fishery production was worth \$27,367,109

There was no manufacturing apart from the making of lumber. Virtually everything used in the colony was brought from the United States or Britain. In 1550, sale year before the colony joined Canada, its total exports amounted only to \$208,364 in addition to \$1,336,959 in gold.

Only fifty-six years this July have gone by since British Columbia was this abandoned little colony, wondering whether it could survive without joining the United States. British Columbia of to-day with its busy ports, its modern cities, its enormous industries, has all been built in that short time, and almost entirely, as a result of its union with the other British provinces.

# Pioneer B.C. Blazes New Trails in Education ProvinceShowsWay to OlderNeighbors in School Progress

#### Moulding Young Idea Giant Business Now

British Columbia's school system comprises a large university, an arts college, 1,010 elementary schools, seventythree high schools, two normal schools and four technical

The school population consists of 101,688 pupils in elementary and high schools, 432 in normal schools, 1,463 in the university, 151 in the arts college and 2,016 in the technical

Education cost the Province \$8,311,628 last year, of which the Government contributed \$3,216,209 and local school districts \$5,095,419.

NEW Province, struggling to develop its natural resources, sparsely inhabited and far from centres of learning, British Columbia was the last part of Canada where leadership in education could be expected. And yet despite all these obstacles this Province has created a school system the equal of any in the Dominion and of late years has been pioneering in educational reform, as it has pioneered in nation buildingwith consistent success.

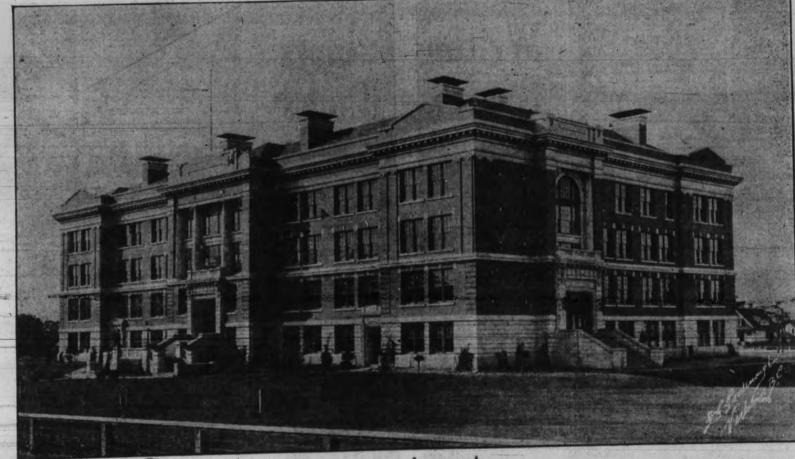
These reforms are giving the Province a system of education designed to meet the needs of a new country, to provide its boys and girls with a practical, useful kind of training for life in a growing, progressive community; but this practical schooling has been balanced by scholastic advances which have been watched with interest all over the world. Like the country which it serves, the educational system of British Columbia

is still progressing. Teaching the young idea in British Columbia has become one of the biggest enterprises in the Province and it is growing every year. At present, for instance, the Province supports 1,010 elementary schools and seventy-three high schools, as against 606 elementary schools and forty high schools ten years ago and sixteen elementary schools at the time of Confederation. The school population to-day totals 101,688 as against 64,570 ten years ago and 534 at the time of Confederation. And in addition to these the Province is providing university training for about 1,500 students, educational training for 432 young teachers and technical education for 2,016 pupils. In the same way the number of teachers employed in the Province has risen from sixteen at the time of Confederation to 2,064 ten years ago and 3,396 to-day. In every department the education system has kept abreast of the Province's advances in the field of industry and commerce.

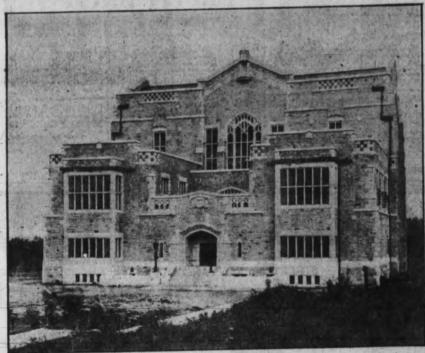
#### B.C.'S FIRST SCHOOLS

The first efforts to provide education for young Canadians west of the Rocky Mountains were made by the Hudson's Bay Company soon after the organization of Vancouver Island as a Crown Colony in 1819. In that year the company established within its little fort a boarding school in charge of its chaplain and three years later a day school was established for boys. The begislative Council of the little colony subsequently voted the sum of £500 for two schools, one of which at Craigflower, completed in 1855, is still a familiar site on the edge of the Gorge waters. These early public schools were nder the direct supervision of the chaplain of the Hudson's Bay Company but the teachers were paid \$750 a year from the Colonial Treasury and fees ranging from \$60 to \$250 a year according to the number of their pupils.

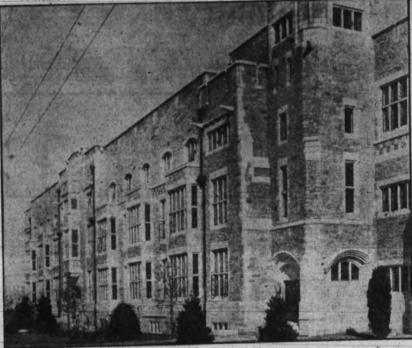
The Island Colony established the first real free school system but by the e of union of the Island with the Mainland in 1866 this scheme had broken



VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL



LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF B.C.



SCIENCE BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF B.C.

down and public schools in Victoria were abandoned before the Province of British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871. Confederation brought the first satisfactory school system by providing for free public schools on absolutely nonsectarian lines. From this developed the modern school system.

The present is a time of rapid growth in educational methods. British Columbia education received what may well prove the greatest impetus in its history by the report of the commission of experts which conducted a careful investigation into its condition and the report of which has been received with interest by educationists all over America. Already many of the changes suggested by this commission have been put, into efect. Among the most important are initial steps towards the establishment of junior high schools, which are designed to act. as intellectual laboratories where the special talents of children will be determined so that they may be guided into the most suitable channels later. Junior high schools, around which the commission built its whole scheme for making education more practical, are in operation in three districts and more will follow as cities are able to provide the facilities.

#### TRAINING FUTURE CITIZENS

Greater emphasis is being placed on

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL the teaching of the history of Canada and of British Columbia, as a result of the survey commission's report. Civics also are being stressed in the curriculum and an up-to-date text book in citizenships has been introduced. The report also has effected important changes in practical education; Handwork activities are being stressed and home economics for girls is receiving more attention,

while a detailed course in vocal music

has been drawn up for the elementary

Another important direction in which progress has been registered, as a result of the survey commission's report, is health education. Greater emphasis than ever before is being placed upon health education in all schools and a definite syllabus on the subject has been drawn up for each grade of the elementary schools to encourage the formation of good health habits among the children.

#### Big Reforms Make Schools Practical

Education in British Columbia has been put on an entirely new basis of practical service as a result of the progress of the last few years.

Newly-established technical schools train 2,016 pupils in useful trades while manual training is provided for 14,000

Ambitious boys and girls as well as grown-ups are receiving education in sixty subjects at night schools, attended by 6,017 students.

To train all these pupils 3.396 teachers are employed in addition to 135 university and college professors. .

In taking education to the people of British Columbia, the educational authorities are faced with severe handicaps in the form of great distances, scattered population, and geographical obstacles. In pioneer areas the education department assists schools so that children even in these outlying settlements may have education with practically no cost to their parents. The number of assisted schools in which the department pays the full salaries of the teachers increased from 431 in 1916 to 628 in 1926. Where there are ten children available for attendance a school is established and a fair salary paid to the teacher. The district meets the incidental expenses only.

Where even these little country schools are impossible the department still provides education by correspondence. This correspondence system has proved one of the most remarkable features of the entire education system. Free lessons and free text books are sent out to children who are denied the aid of a teacher through their isolation and in this way 387 youngsters are being trained now. In many cases the children are able to secure actual school training later but already eight of the pupils taught by mail have passed entrance examinations. In the same way a correspondence course has been provided for young miners who are able in this way to secure training in their spare time denied to them in their child-

#### HIGHER EDUCATION PROSPERS

In providing practical training for the younger pupils, British Columbia has not overlooked the needs of higher education, which is required not only to assure the culture of the future, but to produce the scientists and leaders in thought who will some day guide the deve the Province. The University of British Columbia at Point Grey, Vancouver, stands as a massive monument to the progress of higher education in a new country. This splendid institution was opened in 1915 with a registration of 379 students, who were housed temporarily in small wooden buildings. To-day, in the impressive buildings established on a beautiful area in Point Grey, the University is training 1,463 students who come from homes in every part of the Province and from every walk of life. Of these students 1,083 attend the department of arts and science, 192 the department of applied science, thirty-three the nursing course, fifty-one the agricultural course and fifty seven the technical training class:

In the same time the staff of professors to carry on these classes has increased from twenty-two to 126, among whom are some of the most eminent educationists in Canada. The staff of the University is recognized as remarkable for so young an institution, and the result of its work has been demonstrated again and again by the progress of the students. The "U.B.C." has won far more than its share of national scholarships and awards during the last few years.

#### MAKING B.C.'S CRAFTSMEN

mediate problem is the development and manufacture of raw resources, technical training in useful trades and crafts is vital to progress. Through a programme of technical education the Province is filling this need. The establishment of a technical school system may be regarded as one of the most important steps ever taken in educational advance here. Four technical schools are in operation now with 870 students, where there were none ten years ago. In addition, manual training is taught at eighty-three centres, which give British Columbia second rank among all provinces in this important subject. The number of pupils in this work has more than doubled in the last decade, there being now 12,000 in the elementary and 2,001 in the high schools.

#### SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

The night school offers another opportunity to ambitious people to continue their education long after school age. British Columbians have been quick to take advantage of these facilities, 6,017 students attending night schools and receiving instruction in sixty different subjects. This training is not confined to the cities as nineteen rural schools had night classes in operation in 1926.

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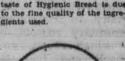
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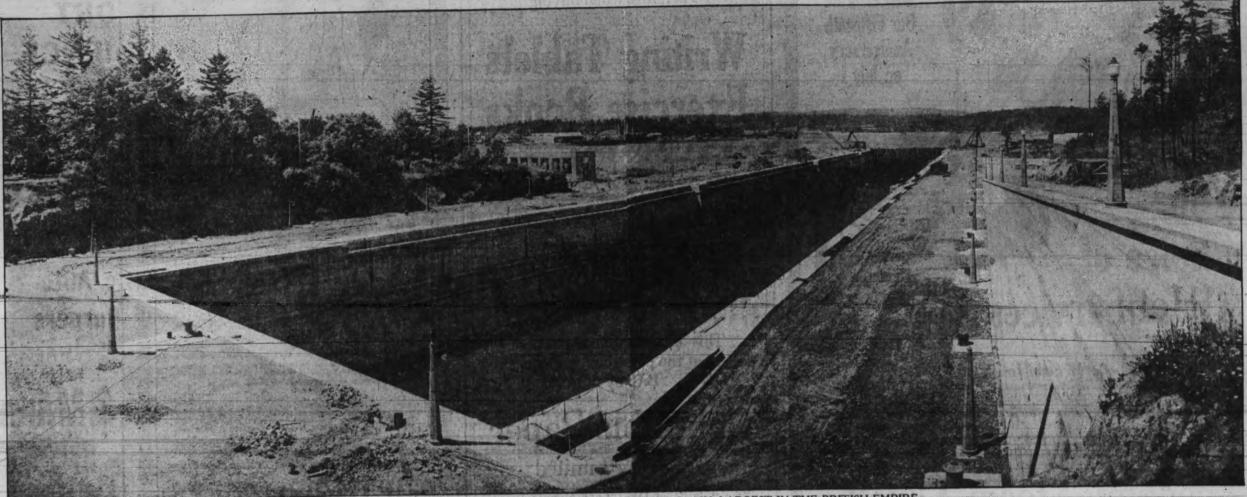
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# Drydock Completion Marks New Development Songhees Basin in Esquimalt Harbor Largest in Empire



SONGHEES DRYDOCK, VICTORIA'S NEW \$6,000,000 GRAVING BASIN, LARGEST IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

#### Official Opening of Drydock July 2

With a fitting ceremony, the new Songhees Drydock will be officially opened on July 2, the opening being made part of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrations. In order to give some idea of how the huge graving basin works, a vessel will be secured to enter the dock. J. P. Forde, District Engineer for the Federal Public Works Department, will represent the Government at the opening ceremony.

ARKING a definite point in the advancement of Canadian ports on the Pacific, the new Songhees drydock, completed last year by the Dominion Government is destined Femimalt a radial point for both naval and commercial vessels on the Pacific. In addition to its strategic position as the doorway to the Pacific, the new dock is the largest in the Empire and can accommodate any size vessel now afloat. The importance of this feature is significant in the fact that any type of vessel may be handled and with the adequate up-to-date machinery available, all manner of marine work may be undertaken. Hand in hand with the progress marked by the completion of the dock will be the progress of Victoria and ndeed, the whole of the Province.

An excellent example of the wizardry of modern engineering skill was furnished in the construction of the drydock, which is second only in size to the Commonwealth dock at Boston, Mass.

Three hundred men, aided by locomotives, electrically operated tools and the latest modern appliances, excavated the hinge basin at Skinner's Cove. They poured thousands of cubic yards of concrete, laid hundreds of massive sawn granite blocks and sheared through earth and rock to find solid table-like foundation for the dock in the living rock.

#### COMPLETED LAST YEAR

Under modern auspices the work was accomplished in a surprisingly short space of time, begun in 1921 and completed last

year. The same work, if it had to be done by the engineers of the days of the Pharoahs would have taken many years, and indeed parts of the huge project would have been obstacles in the way of the Egyptian engineers that might have proved insurmountable.

In those day's sweating hordes of men toiled in unison to drag the huge masses of stone into place for the massive tombs of their rulers. Before that, the stone was brought from hundreds of miles over the desert by bullock teams, with thousands of head of stock used to supplement the labor of the slaves. Overseers, with whip and blow, drove the sweating mass, or were themselves cast from the pinnacle of the work to their death for failure to succeed in some part of their mission.

To-day an absence of bustle, a seemingly unhurried effort on the part of a handful of men, laid the preparations for the huge excavation. Standing in overalls, trim and inconspicuous, a man would beckon with a wave of his hand to the operator on a donkey engine. Then would follow the roll of cable on a drum as a derrick picked up a huge granite block and earried it into place, with a momentary grunt from its steam-spitting maw. Another wave of the hand, and another block would be flung into place, and thus the great floor was laid, and the yast embrasures for the dock gates.

In the olden days the walls would have been built by sliding ramps up which teams of bullocks and slaves would drag the stones one at a time. In the modern era the walls were "poured," for the most part, liquid stone in the form of concrete being mixed in predigious quantities and fed into wooden forms, which when removed left solid walls of concrete rearing high in the air and many feet thick.

#### GRANITE BLOCKS SAWN

Much of the granite used for the floor blocks had to be sawn, a new process of cutting with chilled shot being brought into effective use in these operations. Stone, it was shown, had a "grain" as clearly marked as wood, and could be cut to suit any place with the proper tools

During the early stages of the work, and until near the end in fact, puffing shunting engines ran backwards and forwards from the stone-cutting plant to the dock, carrying granite blocks ready to fit into place, and other materials.



J. P. FORDE,
District Superintendent, Federal Department of Public Works,
who supervised the construction of the Drydock
for the Government

At the sea entrance of the huge graving basin a fill had to be made; and this later became the landing stage approaches and rubble was replaced with stone wall. The last major act in connection with the construction of the docks was the tearing down of the entrance barrier and the floating into position of the dock gates.

#### STEEL CAISSONS

Of interest in the construction of the Songhees Dock was the making of the two steel caissons to act as dock gates. These gates, two in number, and each the size of a good sized vessel, were made by Yarrows Limited from Canadian steel turned out by the Canadian Bridge Com-

pany of Walkerville, Ontario. Upwards of 2,500 tons of steel went into the gates, which for the first time in the history of engineering, it is believed, were built and launched on their side.

The gates cost \$425,000, and are self-containing hulls which fit the outer and inner portions of the huge graving basin. They carry their own pumping machinery, electrically operated from cables from the dock, and are towed into position and then sunk. To refloat the gates the water is pumped out and the caissons removed by tug, being handled like an ordinary vessel.

The gates have vertical centrifugal pumps, each capable of ejecting the water

at the rate of 1,500 gallons per minute. Of boat type construction, the caissons have each five decks, with a draft of forty-five feet submerged, and a free area of four feet above water when submerged. Australian gum wood was used to line the keels, to ensure a tight and lasting fit in the dock embrasures. When not in use the gates lie alongside the landing jetty, leaving the great basin open for the entry of the next vessel.

As a marine hospital the Songhees Dock has not its equal in the Empire. Somewhat similar in capacity, though smaller, are the new docks at St. John and Quebec, the former of which employs caisson gates similar to those in use here.

#### MATERIAL GOING INTO DOCK

Some idea of the immense mass of materials that had to be handled in building the Songhees Dock can be gleaned from the following figures, showing the dimensions of the dock and the material that went into it.

The basin, as finally constructed in concrete and granite, has a length of 1,150 feet, with a top width of 149 feet and a bottom width of 126 feet. The depth on sill is thirty feet at low water and forty feet at high tide. The dock has two berths, one 400 feet in length and the other 750 feet, or the entire basin can be used at 1,150 feet. Two caisson stops give a flexibility of control which insures economical operation of the dock.

The floors, walls, tunnels, pumphouse, machine shop, etc., are in concrete, with sawn granite for the blocks to carry the keel and bilge blocks, altars, copings and caisson berths, etc.

The quantities of material taken out in excavations and put back in stone and concrete form a formidable list. Some 81,000 cubic yards of silt were removed in dredging; 41,000 cubic yards of earth, and 354,000 cubic-yards of rock had to be removed. In the neighborhood of 103,000 cubic yards of concrete were poured, with 105,000 cubic yards of dressed granite. Into the dock and fittings went 36,000 pounds of wrought iron, 141,000 pounds of galvanized steel, 2,500 tons of steel in caissons, 39,000 lineal feet of piping and 1,800 tons of cast iron.

#### DOCK CONTRACTORS

Firms employed in the various parts of construction included Peter Lyall & Sons Construction Company of Montreal, who held the main contract; the Pacific

#### Songhees Drydock Finest in Empire

The new Songhees Drydock is the largest in the British Empire, and is second in size only to the Commonwealth Dock at Boston. It will accommodate any size of vessel in the world.

Built in five years at a cost of \$6,000,000 it is an example of the accomplishments of modern engineering.

The dock is 1,150 feet long and 149 feet wide, and may be divided into two basins, 400 and 750 feet in length.

Construction Company of Vancouver and Victoria, the exeavation and concrete work; Yarrows Limited, the dock gates; Smith, Robinson & Company Limited, electrical equipment in caissons; Hodgson, King & Marble, supplying and installng pumping equipment; B.C. Cement Company, cement used; Producers Rock and Gravel Company, sand and gravel; Evans, Coleman & Evans, brick; Cameron Lumber Company, lumber; Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company, caisson pumps and motors; Hodgson, King & Marble, installed air compressor supplied by Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company of Sherbrooke; E. G. Prior & Company Limited, general hardware and tools; B.C.E.R Company Limited, electrical power to build and operate the dock and its fittings; MacDougall & MacDougall inspected cement and cais. sons; Stapleton & Carter carried out some electrical work.

#### SUPERVISION OF WORK

The work was carried out under the supervision of J. P. Forde, District Engineer for the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and W. A. Gourlay, senior assistant engineer of the department and resident engineer at the work. When complete the dock had cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000 and had turned the rock-encircled cove of Skinner's Cove into the largest and most up-to-date marine hospital in the Empire. In its equipment the dock is said to be one of the finest in the world.

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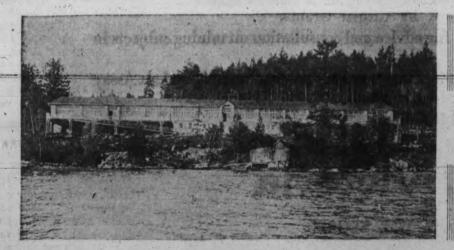
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If You Want Information on, If You Contemplate Investment in, or Are Interested in Any Way in Mining in B.C., Apply to the

Department of Mines, Victoria

Direct Your Inquiries
HON. WM. SLOAN

Minister of Mines, Victoria, B.C.





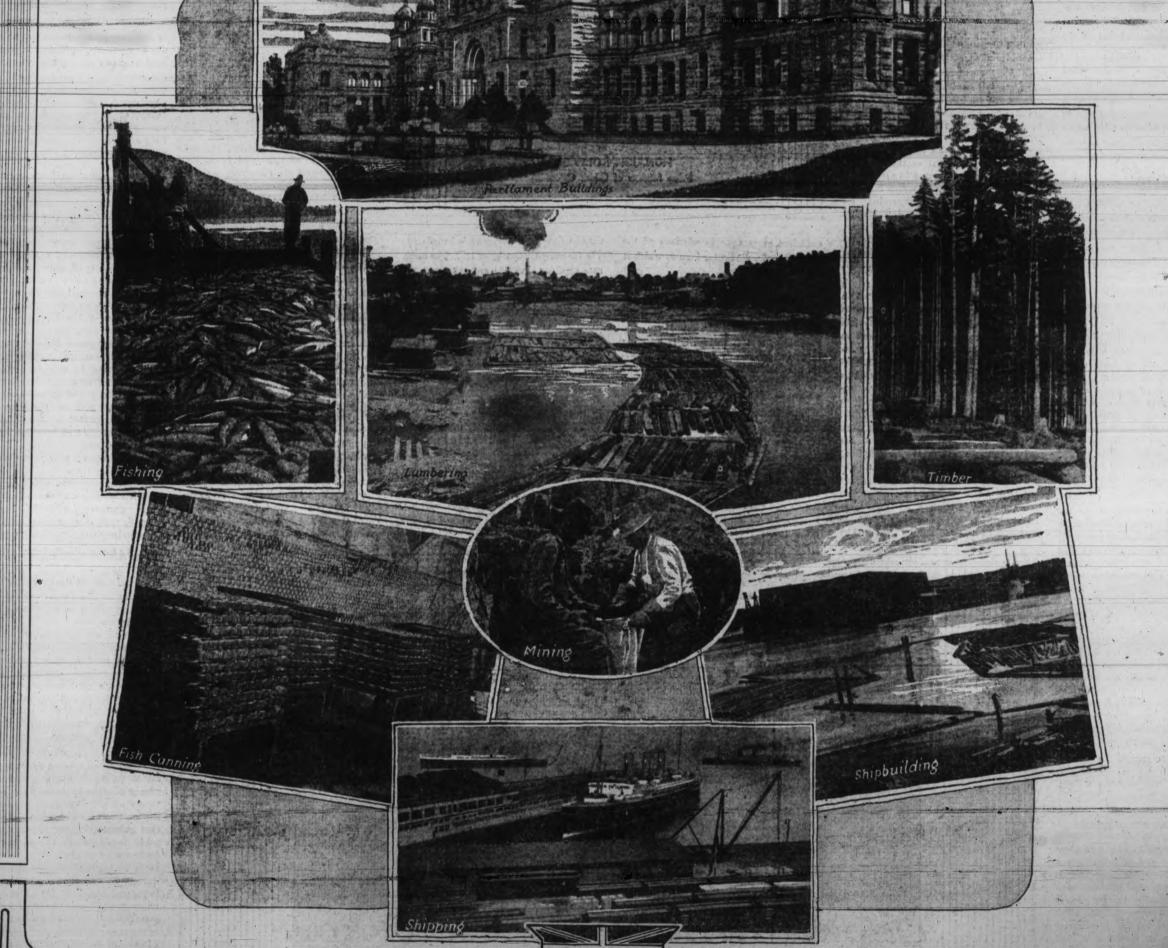




British Columbia

A Land of
Opportunity





# Public Administration on a Sound Basis

# Policies Are Carried to Promote Welfare of Increasing Numbers

# Sound Policies Put B.C. Credit On High Plane

stands to day in an unassailable position, thanks to the sane and sound fiscal policies put into force by the Oliver Government. This has been accomplished through a time of great national stress, when the money markets of the world were greatly disturbed, and at a time, too, when very heavy indebtedness had to be incurred for development purposes and for the conservation of existing works essential to the well-being of the people.

In spite of the financial burden which has to be carried, and because of the soundness of all the Government's policies, it has been possible very materially to reduce taxation all-round, besides which the municipal taxpayer is being relieved to the extent of about \$3,000,000 a year.

#### INCREASES CREDIT

The refunding policy adopted by Hon. John Hart, the late Minister of Finance and being carried out by his surcessor, Hon. J. D. MacLean, has earned the Province much commendation and considerable credit for the financial sagacity of the men who initiated it. When the Province, early in the present regime, had to go into the markets as a borrower money was dear on account of the war and the reconstruction period following. Prevailing rates of interest were up +. 61/2 per cent and seven per cent, while the prices being offered meant that the borrower actually paid quite a bit more than that for the amount received in cash. If the Province had done as some advisers would have had it do and floated longterm bonds with Canadian payment only. it would have been committed for twentyfive, thirty or perhaps forty years to pay very high rates of interest.

The financial experience of the Finance Minister, and the close observation with which he followed the course of all the financial markets, told him that money was bound to become cheaper, perhaps within five years and certainly well within ten, and that exchange would have got back to normal. If, then, the Province sold bonds for two, three or five years it could at their maturity borrow money with which to pay these off at lower rates and on better terms, and could again sell short-term bonds if the market at the time was not favorable enough. Some critics at the time derided this policy, predicting that in the end the Government would be paying anywhere from nine to nineteen per cent on its . loans.

#### POLICY IS JUSTIFIED

The past couple of years have justified the wisdom of this policy. Intererates have come down to 41/2 per cent or better and the short-term bonds sold six and eight years ago have been refunded by the sale of long-term bonds at these lower interest rates and at a good price Up to date the value of short-term bonds which have been refunded by conversion into long-term securities bearing lower :ates of interest amounts to \$22,278,000. The saving effected by the Government policy amounts to no less a sum than \$9.336,660. There are further maturities to be dealt with this year and next, which will increase this saving materially.

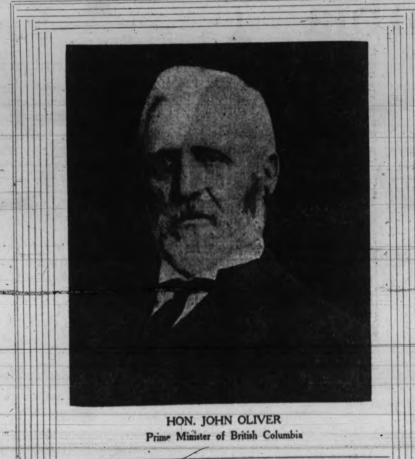
Had the Government taken the advice of critics some years ago, instead of following a sound policy, the taxpayers would now be paying \$397,170 more annually in interest charges, and this would have gone on for the next quarter of a

century. To provide for this additional outlay the Government would either have had to forego making the reductions in taxation which have been made or it would have been obliged to withhold this money from the sinking funds. The latter was the policy adopted by the late Government.

#### SINKING FUNDS IMPAIRED

When the Liberals came into office they found that there was a serious deficiency in the sinking-funds provided for the redemption of the debt at its maturity. This was at once made up and ever since the full amount of all sinking fund appropriations has been paid in to the credit of the various loans. British Columbia is to-day the only province which is fully providing the sinking-fund requirements for all its long-term securities, which means that as these become due they will be redeemed in cash. It is this fact, among others, which has conduced to the splendid prices bid for British Columbia bonds, and which has placed the credit of the Province upor so high a plane. Within the past eighteen months the Treasury has been able to retire in full over \$5,000,000 of debt out of sinking-funds.

These funds are all well invested in government securities and are made to earn every cent possible. No investments could be more skilfully handled, and as a result the actual par value of the securities held is considerably over \$1,000,-000 in excess of the amount invested in them. Last year, for instance, transactions in exchange netted an increase to the capital value of the funds of \$301,277. When the redemption of one of the loans just referred to took place there was a surplus of \$107,101 in the sinking-fund for that maturity, and this went into the consolidated revenue fund to help reduce taxation. The sinking-funds earn an average of 51/2% interest, while the average earning-power required is 4.94%, so that in each case the sinking-fund will be,



sufficient some time in advance of the date when the particular loan to which it applies falls due.

#### DEBT PRODUCES REVENUE

It is worthy of notice that a considerable portion of the public debt is revenueproducing, that is to say, it is bringing in an annual return in cash to the Government which is somewhat greater than the carrying charges for interest and sinking-funds in respect of it.

By the complete reorganization of the Provincial Taxation Department and the revision of taxation legislation a situation has been brought about in which all classes bear a just share of the cost of government, which is inevitably high in view of the many demands made by the public and the conditions peculiar to this Province. At the same time it has become possible to reduce taxation from

time to time until everyone is benefiting. The farmer pays but 1/2 of 1%. The same rate applies to land in orchards, with no assessment against the value of the trees. The produce of farm and orchard is not liable to income-tax, and stock and implements are exempt up to \$3,500. Timber land taxation has been reduced from 3% to 11/2%. The income-taxpayer has been given an exemption on \$1,800 of his income if a married man, and a further exemption of \$300 for each dependent is allowed. One-half the income from annuities has been freed from taxation. The vexatious personal property tax has been abolished and in its place has been substituted an equitable gross-income tax. With a view to encouraging the settlement on this Coast of monied people the rates of succession duty have been cut by onethird and other modifications adopted. The total of reductions in taxation now amounts to \$1,835,000 a year.

# B. C. Leads World In Mining Legislation

In no branch of development of the natural resources of British Columbia has there been greater progress in the past ten years than in the mining industry, a development due in large measure to the progressive legislation enacted by the present Government of the Province and administered under the direction of Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, himself an old-time miner and one who has the interests of the industry at heart.

Mining men concede that British Columbia's mining regulations are the most liberal without exception to be found anywhere. The care taken by the Government to assure stability of titles has proved the very basis upon which the success of the industry has been founded, a fact proven by the increasing interest which capital is showing in the opportunities afforded here for mineral development. Equitable mining regulations, stability of titles and favorable taxation have and are attracting capital, and the policy the Government has enunciated in its mining laws to avoid tampering with the regulations and to ensure that no vital principle therein shall be altered has appealed most strongly to mining men, both operators and investors.

The Government has taken the attitude that everything possible should be done to assist the prospector in locating and opening up his find and to attract capital so that properties may be exploited. Development in the past ten years indicates that this desirable condition has been achieved. More and more new properties are being opened up and developed and more and more is capital coming in to aid in that development.

#### MINING TAXATION

The basic tax, known as the two per cent mineral tax, is levied quarterly on all ores and other mineral substances mined in the Province based on the gross value of the ore less freight and treatment, but where ore-producing mines produce under \$5,000 per year the whole tax is refunded. There is also the income tax which does not apply unless it exceeds in amount the

two per cent tax, and where it is applied credit is given for what is paid on the basis of two per cent of the value of production. Thus it will be seen there is no onerous burden on the small producer. But when a mine produces and pays dividends the Province, under the income tax, asks a share in its prosperity varying in proportion to the mine's earnings. Allowance, too, is made for depletion, desiration and development

preciation and development. Outstanding in the legislation passed by the present administration to encour age development of the mining industry along the most practical lines is the "Mineral Survey and Development Act," under which the Province has been divided into six mineral survey districts each under charge of an experienced and qualified mining engineer who is constantly in the field advising the prospector, making reports on his property free of charge, reporting on the desirability and necessity of trails to afford needed transportation movement of supplies, machinery and ore, in the mineral areas, thereby assisting and compiling up-to-date reports on developments in his respective districts. The district engineer keeps close watch upon the operations of mining companies offering stock to the public and especially is his work valuable in checking up on those concerns-and they have been comparatively few in number, thanks to the watchfulness of the Department-whose efforts have been directed more to the mining of the public than of the ground, The district engineer watches the prospectuses issued by such concerns and if he finds the statements to lure funds from the investing public do not fairly represent the real position, the facts are immediately reported to the Minister of Mines, who orders an investigation whenever it is deemed necessary. If it is in the public interest, wide publicity is given to the misstatements of the offending company, a procedure which already has been followed in a number of cases while other promoting concerns have been warned, with most salutary results from the standpoint of the investing public.

#### COMPANIES CHECKED UP

This policy will be continued and Mr. Sloan has made it clear that any company operating in this Province must be careful in preparing its advertising of stock that the statements contained in such advertising and prospectuses, must conform with actual conditions on the ground, that of the money subscribed for stock in a mining enterprise at least sixty-five per cent must be expended on actual development operations. This policy does not interfere with the legitimate mining company, while the investing public is protected.

The mining policies of the present Government as written into the Statutes, are in points of diversity and effectiveness in advance of those of any other provinces of the Dominion, or, indeed, of any country in which mining is an important industry. Every effort has been made to encourage the prospector, the backbone of the industry. Through lectures by the district mining engineers during the Winter months at different important centres in their respective districts at which subjects bearing upon elementary and practical geology and mineralogy are handled; by assembling of exhibits of the rarer minerals for display and study; and in many other ways much has been done to instruct the prospector and improve methods of exploration of the mineral areas. Free assays of mineral samples and arrangements whereby prospectors and mining operators are entitled to have district engineers make investigation of prospects, are also steps encouraging the prospector.



# How Our Natural Resources Are Being Protected

# Legislation Affecting Them Based Upon Close Study and Supervision

### How B. C. Guards Its Huge Forest Wealth

UARDING British Columbia's forests is a mighty task; but as the Province's industrial future depends largely upon its timber supplies, the Government has undertaken this work on a big seale and with splendid results.

While the Forest Service was founded in 1912, it was not until after the war that a real start was made in laying the foundation for the forest future of the Province. The first essential was to find out just what stock was on hand and to this end the Forest Branch is building up a forest map of the Province showing the quantities of timber, species and ages of the different groups.

Roughly speaking, British Columbia has 350,000,000,000 board feet of timber of saw-log size, besides large stands of pulpwood, and some 121,000 square miles of young growth steadily progressing to commercial size.

#### FOREST PROTECTION

The first step towards conservation is protection from fire. With each succeeding year owing to the increased number of automobiles and greatly improved and extended roads, this task becomes more difficult. The extent of forest fire destruction is known in a general way, but it is doubtful whether many outside of those directly interested ever pause to reflect that firest fires, rather than legitimate exploitation of our forests, are steadily lessening the margin between a wood supply adequate to our rapidly growing requirements and depletion to an actual timber shortage. It is estimated that only forty per cent of British Columbia's original timber stand remains. Legitimate exploitations has accounted for less than five per cent of the depletion; fire has been largely responsible for the disappearance of the remainder.

In forest protection equipment the Forest Service has made great strider during the last ten years. The coastal patrol consists of over thirty modern launches; seventy-seven auto trucks to rush equipment to danger points and keep up a regular and rapid patrol service, while there is on hand equipment for 1,000 men, including over 100 pumps and 100,000 feet of hose. The personnel is selected by examination and only well-qualified men are enlisted in keeping at bay the great enemy of our forests.

#### FOREST RESERVES

The forests of British Columbia provide a large share of the revenue of the Province, and the Minister of Lands, with a view to the production of a perpetual crop of timber, had the Legislature sanction the setting aside of three per cent of the revenue from royalty and stumpage in a trust fund, for the care of our future timber supply. It is estimated that this fund will amount to \$60,000 annually and initial expenditures have been made in the laying out and development of forest reserves.

Fourteen "Provincial Forests" have been defined and dedicated to the perpetual growing of timber. Trails and lookout stations have been built to aid in the detection and putting out of forest fires. Growth studies are being carried out in these areas and logging regulations will be laid down with a view to the cutting of the mature timber and the safeguarding of the young growth.

Forestry does not consist primarily of planting out trees, but in conserving existing stands so that they remain perpetual producers of merchantable timber. Such questions as seed production; the piling and burning of slash and its effect on reproduction and damage done by insect pests, are all being carefully studied so that nature may be assisted in keeping up our timber supply.

g up our timber supply. Some 150,000 square miles of this Province are available for the continuous growth of trees, not being suitable for agriculture. The present forest reserves constitute only four per cent of this area and additional areas will be reserved from time to time as they are examined and found to be most suitable for the purpose.

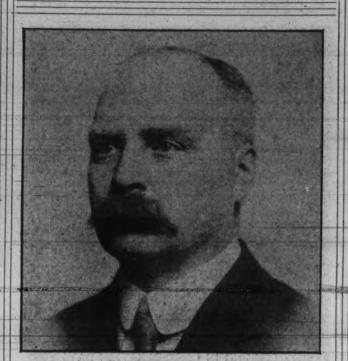
#### STUDY REPRODUCTION

The popular conception of forestry is the planting out of trees. In some areas, artificial planting may evenually be necessary, but, first of all, there must be extensive stock taking surveys to find out what our forests are producing and reproducing, and why. The British Columbia Forest Service is still an infant of a few years of age, but it is working in earnest to see that the timber supplies of this Province will not disappear as they have done in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, but that the rapidly-growing demand for British Columbia timber will be met now and for all time to come.

#### EXPORT OF LOGS

The quantity of logs exported has naturally grown with the quantity of lumber cut, but there is a marked difference in the control of log export. In 1926, 224,477,715 feet of logs were exported. Of this total 173 million feet, or seventyseven per cent was taken from Crown Granted lands, over which the Government of the Province has no control. Only twenty-three per cent was exported under permit, and not a single boom of this was permitted to be exported without careful examination as to grade and local market requirements. Only logs of inferior quality or logs for which there was no local demand were permitted to be ex-

In 1916, only fifteen per cent of the total exported was from Crown Granted lands and eighty-five per cent was taken from timber lands under the control of the Provincial Government, and covering the export of which the Government of that day passed orders-in-council. The export of logs is now controlled, where control is possible, and it is clear that the aim of the Department is to have the manufacture of British Columbia's forest products carried out within the Province.



HON. J. D. MACLEAN
Minister of Finance, Education and Industries



HON. E. D. BARROW

# Expert Aid Puts B. C. Farming On Its Feet

ESPITE the ever-recurring complaints with reference to conditions of the agricultural industry, a review of statistics for the past decade shows that production of primary commodities of the soil and of live stock in British Columbia has increased more than 100 per cent. A similar review of legislation enacted during the last ten years would seem to indicate that there has been a direct connection between the legislative enactments and the increased production shown in the statistics.

#### ONE OF THEM

Agriculturists throughout the Province recognize that to Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, is due personal credit for the services which he has rendered to agriculture in urging for and securing much remedial legislation in aid of the farming interests of the Province. A pioneer settler himself and one who can aptly be described by the term a "dirt farmer," Mr. Barrow knows the problems of the men on the land. It is for this reason that he can bring a trained and experienced mind to the solution of farm problems, whether of a physical nature or of a statutory character.

Working upon the policy that the outstanding problem for the farmers of British Columbia is a movement in the direction of organized production and economic distribution, legislation has been placed on the statute books during the past decade, to permit of agriculturists working out their own economic salvation with departmental assistance, when required.

#### CHEAP BUT GOOD LAND

To that end the first step in 1917 was to make available for settlement at low prices large areas of first-class agricultural land in the central interior of British Columbia, along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch of the Canadian National Railways. These lands had been held for speculative purposes for a number of years.

Marketing problems were the resultant effect of settlement in these districts remote from consuming markets and the Department of Agriculture took the ini-

ESPITE the ever-recurring complaints with reference to conditions of the agricultural industry, w of statistics for the past decade that production of primary coms of the soil and of live stock in

Creameries were established, in pursuance of this policy, at Vanderhoof, Quesnel, Golden; in the upper Columbia. River Valley and at Pouce Coupe, in the Peace River country.

Realizing the importance to a district. of seed growing the Department of Agriculture has supplied cleaning machinery for the use of farmers in the Bulkley Valley. These settlers have been growing an excellent quality of Timothy hay from which a superior grade of timothy seed has been secured.

Cleaning plants established at Telkwaand Burns Lake are being operated this: year to handle the crop of timothy seed, estimated locally to total 600,000 pounds. Thus a concentrated commodity is being produced which can be shipped economically to markets remote from the district.

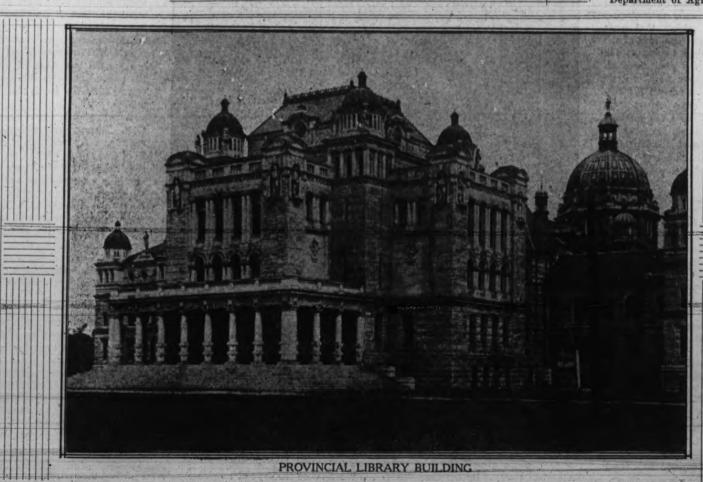
#### CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

While co-operative efforts on the part? of agriculturists in British Columbia first: began to be discussed in 1896 resulting in legislation to that end in 1897, it was not until 1913 that the movement took form in any appreciable proportions. In 1920 all co-operative associations were brought: under one Act. In 1922 and 1924, provision was made for fixing, in marketingcontracts, specific sums as liquidated: damages to be paid by the grower to the association upon breach of any of the provisions of the contract. The Act further provides that every person, who, having knowledge or notice of the existence of a co-operative marketing contracts between a grower and an association, solicits or persuades or aids or abets a. grower to dispose of his product other than according to his contract, is liableon summary conviction to a penalty not. exceeding \$500.00. In the session of 1926-1927 the most drastic legislation enacted in Canada to effect orderly marketing of agricultural commodities was placed on the statute book under the title of "The Produce Marketing Act." This measure sets up the "Interior Tree Fruit; and Vegetable Committee of Direction, 18 through which all fruit and vegetables in those holding licenses from the committee.

"The Goat Breeders' Protection Act." enacted in 1921, was strengthened in 1921. The intent of the legislation is to improve the grade of milk goats by prohibiting the use in public service of bucks which are not pure bred.

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR PROBLEMS

Enforcement of the "Noxious Weeds Act" in the Province has become a serious problem to municipalities in organized districts and to the Provincial Government in unorganized districts. With the establishment of elevators for the handling of grain at terminal points on · the Pacific Coast the disposition of screen ings from such elevators gave promise of creating a menace to farmers through the distribution of noxious weed seeds in the screenings, which were sold to poultry ranchers and to persons engaged in fat-tening live stock. The "Noxious Weeds Act" was therefore amended to prohibit the keeping for sale or the selling for feeding purposes of any grain elevator screenings which contain more than one per cent. by weight of seeds of noxious weeds, with the proviso, however, that the sale for export from the Province was not prevented by the enactment.



# Wood-hungry World Turns to B.C. Forests Province Builds Progress on Sound Timber Framework

#### What Timber Means to British Columbia

British Columbia's timber industry, the greatest business enterprise west of the Rockies, produced \$84,802,000 last year, or about \$140 for every man, woman and child in the Provincial population.

It paid wages of \$43,253,039. Over 40,000 people are engaged in the industry, a third of the population is dependent upon it directly, and all business shares in the money which it brings here from foreign

ENTURIES ago, when respectable people thought the world was flat and ended suddenly out in midatlantic, some sagacious savage was making the discovery that the timber of this Coast was one of the most valuable things Nature has given to mankind. Out of the towering cedar tree this original inhabitant-newly arrived from Asia, historians say,-carved his sharp, smooth canoe, his weird totem pole, the heavy timbers for his house. The stringy bark supplied him with material for his baskets, his fish nets and his clothes. To him wood appeared to be the most important gift of his tribal gods.

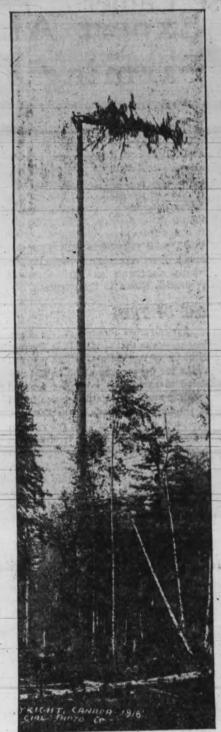
From these small beginnings has grown a timber industry which encircles the globe. The present prosperity of British Columbia, its rapid development in the last half century, has been built largely of lumber from the forests which, but a few years ago, were known only to the Indians. Reared on such a foundation, it is a firm prosperity and a permanent development for the world to-day is coming to British Columbia for wood products of every kind. This Province is the British Empire's last great store of timber and it is beginning to realize on its assets.

Lumber from the thick forest belt of the British Columbia coast has become a kind of international medium of contact between Canada and every nation. Japanese and Chinese who have heard of Canada vaguely as a land across the sea, use our timber to build their homes. Natives of Egypt, and South Africa lay British Columbia ties to carry their railways. Australia comes here for its building materials, Douglas fir travels the seven seas in the decks of Britain's largest battleships, specified by the Admiralty as the finest wood known for such hard usage. .. The Atlantic coast of America buys millions of feet of lumber a year from British Columbia to carry on its ever-increasing building operations. In the short span of a few years the producof British Columbia mills has captured the markets of the world.

#### THE TRADE THERMOMETER

The timber industry is so intimately associated with all branches of business now that it has become the thermometer of commerce. Conditions in the industry are instantly reflected in every other line of activity. No other industry approaches by many millions the annual value of humbering, which pours its profits into the pockets of British Columbians in everincreasing amounts. Last year the value of timber production, including pulp and paper reached the sum of \$84,802,000 or about \$140 per capita for the entire provincial population. This figure showed a big increase over the 1925 total of \$81,-941,000 and a gain of about a third over the figure of \$64,970,000 for 1921, just

six years ago. Many different operations dotted up and down the coast and through the interior go to swell the total value of the industry. Of last year's figures lumber made up \$42,516,000; pulp and paper \$16,315,-000; shingles, \$10,500,000; boxes, \$3,000. 000; piles and poles, \$2,792,000; cordwood and fence posts, 1,414,000, and miscellaneous forest products the remainder. This is the result of a growing timber cut.



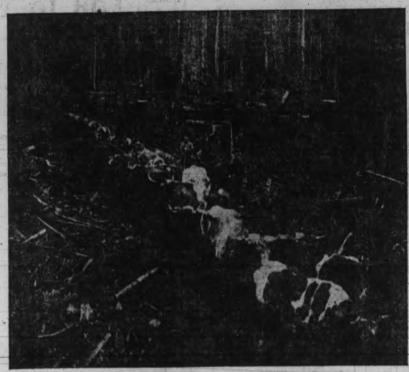
HIGH RIGGER AT WORK

In 1926 the log scale of this Province totalled 2,918,119,000 feet, a gain of 324,-289,000 feet over the previous year.

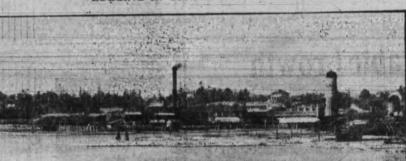
Of a population of some 600,000, about 40,000 British Columbians are engaged directly in the lumber industry, or one out of every fifteen men, women and children. Taking a family as averaging five members, it is evident that some 200,000 people, or about one-third of the population, are directly dependent for their livelihood upon this great basic activity. Last year lumber workers drew wages of \$43,253,039, as against \$37,933,-000 in the previous year. Apart from these the tributary business, the purchase of food for logging camps, the manufacture of machinery for mills, the supplying of all kinds of material used in the industry represent a large part of the Province's trade.

The story of Canada's western lumber industry is one of the epics of business on this continent a record of continual and amazing growth. The first use of timber here by white men probably dates back to the days of the first navigators who came from Europe.

Vancouver Island was the first lumber centse. While it is probable that the original buildings of old Fort Victoria were built of timber shipped from Oregon -up to that time held by the Britisha mill was erected at Parson's Bridge in 1846 to supply the needs of the new settlement, which was growing up under the wise direction of Sir James Douglas. Up to this time all lumber was sawed by hand in pits, one man laboriously pulling a long saw upward and another dragging it down again. This crude method, indeed, was in use for many years after the milling business had become well estab-



LOGGING IN CONFEDERATION DAYS





A GIANT OF THE B.C. WOODS

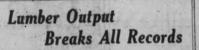
#### LUMBER EXPORT BEGINS

The original Parson's Bridge mill proved a success. A second was built at Albert Head in 1853 but it was not until 1862 when gold turned the excited attention of the world to British Columbia that the first mill intended for export was established at Alberni. The first lumber cargo ever shipped from the province appears to have gone from New Westminster in 1864 for Sidney, Australia, in an old-time windjammer, which thus inaugurated the gigantic lumber export business of to-day. By the time British

Columbia entered Confederation fifteen nills were exporting in a small way.

Nowhere did the admission of British . Columbia to Confederation cause a bigger development than in the lumber industry. Instantly the great prairie market was opened to the mills of the struggling little settlements west of the Rockgling little settlements and the Canadian ies with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the direct price of Province's union with Canada. This started a period of expansion which has continued with increasing momentum eve-

Those were the days of rough methods



The total 1926 British Columbia log scale was 2,918,119,-000, a gain of 324,289,000 feet over the figure for the previous

Capital already invested in the industry totals \$170,000,-

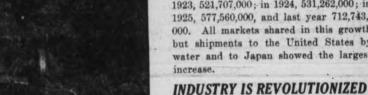
Export of timber products overseas totalled 712,743,000 feet in 1926, as against 38,031,-246 feet in 1914.

The forests produced a Govern ment revenue of \$3,600,000 last year, a new record.

took office it started out to put lumbering on an entirely new feeting with the creation of an export trade of big volume. If outlet could be created in this direction, it believed, all the existing production could be absorbed and market space created for a much larger output. This policy proved the biggest forward step ever taken in the industry. With the opening of new markets in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Japan, lumbermen found themselves overwhelmed with orders. New mills were built to meet the demand, the great industry of to-day was born.

From 38,031,246 feet in 1914 lumber export sprang ahead to 712,743,000 feet last year-an increase of almost twenty times in little more than a decade. Few industries anywhere can show success in widening markets to compare with this,

A glance over the six years from 1921 to 1926 reveals an astounding growth in this overseas business. In 1921 it totalled 188,733,000 feet; in 1922, 273,146,800; in 1923, 521,707,000; in 1924, 531,262,000; in 1925, 577,560,000, and last year 712,743, 000. All markets shared in this growth but shipments to the United States by water and to Japan showed the largest



#### With the increase in output has gone a swift development in lumbering methods. In the last ten years, indeed, the industry has been revolutionized in the woods and in the mills. From the oldtime ox team the logger has evolved his machinery through primitive ground yarding up to the present marvel of the highlead system. In the woods now giant timbers are plucked from the ground, swept through the air on cables and dropped down upon flat cars as if they

were mere kindling wood. In the mills modern machinery has steadily replaced older methods, cutting down waste, increasing speed improving the quality of the finished product.

Despite the heavy cutting of the present, the future holds promise of continual prosperity in the lumber industry. The estimated stand of saw timber in the province is 350 billion feet and the cut is about three billion feet a year. But, according to authoritative figures prepared by P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester, the annual growth exceeds all of the cut and losses through fires and other forest enemies combined. The time will come when British Columbia will cut smaller trees, when the big giants of to-day in accessible districts will be gone forever but the cut per acre, says Mr. Caverhill, may be even higher than it is now. !u other words, given proper care, timber will remain what it is now, the backbone of British Columbia's prosperity.

Lumbering, however, is still in its most wasteful stages here due to the necessitat. ing of cutting at a price to compete with that of other forest countries. The chief problem of the industry now is to control production and thus prevent reckless price slashing with the consequent tendency to reduce operating costs below a reasonable figure by wasteful methods With the solution of these problems will come an increasing utilization of timber now left unused in the forest.

#### THE HIGH LEAD SYSTEM

and rough men in the lumber industry. With incredible labor the big trees were felled in the forest as near water as possible, hitched to long teams of sweating oxen and hauled out over greased skid roads. Only the very finest trees were cut and only the best parts of them were worth hauling out. Most of the forest was left behind. Trees which now would be considered the best possible saw material were overlooked entirely. In the forests of Vancouver Island to-day you can see the last relies of these pioneer times-the half rotten skid roads and the stumps of the few giants considered worth

A race of hardy men handled timber then. The original lumberjack of this coast was a hard-as-nails fellow who lived on pork and beans, worked impossible hours, spent the wages of a month or two in a week's spree and returned to the woods again to accumulate a "stake" for the same purpose. Life in the logging camp then was rough and ready. None of the luxuries of bed and board which the modern logger demands were known. then. This original logger, an important figure in the building of a new country, has passed with the passing of the fron-

#### CAPTURING WORLD MARKETS

It was only about ten years ago, however, that British Columbia lumber began to find its real place in the world's business. Up to then it had been shipped almost entirely by rail to the markets of America. In 1914 the export business was in its infancy, totalling only '8,031,-246 feet. Lumbermen depended upon the great Canadian and United States markets and as they were firm or weak

the industry was active or slack. When the present forest administration







# House of Diggon Shows Remarkable Growth

AND OFFICES:

HE year of Canada's Diamond Jubilee also marks the fourteenth year in the history of the House of Diggon's. In that short space of time the firm's business has evidenced a growth that has been little short of

It was in April, 1918, about one year previous to the out-break of the Great War, that Harold M. Diggon acquired a small printing plant located in the basement of the Pemberton Building.

Building.

At its inception the "shop" consisted of Mr. Diggon, one journeyman and a junior assistant. A few-square yards of floor space sufficed to accommodate the small mechanical plant. To-day the regular staff embraces twenty-five persons, this number being considerably augmented during the months immediately preceding Christmas and at other times when pressure of business is unusually heavy. The firm's premises now consist of two complete buildings, adjoining and extending from Government Street to Langley Street, and containing a total floor space of 8,300 square feet. During the last few years extensive alterations and improvements have been effected in the premises, an elevator instaled and many other features that facilitate production and contribute to the general efficiency of the plant have been added. The firm's fine retail store is a model in plan and arrangement, conforming to the most modern ideas in store architecture and in every other regard.

#### THE PRESS ROOM

The main, or ground floor is occupied exclusively by the firm's printing presses. One of these, perhaps the first to attract the attention of the visitor, is known as the "Kelly." This wonderful machine feeds, prints and delivers perfectly sheets or cards at the astonishing speed of 4,000 an hour. It requires but little attention and the quality of work it is capable of producing is excellent. The "Kelly" is operated and controlled electrically throughout. The feeder action is pneumatic, with a delicate and cleverly devised mechanism by which it can be adjusted to take a sheet of any thickness.

The "Kelly" is particularly efficient in the production of multi-color work and work where perfect registration is essential.

The "Kelly" is particularly efficient in the production of multi-color work and work where perfect registration is essential. It is interesting to note that Diggon's possess the only "Kelly" automatic on Vancouver Island.

All work of a larger nature, such as posters and booklets or periodicals where from sixteen to thirty-two pages are printed in one impression on a big sheet, is done on the "cylinder," a large press capable of producing the best class of work.

The press room is equipped, also, with a battery of platen presses, upon which is printed the general run of "job" work, commercial and social.

#### COMPOSING ROOM

One of the departments in which the members of Diggon's staff take great pride is the Composing Room. Owing to the exacting nature of the work they have to do, work that requires the closest attention, three things are essential to the compositor in the practice of his profession, namely, plenty of room, good light and en abundance of fresh air. In this respect Diggon's Composing Room is ideal. It occupies the entire second fleor of the rear building, has excellent natural lighting and a splendid system of artificial lighting which very closely approximates daylight. The system of ventilation is perfect.

All furnishings in the Composing Room are of the newest and most approved style.

#### THE LINOTYPE

The linotype in operation at Diggon's is the latest model, known technically as Model No. 14, multiple magazine.

Apart from its numerous other advantages, the linotype offers one that is of the greatest importance. It supplies, in effect, an absolutely fresh set of type for every job for which it is

employed.

The entire mechanical departments of Diggon's are underthe direction of Affred J. Johnson, a specialist in the printing
trades, of unusual ability and experience.

#### GREETING CARD MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT

In the design and manufacture of greeting cards, Diggon's are the pioneers of Vancouver Island. Realizing the opportunities offered by this class of business, the management, some years ago, commenced to manufacture in a small way. To-day the business has grown to such proportions that it has to be handled as a separate department with special equipment, comprising a special press, engraving and embossing machinery, an engravo process machine, and other adjuncts of the business. The cards are designed in the firm's art department and reproduced by various processes.

During the three months before Christmas this department is kept working to capacity in the manufacture of cards and the printing of "personals," that is, cards with name and address of sender engraved or printed thereon.

In addition to cards of their own manufacture, the firm has always on hand a full assortment of cards by the leading Canadian, British and American houses.

A permanent and unique feature of the greeting card department is the section devoted to "cards for all occasions," such as birthdays, consolation, congratulation and, in fact, every circumstance that would suggest the sending of an appropriate message.

Diggon's Greeting Card Department is under the capable supervision of James Elder.

The work produced in this department is interesting and varied. The designs for all commercial printing, purposes are prepared, and photographia retouched for reproduction. The greeting cards made by Diggon's are designed in this department, which also specializes in filuminated addresses. The department also furnishes copy for publicity purposes and for clients' printed matter.

ART AND PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

J. Fyfe Wilson, commercial artist and copy writer of con-siderable experience and ability, has been in charge of the department since its inception.

#### DENNISON DEPARTMENT

DENNISON DEPARTMENT

The remarkable measure of success which followed their decision to specialize in the products of the internationally famous firm of Dennison led to the creation by Diggon's of a separate Dennison Department, and the establishment of free instruction classes in the Dominion Art Crafts. The mezzanine floor surrounding the firm's retail store has been arranged as a Dennison Gallery in which the classes are field. In the classes ladies are taught how to make crepe flowers, crepe costumes and hats, decorations, sealing wax art, crepe rope weaving and the beautiful crystalline lamp shades for which Diggon's Dennison Department is in charge of Miss C. Stubbs, a lady of conspicuous ability as an artist. The Dennison classes are under the direction of Miss Stubbs.

#### RONEO STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE AND TYPEWRITER SECTION

recently Diggon's have accepted the agency for Var Just recently Diggon's have accepted the agency for Vancouver Island for the distribution and, sale of the "Boneo" all-British, all-steel Office Furniture and Equipment. This is in line with the firm's policy of developing the sale of Empire-made goods. An interesting device shown in this department is the "Ropeo" Duplicator, an instrument which possesses unusual merits. In the same department, which is in charge of E. Howard Baker, a gentleman of wide experience in the office furniture business, are to be found the L. C. Smith and Corona portable typewriters, for which Diggon's have the exclusive agency in Victoria.

#### GENERAL STATIONERY SALES

This department transacts a large volume of business and demands the provision at all times of a full stock of everything in use in the modern store or office, from the humble packet of office pins to the huge leather-bound ledgers.

#### THE BUSINESS OFFICE

The large amount and varied nature of the business transacted by Diggon's involves a considerable degree of book-keeping and accounting, and constitutes an important department in itself.— This work is under the capable supervision of Miss Constance Walker, the firm's accountant.

#### DIGGON'S RETAIL STORE

Reference has already been made to this fine example of the modern stationery store. It should be added, however, that in its internal arrangements it is "departmentalized," thus facilitating greatly the transaction of business and adding to the convenience of patrons. Writing tables and other con-veniences are at the disposal of customers.

#### PERSONAL SUPERVISION

Mr. Diggon, manager-proprietor, exercises personal supervision over all departments. In his staff he has assembled around him a company of loyal co-operators and specialists, each in his particular line: In the work of management he is supported by G. A. A. Hebden, assistant manager, whose conscientious dealings and intimate knowledge of all phases of the business have inspired the confidence of the clients of the firm.

#### THE REASONS FOR DIGGON'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

PROGRESS

The remarkable growth of the business inaugurated by Harold M. Diggon fourteen years ago has always been the subject of favorable comment. The reasons for the same may be summed up in the answer given by a member of the staff when the question was put to him by a Times representative. "Those who know him personally," he said, "express no surprise that Mr. Diggon has been as successful in developing the business of which he is the head. Mr. Diggon is a man of remarkable energy and foresight. He has consistently aimed at the highest standard of work and service. He exercises personal supervision over every order placed with the firm, and will never sacrifice quality to profit.

"One might make mention of another factor exercising an important bearing on the upbuilding of the firm's business. Mr. Diggon's method of dealing with the members of the staff is one that should commend itself. He treats them as coworkers: not as mere salaried servants. There is thus created a measure of mutual confidence and interest which makes for a high degree of efficiency."

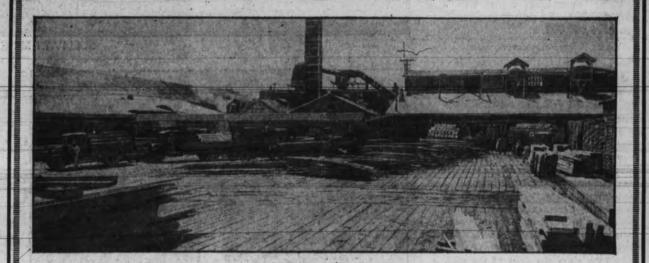
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Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of Confederation



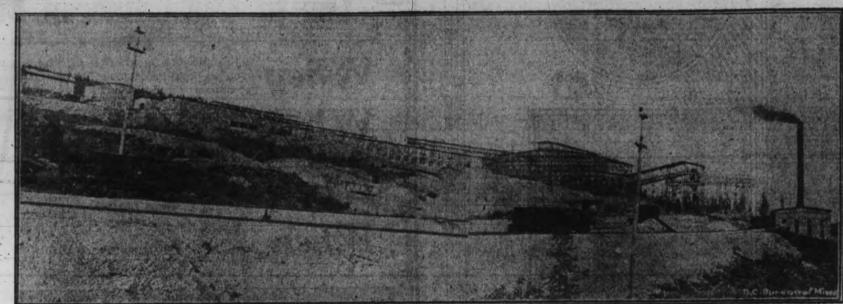
# The Gold Trail That Led to B.C.'s Greatness Great Mineral Industry Follows Old-time Treasure Hunt

#### No Lack of Capital for Mining Operations in British Columbia

There are 372,000 square miles in British Columbia. Of this 200,000 square miles, highly mineralized, have not even been prospected yet.

Since the early days of gold excitement here British Columbia has produced \$988, 108,470 in minerals.

Capital is pouring into British Columbia mines as never before. Ten years ago the capitalization of mining companies operating here was \$68,000,000. To-day it is close to \$200,000,000.



SULLIVAN MINE CONCENTRATOR

ESIDE the narrow road to Barkerville, where the great army of the Cariboo gold rush marched sixty years ago, is a huge, ugly gash in the mountain side. Below it stretches a vast sea of mud covering the little valley so deep that only a few feet of dead tree tops remain above it. From the guleh this slow-moving layer has flowed down-the "tailings" of the miners' sluice boxes. Several miles up the gorge the roaring hydraulic monitors are still cating away the gold-laden gravel, driving in into the sluices and down into the flats. Ever since the days of the rush this ceaseless progress into the hills has gone on and the gravel has left its treasure in the riffles of the sluices. The rush is a vague memory now. Barkerville a cluster of tottering shacks, most of the

gulch there seems to be no end of pay dirt. ' There you have in graphic form the story of mining in British Columbia-the old, heetic search after placer gold is over, but close on the heels of the rush has come an industry on solid foundation, worth nearly \$70,000,000 a year to the Province and supplying about forty per cent of Canada's annual mineral output.

old-timers have gone, too, but in this

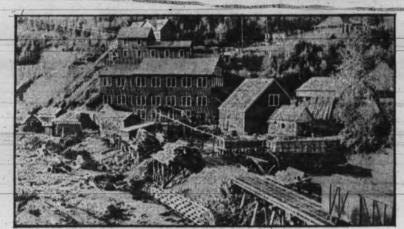
It is hard to believe, when you survey the progress of mining here in the last few years, that when British Columbia was entering Confederation its people were alarmed about the disappearance of their mineral wealth. They thought because the Cariboo rush was dwindling that mining was on the decline. Instead, last year produced the high-water mark of mineral output, \$67,188,842-a figure almost double that of 1920, three times that of 1910, and four times that of 1900.

These figures definitely establish British Columbia in a leading place among the world's mineral producers, but they are but the beginnings of an industry in the future vastly greater than that which already blankets the Province. Last year the mineral output here was 38.40 per cent of Canada's total mineral returns of \$242,000,000, and yet only the outskirts of the mineralized area west of the Rockies has been scratched. Of 372,000 square miles making up the territory of British Columbia it is estimated that there are 200,000 square miles intensively mineralized, and still a virgin field for the prospector, a field such as few places in the world offer.

#### GOLD BROUGHT PEOPLE

Accounts of the first discovery of gold in British Columbia differ. One account had it that the early finding of gold in small quantities ranged between the years 1850 and 1857. In 1850 specimens came from Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands. An incipient mining boom took place at Queen Charlotte Islands in 1851 and 1852.

About the same time Indians from up the Skeena brought pieces of gold to the Hudson's Bay Company's fort, but the several expeditions to find it in places ended in failure. In the interior, gold



SILVERSMITH MINES



COPPER READY FOR SHIPMENT

was found in the Natchez Pass and Simil-

kameen as early as 1852, and in 1854 Col-

ville Indians were known to have had

in the Couteau embraced by the Fraser

Since that now far distant period, Brit-

ish Columbia has produced mineral wealth

aggregating \$988,108,470; but those old-

time prospectors, who thought only in

terms of gold nuggets, would marvel, if

they could now return, that their yellow

metal is but a comparatively small portion

of the wealth which the modern mines are

producing. It is, moreover, a permanent

wealth, which has built up an industry

giving work to thousands, developed

settlement, added a wide and varied

range of industry to the activities of

the Province, and rapidly advanced it to

the front rank as a mineral producer

nuggets in their possession.

and Thompson Rivers.

MANY LINES DEVELOP

among the other partners of Confedera-

have spurred on production of other

metals with the result that to-day silver.

The requirements of modern industry

But from other accounts it would appear that it was at Nicomen, on the copper, lead, zine and coal excel in point of value the output of gold. British Col-Thompson, that the first gold was found in paying quantities. Reports of the umbia's output of minerals from the earliest days up to December 31 last, is results obtained there induced others, in computed as follows: the season of 1857-58, to embark in mining, and the news of their success spread over Puget Sound and was carried thence to San Francisco. In December, 1857, and again in January, 1858, Governor Douglas advised the Colonial Office in England of the discovery of gold with-

> Total ...... \$988,106,470 Last year British Columbia's mineral production was valued at \$67,188,842, and dividends of appreximately \$10,000,000 were paid to those participating in this development. As further indicating the wonderful strides made by the industry it may be pointed out that of the aggregate value of minerals secured since 1851, over fifty per cent. has been produced in

the past twelve years. To-day British Columbia is the leading silver producing Province of Confederation. Last year it beat Ontario, hitherto for many years the leader in that mineral. British Columbia is also the largest producer of the provinces of Canada in lead, copper and zinc, its output of lead being



HEDLEY GOLD MINES MILL



COKE PLANT AT ANYOX

world's production.

#### LODE MINING STARTS

The first official records of lode mining in the Province are for 1887, in which year there was a production valued at \$26,547, made up of silver to the value of \$17,331, and lead, \$9,216. Lode gold first appeared in the official returns in 1893, and copper in the following year. Thereafter all four metals contributed to the total of production from lode mines every year to the present, annually increasing until last year the values were: Silver, \$6,675,606; copper, \$12,321,421; lead, \$17,757,535; zine, \$10,586,610. Prior to 1893 there was no productive lode mining in the Province, other than that carried on in the Slocan district. A little later Nelson district began to produce. and in 1894 Rossland made a commence-

Actually, coal mining was the first operation in the mineral development of the Province. Work was begun in earnest at Nanaimo in 1852, and, before the close of 1853, 2,000 tons of coal are reported to have been shipped, chiefly to San Francisco, the price at that time being, at Nanaimo, \$11 a ton, and at San Francisco.

About 1868 the Dunsmuir coal prop erties were opened for development and

now, nearly ten per cent, of the total of to the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, by which they are being worked

#### COAL IS BIG ITEM

These, with other coal producers, for years made Vancouver Island the chief source of coal production in British Columbia, a position which it still maintains, though of recent years the Crow's Nest Pass mines in the East Kootenay district, first located in 1887 by the late William Fernie, of Fort Steele, later acquired by a Victoria syndicate, and in 1897 purchased by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, have become serious competitors of the Island collieries.

. In point of value of product coal leads the other minerals. Since the earliest date of production in British Columbia coal of a value of \$284,700,000 has been mined, of which much the greater portion is ascribable to the mines of Vancouver Island. In 1926 the output was 2,330,036 long tons, of which the Vancouver Island mines accounted for 1.293,175 and the Crow's Nest Pass mines, 848,448 tons. Other mines produced 188,413 tons. The value of the output for 1926 was \$11,-

Since 1900 the value of the mineral production of the Province has aggregated \$850,308,000, and in the past decade during which the present Minister operated for many years until disposed of Mines, Hon. William Sloan, has Vast Storehouse of Mineral in Province Yields Great Wealth

British Columbia mines last year produced minerals of many kinds worth \$67,188,942, easily the highest figure on record, almost twice the output of 1920, three times the 1910 figure and four times the record for 1900.

Of Canada's total mineral output last year this Province contributed 38.40 per cent., definitely establishing itself as one of the world's great mining centres.

been in control of the Provincial Mines Department, it has totaled no less than \$471,839,000. Whole-hearted co-operation with those interested in the industry has been the keynote of the department. Hence the industry is flourishing as never

In a mining way British Columbia has come into its own. Within but a few years some of the greatest mineral producers of the world have been created here. The Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada ranks among the greatest concerns of its kind. With the perfection in the methods of treating the ores of the world-famous Sullivan mine at Kimberley, owned by the company, British Columbia has sprung to the front in the production of lead, zinc, copper and other minerals and the company's plans, to implement which millions have been expended, will in a few years make its present production appear small.

Besides being actively engaged in mining its own properties, the company's giant smelter at Trail is the largest nonferrous plant in the world. Its activities are steadily reaching out to other sections of the Province. It covers extensive holdings in copper deposits at Quatsino Sound and in the Jordan River section, both on Vancouver Island. Recently the Consolidated also extended its operations to the now famous Portland Canal section where another outstanding feature in the Province's mineral development, the Premier Gold Mining Company, is demonstrating British Columbia's mineral possibilities. This latter concern since 1921 has paid in dividends over \$10,500,000 and it, too, is extending its operations in that district. Around the Premier Mine a wonderful development has occurred within the past few years. This area, in fact, is destined to develop into a camp of enormous productiveness and it is attracting the attention of mining men the world over.

#### COPPER OUTPUT GROWS

The Britannia Copper Company on Howe Sound and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company at Anyox, Alice Arm, are two other great mining concerns which have played a most important part in the development of the mineral resources of British Columbia. Each has plans under way for large extensions, which will still further

increase its output. Copper's "comeback" after the postwar slump in prices is stimulating production in many places. Vancouver Island is feeling this movement directly now with the reopening of the Ladysmith smelter to handle contiguous copper ores and minerals from other parts of the Pro-

This is just one point of development in the industry. Throughout the Province the prospector is busy, the miner is at work and this activity is gaining momentum as each year passes. British Columbia is just beginning to open the doors of its vast storehouse of precious





### **BROWN'S (VICTORIA) NURSERIES LIMITED**

LOCATED AT 1163 ESQUIMALT ROAD

The above illustration is of historical value as this property was purchased in 1892 by Mr. Ashley from the Hudson's Bay Company for greenhouse purposes and was known as Fairview Greenhouse. It was here that strawberries were first grown in a commercial way. Later on, about 1906, a transfer was made to A. W. Bridgman who carried on the business for a number of years when he sold to Brown Bros., in 1918.

THE PRESENT OWNERS, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown of Victoria, visualized the growing demand for a florist business that would in every way meet the needs of a City of Gardens, and a home-loving community. Their efforts have been successful and they are known as among the largest growers in the flower business. The retail store at 618 View Street is the outlet for many varied plants, bulbs and cut flowers. Manager W. H. Brown's hobby is growing dahlias, of which he has a very fine collection.

In the accompanying illustration you see 60,000 square feet of glass and there are growing here during the Fall, Winter and early Spring season about 2,000 cyclamon, 30,000 chrysanthemum, 3,000 roses, 12,000 carnations and 800 snapdragons, also a large miscellaneous assortment of potted plants, such as Boston forns, begonias and Spring bedding plants.

Mrs. Brown, who has developed a large retail business here, is a keen supporter of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association and a membership has been carried in the Association for the past five years. A large telegraph business has resulted. Mrs. Brown thinks the F.T.D. is one of the most wonderful organizations in the world. It might also be said that this is mutual, for the F.T.D. also think that Mrs. Brown is an artist in her line and carries out her business as such. The artistic touch that is reflected in the interior decoration is the one thing that spells welcome and brings return business.

### This Laundry Business Is Strictly a Local Industry



Money spent here stays in Victoria. May we have your next bundle? Just phone 1017 or 1540

"Standard Steam Means Standard Clean".

"Standard" to Us Means Service to You



Standard Steam Laundry Ltd.
841 View St. Phones: Main Office, 1017; Branch, 1540

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"That Wheaty Flavor"

### Expanding to Meet the East

The Natural Development of a Pioneer B.C. Industry

Now Serving the Whole of Western Canada

Development is the most natural process in the world to-day. We observe it in every phase of modern life—the child and the man, the seed and the plant, the inception and growth of an industry.

It was natural that the 4X Bakery Service should develop and spread. The high quality of those delicious products, the year-round dependability of that courteous service, the convenience and saving to mothers everywhere made it inevitable.

#### Early Growth and Development

First a small local service for Victoria—only twenty years ago—then branches at Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver to facilitate distribution and now spreading beyond the borders of fair British Columbia, the 4X Bakery



MR. W. C. SHELLY
General Manager
Canadian Pakeries Limited

Service is available to homes in Calgary, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw and Regina, all branches amalgamated and working under the able management of Mr. W. C. Shelly with the new family name "Canadian Bakeries Limited." A Tribute to B.C.
Enterprise

It's a grand thing to see the industries of the West spreading to meet the East in this way—a wonderful tribute to the enterprise and temerity of Mr. Shelly whose conscientious zeal and business acumen have been infused into the industry from its infancy and convincing proof that conscientious acceptance of the public trust will quickly bring its own reward.

#### Inspiration for the Future

Such amazing and outstanding developments as this give us a greater faith in the destiny of our Province—a greater incentive to action and enterprise—and a greater assurance that the golden future of British Columbia is no idle or fickle dream but a real and tangible asset on which all who have foresight and enterprise may capitalize.

ENJOYED IN OVER 50,000 B.C. HOMES



VICTORIA VANCOUVER CALGARY LETHBRIDGE MOOSE JAW REGINA

# British Columbia Puts Its Hand to The Plough Fertile Valleys Surpass Mountains In Yield Of Wealth

#### How B.C. Has Become a Farming Province

British Columbia last year produced farm crops worth \$69,780,000, by far the highest figure on record.

This output has grown over 200 per cent in ten years. Simultaneously exports have grown from \$3,750,000 in 1916 to \$6,850,000 last year.

British Columbia crops give a higher average yield than those of any other province.

British Columbia cattle lead Canada in per capita milk production.

British Columbia poultry are setting new standards for the world.

OMEONE in the early days-with more instinct for pretty phrases than regard for facts-christened British Columbia "A Sea of Mountains." It took the world at large and British Columbia itself a long time to get over that idea. In the mad scramble for the minerals of the hills, the pioneers had no time to realize that the valleys between were lying ready to produce another kind of treasure, year after year, with increasing abundance. That knowledge came in time, however, and with it an agricultural industry larger, more successful, more valuable to the Province than most British Columbians understand even to-day. The mining industry, the first and once the all-important activity of the Far West, suddenly found itself surpassed in value of output by the Province's farms. Today farming, instead of a minor adjunct to mining, is next to lumbering the most important activity West of the Rockies.

#### WHERE B.C. LEADS

British Columbia probably can never take a place beside the prairie wheat provinces in agriculture, but, on the other hand, the variety of its production is far greater. The western Province faces serious difficulties in advancing its agriculture-a small home market, farming areas separated by barriers of mountain ranges, much of its land requiring heavy elearing operations. These very obstacles, however, have brought about farming methods which assure success. The youngest farming Province, in fact, can teach some of its older ber of things about their own industry.

The farmers of British Columbia, for instance, lead the Dominion in co-operative marketing with seventy-five per cent. of their crops marketed co-operatively. British Columbia crops give a higher average yield than those of any other Province as do British Columbia dairy cattle. British Columbia poultry are becoming known all over the world as a result of years of effort to improve their laying qualities. British Columbia is producing a variety of crops far wider than that of its prairie neighbors.

Up to a few years ago agriculture on a large scale in British Columbia was more or less of an experiment. The result was that enterprising agriculturists entered almost every branch of farming until to-day their operations cover a very large field. Ten years ago the farms of the Province produced but \$30,000,000. Last year the output was well over twice that amount-\$69,780,000, over a hundred per cent. increase in a decade. As the population of the Province has not increased in that ratio, agriculture's growth is all the more remarkable.

The area of land under cultivation has shown a similar advance. Ten years ago it amounted to 334,129 acres. Now it is roughly 800,000 acres. Altogether 3,365,- World where its recent extraordinary



APPLE BLOSSOMS, PENTICTON



000 acres of agricultural land is occupied

but this is a small amount compared with

the 22,618,000 acres available for agri-

culture. But perhaps the most signifi-

cant fact of all is the large proportion of

the total population which is earning its

living from the land. The agricultural

population is estimated at 90,000 out of

Figures prepared by the Provincial De-

partment of Agriculture reveal an expan-

sion in every branch of agriculture that

would be surprising to most British

Columbians. They show, in the first

place, that British Columbia has become

one of Canada's greatest dairy sections in

the last ten years with dairy products

last year valued at \$11,627,300 as against

\$3,012,000 in 1924 a gain of over three

hundred per cent. The cattle population

t the same time has grown rapidly,

tetaling 338,244 head last year as against

place for itself not only in the great

Canadian prairie market but in the Old

a total of about 600,000 inhabitants.



IMPROVED FARM, TELKWA

247,946 in 1925. " FRUIT OUTPUT GROWS In fruit production this Province has

left the rest of Canada behind so far as rapidity of growth in recent years is concerned. Fruit output actually has increased six hundred per cent, in the last decade, rising from \$996,071 in 1914 to over \$7,589,542 last year. British Columbia fruit has established a secure

success in international shows has impressed fruit growers everywhere.

Truck farming, too, has grown rapidly with the increase in the population of a number of the larger cities. The value of vegetables produced last year was \$3,-

Probably the most marked advance has been in the poultry business. Egg production was 9,465,000 dozen last year and the increase in the poultry population from 964,000 to 2,784,361 in the same time is another proof that egg producing is admirably suited to the western climate. In breeding poultry British Columbia has made a name for itself all over the world. Birds like the celebrated Hen Number Six of the University of British Columbia, have made poultrymen from all nations come here to improve the strain of their flocks.

#### SHEEP A NEW DEPARTURE

Sheep-raising is the latest direction in which agriculture is expanding. The Pro-

effort to make the Province the biggest sheep-producing area in Canada-a role for which its vast areas of unoccupied range land seems to fit it. These efforts have been rewarded in an increase in the number of sheep from 27,529 in 1914, to 102.853 last year. Agriculture is pretty generally scat-

vincial Government, in fact, is behind an

tered all over the Province now. On Vancouver Island a large poultry industry flourishes and small fruit production has been established on a firm foundation for many years. The co-operative movement is largely responsible for the success of the small fruit industry and is an integral part of the substantial dairy industry centred in the fertile Cowichan and Comox valleys.

One of the most substantial single farming areas in Canada has been built up in the delta and valley land of the Fraser River, strategically placed to supply the growing population of Vancouver. Here the farmers have put co-operative marketing on a sound basis of efficiency, operating a dairy organization with outstanding success.

Much of the interior land of the Province looks like sandy dust. Put water upon it, however, and it will grow almost anything. Since this fact was realized thousands of acres radiating from the Okanagan Valley in the centre of the Province have been irrigated by a gigantic water system which is being increased

#### Farmer Now a Big Factor in Business

Altogether 800,000 acres are under cultivation in this Province, over twice the area cultivated ten years ago.

Some 22,600,000 acres of agricultural land are available

The area now cultivated supports an agricultural population of 90,000. One in every seven people in the entire population of the Province is connected with the working of the

At least 750,000 people could be supported directly on the land of the Province.

British Columbia farmers lead Canada in co-operative marketing. They sell seventyfive per cent. of their crops cooperatively.

now by the Government's all-cement irrgation project near the United States boundary.

#### VARIETY OF OUTPUT WIDE

The variety of the interior production is wide. Apples, cherries, pears, peaches, apricots, tomatoes and onions are the chief crops but canteloupes are being grown widely now and even sweet potatoes flourish in the southern end of the Okanagan Valley.

Cattle-ranching on a large scale, while carried on at other points like the Nicola Valley further south, is chiefly centred in the great stretch of range land between the Fraser River and the Coast-the Chilcotin country. Here are some of Canada's big cattle ranches and there is space for enormous expansion.

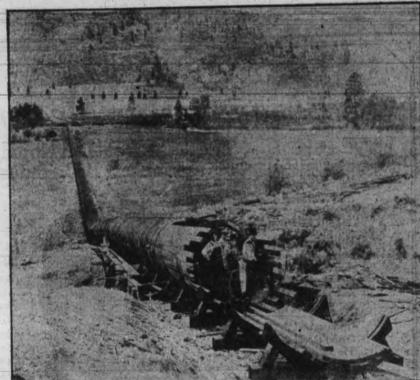
British Columbia leads Canada in goat farming, which is carried on around coast cities with a population of 10,000 goats, while bee culture is being introduced now and last year gave the Province a return of \$202,616.

A great deal of administrative energy lies behind the agricultural development of the last few years. The Government helps the farmers to establish co-operative creameries, aids them to secure stumping powder cheaply, and assists in financing a widespread system of farmers' institutes which exist in all farming districts to improve rural conditions and advance co-operative marketing and buying. Co-operation, in fact, is the keynote of the Province's agricultural policy.

Extensive educational work is carried too, through the B.C. University, where students in the agricultural course conduct experiments with seeds and distribute their product to farmers through the Government. Many important new varieties of seed have been produced in this way. Scientific farming also is encouraged by the Federal Government's big experimental farm and smaller experimental stations where the possibilities of various districts are tested out and demonstrated to the nearby settlers.

#### RECLAIMING HUGE AREAS

Two reclamation projects' which together have added enormously to the agricultural area of the Province have formed the outstanding developments of recent times. Six years ago the Sumas district of British Columbia was partially covered by a lake of 8,000 acres and frequently inundated by the flooding Fraser River. Five years ago, too, the rolling land south of the Okanagan fruit valley in the interior of the Province was a dry waste of sandy soil. To-day the Sumas area, 30,000 acres of it, has been drained, permanently dyked from the Fraser and turned into one of the richest single agricultural areas in Canada; and the southern Okanagan country is being made into a fertile fruit-producing dis-



IRRIGATION PROJECT IN SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

DAIRY FARMING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

FARMING IN NORTHERN OKANAGAN

A Bank half a century older than the Dominion itself-equipped through experience, resources, organization, and connections to serve helpfully all Canadian business

BANK OF MONTREAL

Total Assets in excess of \$780,000.000

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Service

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pecializing in Floral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, Etc.

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Posy Shop

# RANT& KER LIMITED

General Contractors

CORNER BROAD AND CORMORANT STREETS, VICTORIA, B.C.

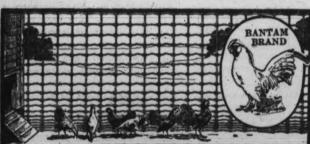
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BUY CANADIAN PRODUCTS

# Shrewd and Constructive Financing Assures B.C. a Prosperous Future

As a result of skilful and careful administration of the financial affairs of the Province during the past ten years, the credit of British Columbia to-day is unassailable, while the stability which this has enabled industry to attain is shown in the annually increasing records of production. In the graphs presented herewith the story of steady, and continuing progress is told so clearly that it can be read at a glance.

The financial achievements of the Oliver Government in the past decade have been summed up tersely in the following paragraphs from the Budget speech delivered by, Hon. Dr. MacLean during the recent session:

| 1906-15 9186,377,900  1916-26 9074,668,908  Shorecase over paned 1906-15-8488,509,995 or 261 99%   | tion to Decemonly been \$1.73 debt retired; \$1 the present Going \$5.511,210 p \$1.344,000 paid of the Province |
|--|--|
| 1915 Production \$56.50.000 1925   | 2. The sinkir and dividends vide for debt r \$3,000,000. The November 1 004.13, giving a quired amount           |
| AGRICULTURE  | 3. The debt of<br>duced by \$2.800<br>March 31, 1925.  |
| 906-75 \$177,898.121<br>916-25 \$552,829,005<br>Tricresse over period 1906-15-\$374,930,884 or 210.75%   | 4. The total<br>represents \$132.<br>debt \$77.93. Thue-producing of<br>March 31, 1926,                          |
| 915 Production Severam 925 • Seducane Increase over the Seaparrie or too st  | 5. The assets<br>chantable time<br>buildings equal   |
| 196 a Generation inhet annuner erx   | 6. The refund<br>through the rep<br>6% bonds with<br>a saving to th<br>\$9,336,659.58.                           |
| CONTRACTIVE VALUE "AGRICULTURAL RODUCTION "BRITISH COLUMBIA.   | 7. As a resul  |
| we Stock s a prarid lagragases 19.5 spood sets sultry Products ladears 179.5 set 2000000 sity Products spaces of cases of larger sets spaces of cases of larger sets spaces satisfies a case of cases of larger sets spaces satisfies a case opposes   | Provincial debt<br>in Alberta, 5.20<br>Saskatchewan, a   |
|  | 8. Surplus ret<br>tures for 1925<br>current, was \$10  |
| to a products  1/08/20  1/08/2 | 9. Receipts ar<br>year 1926-27, the<br>have only just<br>a surplus of a<br>The estimates of                      |
| his of Exports a, sessor e, s1700 7430000000   | ture for the fi<br>provide for sur<br>expenditure of   |
| MINING SEGRECTOR   | 10. The increase natural resource 1926 is \$1,100,00 16 the produce  |
| 8404,649,375<br>Increes over period 1906-15-\$ 137,041,598 or 5120%  | \$734,343,601; fro<br>the total produc   |
| Incress over period 1900-13- 5 137,041,250 to 5 200  | 11. The producthe first decade last decade \$3.46 Provincial earninger capita.                                   |
| 100 - \$01,000.000 Increase over 100 - \$10,044,04 OF 100 07%  | 12. Wages of 1<br>1916 were \$78,7   |
| FISHING  | reached a total  |
| 06-15 \$102A58.703   | Province for the<br>March 31, 1916,<br>\$229.55 per capi<br>ended March 3:                                       |
| 16-25 \$196/09080<br>Sicresse over period 1906-15-\$93,550,377 or 91 40%   | \$152,045,435.11,<br>On the deprecia<br>purchasing-power<br>penditure would                                      |
|  | 14. Percentage   |
| 15 Production Signiscies 8   | was 11.23%; for  |
| 26 . 607,007,000 1025-64,046,070 - 22.06/2   | production for fi  |

TOTAL BASIC INDUSTRIES

LUMBERING

1. The Province retired during 1926 \$5,130,000 of its funded debt by sinksions. From Confedera-ber 1, 1925, there had 25,210 of the Provincial 381,210 was paid off by vernment in 1917, makaid off by it as against off by all Governments

for the year to pro-demption approximate total sinking funds on mounted to \$13,969. of \$938,420.

the Province was re-

debt of the Province 8. per capita; the net The returns from reve-debt for the year ended were \$1,292,498.23.

of the Province in mer-er, Crown lands and \$1,335 per capita.

ng policy has effected accement of short-term long-term 4½% bonds Province to date of

been closed, indi 254,489.95.

tion was \$1,829,256,

ction per capita for was \$1,871.33; for th ower of \$1,615

expenditures of t ten-year period end were \$00,005,839.80, ta, while for ten yea 1, 1926, the total w or \$289.84 per capit ted value of \$1 to 60

of expenditure to to irst decade was 12.27 de 8.31%.

16. Up to the end of 1926 the Oliv Government had reduced the taxation of the people by \$1,210,000 annual Further reductions made by legislating passed this year have increased the sum by \$635,000, so that the reduction this and future years will aggrege \$1,835,000 annually, in addition which other reductions are likely. dents has been raised to \$300 The rates of succession duties hi been cut by one-third.

THE INDUSTRIAL PAY-ROL BRITISH COLUMBIA TEN YEARS PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

es Stoz Million 5 923 SIABMillions 924 \$151 Millions

BUY B.C. PRODUCTS AND WATCH IT GROW

HOW B.C. INDUSTRIES ARE GROWING OUR PAY-ROLL LAST YEAR AND

TEN YEARS AGO

| -      | \$78 MILLIONS   | - | - |      |
|--------|---|---|---|------|
| 1917   |   |   |   |      |
|        |   |   |   |      |
|        | \$ ITS MILLIONS   |   |   |      |
| 1986   |   |   | ] |      |
| Profes | ove does not include all our pays<br>sional, Office payrell als Our grat<br>tes et 210 Millions |   |   | unas |
|        |   |   |   |      |

A SOUND FISCAL POLICY

| ich                            | MAN<br>ALTA | Pabs   \$57555.416     Sunkung Fund \$2,556.75     Pabs                         | AvPebi<br>Seak<br>Men<br>Alte<br>Ont<br>B.C. | IntRete<br>FOR NO. NO. |        |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|--|------------------------|--------|
| all                            |             | Pebt   Sinking Fund \$2,505,961   Debt   \$7,485,736   Sinking Fund \$14,946,28 | 1  | 353837                 | 098    |
| of<br>led<br>15-<br>led<br>-26 | B.C.        | Debt \$7,485,738 Sinking Fund \$14,456,2  |  | - De                   | bt     |
| 53.                            | 公子          | , r   | -  | 8540                   | 266719 |

| 19     |   | IO YEAR PER     | 000 |            | Revenue             |
|--------|---|-----------------|-----|------------|---------------------|
| - or s | 400000000000000000000000000000000000000 |                 |     |            | fining<br>gricultus |
| AN THE | 4                                       | ina-1610        | 5   | Expendi    |                     |
| (CD)   | Control September 1                     | CAR OF BUILDING |     | OSS ANNUAL | - Autom             |
|        | 1000-100                                | PER CAPIT       |     | 1          |                     |
| ****** | This the Constitution                   | S care as       |     | 7.0        |                     |
| -      |   |                 |     |            |                     |

| GI        | ROWTH IN PROVINCIAL WEAL                     | ~            |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| and       | ABILITY to PAY under the SOUND FI            |              |
| PC        | LICY of IOY of LIBERAL GOV                   | 2            |
|           | Weelth                                       |              |
| 1916      | \$650,000,000                                |              |
| Late      | Day durettale \$1,817,000,000                | •            |
| 1906-15   | 6734 548 401                                 | delicitation |
| 1916-02   | OLOROAGE SEA                                 |              |
|           | Debt less Sinking Funds                      |              |
| 1000-17   | 0 823 50 06;                                 | diam'r.      |
|           | Productive Ability Per Canita a min a imment |              |
| 1906-15   | 91,871 02 1915                               |              |
| . 1904-25 | 93,41  | 17-07        |
| 1924      | Provincial Assets Per Capita Average 6-18    |              |
| -         | Net Debt Per Capita seres                    | æ            |
|           |  |              |

These reductions prove the sound principles of taxation that have been initiated and followed by this Government to meet existing conditions. Periodic reductions in the rate of taxation can be made as industrial activities increase without in any way disturbing the fiscal system, while the control exercised by the administration enables it to anticipate increased revenue and give the ratepayer the benefit of this knowledge, by making the appropriate reduction in taxation rates instead of accumulating large annual surpluses.

# British Columbia Cherishes Welfare Of Citizens Social and Other Legislation Benefits Largest Number



HON. A. M. MANSON Attorney-General and Minister of Labor



HON. T. D. PATTULLO



HON. WILLIAM SLOAN

Minister of Mines, Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries



HON. W. H. SUTHERLAND Minister of Public Works and Railways

# Sane Laws Protect Life and Property

IN THE preparation and enforcement of the legislative programme of the Government of British Columbia, Honorable A. M. Manson, Attorney-General and Minister of Labor, has a very wide variety of official duties to perform. Under his direction comes, too, the rapidly increasing duties pertaining to the administration of the motor regulations, the administration of the liquor regulations, the enforcement of the regulations pertaining to the conservation of the wild game of the Province and a score of other activities having to do with the just and careful administration of the statute laws of the Province.

The activities of the Honorable Mr. Manson's department has shown a remarkable increase in the past decade since the present Liberal administration came into power, and to day it is his boast that in point of business-like administration British Columbia compares most favorably with the other provinces of the

#### LAW AND ORDER

An outstanding feature of the department's activities, especially so because of the intimate relations between the department and the public, are Provincial Police and other branches affecting law and order. Under the system of reorganization, as carried into effect by Honorable Mr. Manson, the British Columbia Provincial Police Force has developed into a body the work of which is proving most effective and has resulted in British Columbia being one of the most law-abiding gommunities in the Dominion.

When the present administration took office in 1916, the staff of the Provincial Police Force consisted of 157 officers and constables; in 1926 it had increased to. 215 members forming a highly organized uniformed unit ably directed and inbued with an esprit de corps contrasting most strongly with the loosely co-ordinated plain-clothes force of ten years ago. Increase of staff was the consequence of increase in duties assigned to the members of the force whose work now includes, in addition to the regular police duties, liaison duties connected with departments supervising such important activities as public health, mothers' pensions, child welfare and other similar expressions of the Government's social legislation. The force also is now under recent legislation, taking over the policing of many of the municipalities of the Province, an innovation which is proving of material bene-

fit to those municipalities by reason of reduced cost of law enforcement, the while it makes for greater co-ordination in such works.

#### POLICE EFFICIENT

The efficiency of the Provincial Police administration has been aptly demonstrated within a recent period by the remarkable work done in the clearing up of major crimes, particularly in the cases of the Nanaimo Bank robbery and the Beryl G. murders. This record, of the force is one of which the people of the Province may well be proud.

It has been the aim of the Attorney-General to keep the Motor License branch of the service and the law-enforcement staff abreast of the times. To that end he has worked out, in consultation with the Provincial Police Department and the automobile associations of the Province, a system of motor regulations designed to adequately safeguard the general public, both in regard to those driving motor cars and those adopting the more humble means of locomotion as pedestrians.

Speed limits have been eliminated, but it is now an offence to drive to the common danger, notwithstanding speed of vehicle. Onus is on the driver to prove he was not driving to the common danger. The regulations respecting the driving of motor vehicles by minors who must show competency before receiving a license to drive are in line with the most modern practice elsewhere, and parents have been made liable for any damage occasioned by a minor.

#### EXCELLENT CONTROL

The motor regulations provide for a complete system of identification of stolen cars and are proving of very material assistance to the police authorities, both provincial and municipal, in their work of law enforcement. The co-operation between the Motor License branch of the service and the Law Enforcement staff is such that it can be safely said that the control of automotive transportation in British Columbia is nowhere else excelled.

else excelled.

When it is considered that, by the records of the Motor License branch of the Provincial Police Force, twenty years ago, but 175 motor vehicles were licensed in British Columbia as compared with 67,800 in 1926, some idea of the problems confronting the Honorable Mr. Manson in his efforts to supervise in a reasonable spirit, this great transportation problem can be appreciated.

### "Labor Contented and Capital Unafraid"

In the civilized world possesses a Department of Labor, recognized as a part of the regular machinery of government. These departments are almost entirely a twentieth-century institution. Very few of them existed a generation ago. They were called into being because they were needed, and they have so far justified their existence that no country which has such a department would to-day seriously consider doing away with it.

The Department of Labor in this Province was organized January 1, 1918, and the present head is Honorable A. M. Manson, K.C., Attorney-General and Minister of Labor. There was already work waiting for it to do in attending to those problems of capital and labor which were very pressing in the latter part of the war period. These problems are never far away from us, and for the past nine and a half years they have been a pretty frequent preoccupation with the Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. J. D. McNiven, and his staff.

#### KEEPING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

In preventing labor disputes when they are threatened, shortening disputes which have already broken out, applying mediation in a hundred different ways, and inducing the near-irreconcileables in the camps of both capital and labor to listen to reason—in all these ways the department has performed valuable service in the promotion and preservation of industrial peace.

This, however, is only one phase of the many activities of the department. In recent years it has administered the Factories Act, and also the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act, which has made the industrial worker much more certain of receiving his wages than he used to be

#### WOMEN'S WAGES PROTECTED

What is more important still, the department is very closely identified with the carrying out of recent legislation which has placed British Columbia in the very vanguard of progress. The Minimum Wage Act (for female employees) which was passed in 1918, has secured a fair wage for thousands of women and girls in the Province. The daily administration of this Act is part of the work of the department, and a board of three, consisting of Mr. McNiven (chairman), Mrs. Helen Gregory McGill and Mr. Thos.

Matthews, which fixes the wage scales for the various industries.

A separate board of three, of which the chairman is Mr. McNiven and the other members, Mr. T. F. Patterson and Mr. F. V. Foster, administers the more recent examples of social legislation, the Hours of Work Act and the Male Minimum Wage Act. The first-named has now been effective for two and a half years, British Columbia being the first, and so far the only province in Canada to put such a law into operation. The Act has established the eight-hour period as the normal working day in the industries of the Province, but the board are expressly enjoined by its terms to give heed to conditions which in some cases demand the working of longer hours.

#### MALE WORKERS PROTECTED

A still greater responsibility was placed upon the board by the passing of the Male Minimum Wage Act in 1925. Under this measure, the only one of its kind, affeeting male workers, which has been passed by any legislature on the American continent, the board is charged with the duty of fixing a minimum wage for male workers in various occupations, which wage an employer must pay. Already the board have issued an order for the lumber industry, employing some 40,000 workers. In this industry, or rather group of industries, the minimum was placed at forty cents an hour. Before the order became effective last November, some 9,000 of the employees affected by it were receiving less than that amount. The board's order has already raised the wages of these 9,000 workers, and possibly, in an indirect way, of many more. The question of making orders to bring other industries under the Act is now being investigated, and it is anticipated that in the not very distant future, all male workers, mercantile as well as industrial, will be under the protection

Another branch of the Department of Labor that has been a boon to many thousands of workers is the Employment Service, which conducts the Government employment bureaus in many parts of the Province, and which is instrumental every year in finding employment for some 50,000 male and female workers.

The motto of the department is "Labor contented and capital unafraid," and while it is true that British Columbia's

### Arid Valleys Turned Into Fertile Gardens

British Columbia, with its widely varied topography and climate, presents problems to the administrator at every turn. One of these problems, of great importance to a large portion of our population, was that of irrigation.

During the land boom, land companies had sold irrigated lands at fancy prices. They guaranteed a water supply; put in flumes, etc., but found the upkeep beyond their means.

The boom burst and a number of the companies went into the hands of a receiver.

The fruit grower of the Southern Interior found himself with an inadequate supply of water, and no prospect of getting it, which meant ruin.

In 1918, the Legislature agreed to set aside a Water Conservation Fund to finance the reclamation of defunct irrigation systems and a total of \$2,477,000 has been advanced to date on the security of the holdings.

#### DONE BY DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts, which correspond closely to municipalities in their powers, were organized to spend the necessary funds and to provide machinery for the repayment of the advances. In some cases the waters of various streams and systems were mingled and distributed to better advantage and additional storage was developed to enhance the flow of the streams in the latter part of the season. In other cases, pumping systems were installed to irrigate lands lying on the borders of the larger streams.

The following systems were restored to working condition, enlarged and made safe for future operation, with monies advanced from the fund:

The White Valley Company and Coldstream Estate Internal systems supplying in all some 14,000 acres of land about Vernon. The Scotty Creek system, supplying about

The Society Creek system, supplying about 1,000 acres at Ellison.

The systems of the Black Water Mountain Water Company, Canyon Creek Irrigation Company, South Kelowna Land

social and industrial legislation is in advance of that of other parts of Canada, the peacefulness of the industrial situation in the Province and the greatly increased investment of capital in the development of the natural resources in recent years is evidence that a cordiality exists as between capital and labor in the Province of British Columbia which induces healthy progress.

Company and Kelowna Irrigation Company, supplying about 11,700 acres surrounding Kelowna.

acres.
The Westbank system, supplying 726 acres.
The Naramata system, supplying 1,060 acres.

The following new developments were carried out with monies advanced from the fund:

om the fund:

The Grand Forks Irrigation District, comprising 2,730 acres of irrigable land.

The Robson Irrigation District, comprising 260 acres of irrigable land.

The Heffley Creek Irrigation District, comprising 2,730 acres of irrigable land.

The Vinsulia Irrigation District, comprising 528 acres of irrigable land.

The Malcolm Horio Irrigation District, comprising 322 acres of irrigable land.

The Erickson Water-users' Community, comprising 210 acres of irrigable land.

Districts have been formed and financed otherwise than by the Fund; at Oyama, comprising 391 acres of irrigable land, and at Kaleden, comprising 543 acres.

#### SOUTH OKANAGAN PROJECT

The Provincial Government's irrigation project at Oliver is situate about twenty miles south of Penticton, in the famed and fertile Okanagan Valley and extending south to the international boundary.

The project was undertaken by the British Columbia Government in 1919 to assist returned men. To-day it stands as the largest irrigation undertaking in the Province.

Most of the lands are served by the gravity system, but some lots which are above the canal are served by pumps, which obtain their supply from the main canal.

The land is laid out in suitable lots, averaging about ten acres each. Over 2,500 acres have been sold, British Columbia returned soldiers receiving a rebate of \$500 on the purchase price.

These lands are practically all planted to fruit trees, and to cover the time until they come into bearing a large number of the settlers are growing tomatoes, cantaloupes, apricots, etc., with great success.

A cannery has been erected to take care of the tomato crop and the growers are averaging eight to ten tons to the acre at \$18.50 per ton. The area has proved especially well located for the growing of cantaloupes, which are proving a most profitable crop.

Prior to the putting in of the irrigation system this valley was practically non-productive, while to-day it is a garden and in a few years will be one of the finest areas on this continent.



# There's Leisure and Comfort In the Well-heated Home

URING the past fifty years we have had much to do in making the homes of British Columbia comfortable; we have had much to do in equipping the kitchens of these homes with ranges of sterling quality and dependability.

Albion Ranges and Furnaces are made entirely in our own factory in Victoria. There are types of ranges for every purpose—boats, camps, homes, restaurants—there are types of furnaces for homes of all sizes, from bungalow to mansion.

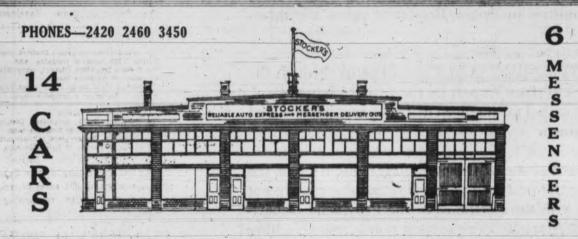
Visit our showrooms at any time and inspect these ranges and furnaces—perhaps it will come as a surprise to you that ranges and furnaces of such sterling quality and such exceptional value are produced in British Columbia.

### **ALBION STOVE WORKS LIMITED**

Offices, Showrooms and Factory

2101 GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

(Corner of Pembroke Street)



### Baggage, Transfer, Freight Hauling, Parcel Delivery Household Removals a Speciaity---Large Vans

Messenger Boys on Wheels for Private Delivery

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G

Motor Cycle Delivery

Our History—We are one of the oldest Transfer Companies in the City at the present time. Starting business in June, 1911, with One Wheel, it has steadily grown to the present size. We now operate Fourteen Cars and Six Boys on Bicycles, with a Motor Cycle Side Car Parcel Delivery.

Honesty has always been the keynote of this firm and we will never tell you that we have a car or a boy on hand if it is not so. We do not believe in keeping you waiting unnecessarily—we much prefer to let you get some other firm and keep your goodwill. If we can ever serve you we will consider it a privilege and give you of our best.

CARL W. STOCKER, Manager

BAGAGGE AGENTS FOR ADMIRAL LINE-MEET ALL 'FRISCO BOATS

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CRATING

# Gardeners Come to Rockhome

BECAUSE it offers the best collection of Rock, Alpine and Rare Plants in Canada.

BECAUSE of its fine stock of Perennials, Roses, Shrubs and Trees.

BECAUSE all these plants arrive at their destination in perfect condition, whether they are shipped to Vancouver or Halifax.

BECAUSE they are grown under ideal conditions to make them strong and healthy.

BECAUSE Rockhome also offers a beautiful Alpine and water garden where Rock Plants are seen growing as they do in their native homes.

BECAUSE the Rockhome organization is a complete garden service.

BECAUSE it builds artistic gardens at reasonable cost.

BECAUSE the men who do this work are backed by years of experience and an expert knowledge of plants, which assures their patrons of gardens beautiful in a p p e a r a n c e and scientifically planted.

And BECAUSE Rockhome prices are universally



# The Rockhome Gardens

Nursery and Alpine Gardens

Saanich Road (R.M.D. 3) Victoria

Telephone, Gordon Head 18R

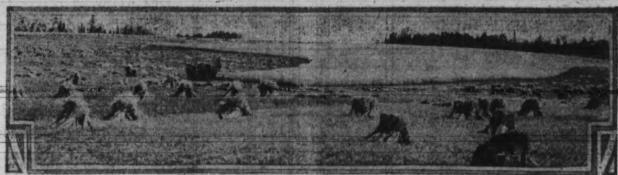
JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S. NORMAN W. F. RANT, F.R.H.S.

Garden Architects

# The Central Interior Lands of British Columbia

Afford Opportunities to Settlers for Purchase, On Easy Terms, of Good Agricultural Areas at Prices Ranging from \$3.00 to \$10.00 Per Acre

Settlement Areas Established By the Government of the Province Comprise the Best Farm Lands in the Bulkley and Nechaco Valleys and in the Cariboo District of the Upper Fraser Valley



NECHACO RIVER VALLEY - HARVESTING SCENE NEAR VANDERHOOF, B.C.

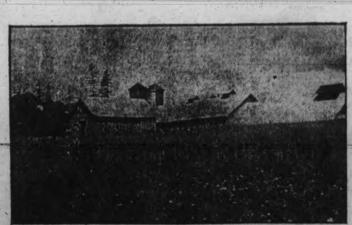
CATTLE RAISING for beef purposes can now be carried on profitably in the Bulkley Valley and Francois Lake Districts as a result of the establishment at Prince Rupert of an abattoir. Turkeys can be raised in the Central Interior with a minimum of expense owing to abundance of natural foods.

DAIRYING along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is afforded an excellent market through the operation of a government creamery at Vanderhoof in the Nechaco Valley. Recently reduced express rates on milk and cream from the Bulkley and Skeena River Valleys have made possible the marketing of such commodities in Prince Rupert at prices advantageous to the producers.

WHEAT GROWING in the Bulkley and Nechaco Valleys has been given a new impetus through the operation of the Government grain elevator at Prince Rupert by the Alberta Wheat Pool. Through the adoption of varieties of wheat suited to Northern districts, average yields of twenty-five bushels per acre have been obtained.

TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION has become an important phase of the agricultural industry of the Central Interior of British Columbia during the past two years. Hay crops formerly cut for fodder have been matured for seed and with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which supplied cleaning machines at several points, growers have marketed co-operatively over 750,000 pounds of timothy seed at 8c per pound f.o.b. shipping point.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has led the North American Continent in legislation for the benefit of farmers, especially in providing enactments to assist co-operative concerns in the orderly marketing of primary products.

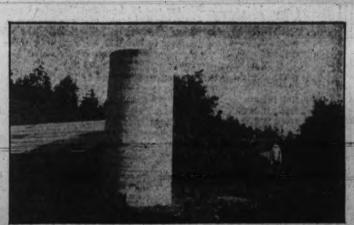


Silage Crop of Fall Sown Vetches, Wheat and Rye Six Feet Tall and Ready for Harvesting on June 3. This Stand Is on the Dairy Farm of Mr. J. J. Dickenson, Nanaimo, B.C.

For particulars regarding lands for sale, communicate with

Department of Agriculture

Land Settlement Board Victoria, B.C.



Concrete Silo, Built With Forms Supplied by the Department of Agriculture, on the Farm of Mr. Ivor Thomas in Cedar District, Near Nanaimo, B.C.

# Some of the Capital City's Beautiful Residences





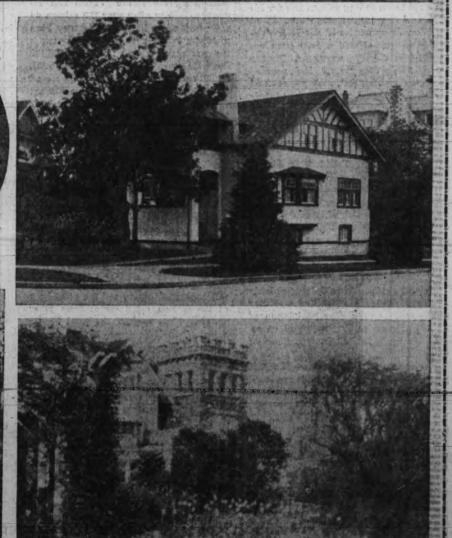
















# Teeming Seas Yield An Ever-Increasing Harvest British Columbia Leads All Canada In Fishery Wealth

#### Big Sums Invested in Fish Industry

Fisheries of British Columbia employ about 20,000

While this is only about twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed in Canadian fisheries, they produce half the Dominion's total fish value.

Some \$22,000,000 is invested in the British Columbia fishing industry, or forty-six per cent of Canada's total investment in the business.

This money is used to operate seventy-seven fish canneries, three clam canneries, sixty-seven fish-curing establishments, eighteen reduction plants, and hundreds of boats of various kinds.

HEN that master navigator, the Pacific Coast salmon, tires of feeding in the nameless deep, and turns his thoughts towards home he voyages with unerring instinct back to the very rivulet in which he was hatehed. This is one of Nature's most amazing mysteries but it is also a gigantic business undertaking, for with him the salmon brings about \$18,000,000 a year to the coffers of British Columbia, while his more humble neighbors, the halibut, the herring, the pilehard, the cod, the sole, the flounder, the clam, the oyster, and a dozen others, swell this contribution to the Province's annual income to nearly \$30,-000,000. Thus our natural wealth extends far past the edge of the Pacific shoreline and it is returning a larger rate of interast every year.

The salmon, and to a lesser extent the other varieties of fish, have always taken a big part in the economic life of this Province. Even before white men came the Indian depended to a large extent upon the never-failing salmon run for his fond, and the early settlers soon found that the allvery hordes of the British Columbia rivers offered a food asset unequalled in quality anywhere in the world. Since then fishing has reached enormous commercial proportions and British Columbia salmon have found their way to the waiting dinner tables of the world.

#### LEADS BY A BIG MARGIN

By a big margin British Columbia is Capada's great fishery Province and one of the Empire's leading producers of sea foods.

In 1928 British Columbia sold its fishber products for \$27,367,109. This is estimated to be over fifty per cent. of all Canada's fish products and exceeds the butput of Nova Scotia, the second in rath, by \$14,856,021.

Take all British Columbia's great basic besources, fishing has yielded a greater beturn year by year. The 1926 figure of \$27,367,109 was easily the largest on re road, almost \$5,000,000, in fact, shead of the 1925 figure of \$22,414,618.

This represents a big advance of recent remain. In 1907 British Columbia produced and \$6.122,923 from its fisheries; in 1921, 18,853,676; in 1922, \$18,849,658; in 1923, 120,795,914; in 1924, \$21,257,567; in 1923, 190,744,618

Salmon always has been and always will be the backbone of the fishing industry, but a glance over the returns from other species shows that this Province has a wide wariety of marine resources. In 1826, for instance, salmon accounted for \$18,776,769, or sixty-nine per cent. of the total ralme; halibut was worth \$4,543,720; while herring, cod, pilchards, clams, argia, soles, shrimps, oysters, flounders, brill, plaice, and other less important ranistics yielded their share of the total. We this was added the output of the

fie Coast whaling industry, and the

great new fish reduction business, which



PORT ALBERNI WATERFRONT



BIG HAUL OF PILCHARDS, WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND



NOOTKA



LANDING HERRING-ALBERNI CANAL

produced \$734,078 in eils, \$371,365 in meals and \$196,208 in fertilizers. Altogether twenty-five varieties of sea life are listed as commercially valuable to the

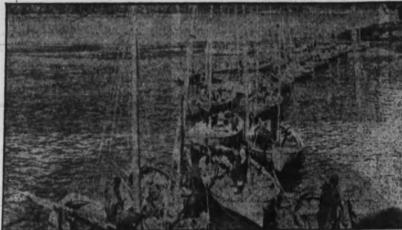
#### SALMON IS BIG ITEM

It is the salmon fisheries that British Columbia watches with chief interest in considering the future of its fish resources. Year after year the salmon on their mysterious homeward journey have yielded a larger pack. The 1926 pack is the greatest on record, totalling 2,065,190 cases, as against 1,719,282 cases in 1925. and it exceeded the previous high record of 1924 by 319,877 cases. Five distinct variety of salmon went to make up this big total-337,012 cases of sockeye, 69,179 cases of springs; 162,449 cases of cohoe; 773,512 pinks; and 702,237 chum. These figures indicate a significant movement in the fishing industry—the utilization of the lower grades of salmon in place of the old system of packing the sockeye, king of the fish world, almost exclusively.

With this development goes a decided change in the importance of various fishing waters. In the early days the Fraser River was the world's greatest salmon fishery. Now, through depletion of its original fish hordes, it has shrunk to a relatively small place, and the great bulk of the salmon eateh comes from other waters. Thus against the total Fraser pack of 274,951 cases last year the Skeena River produced 407,524 cases, Queen Charlotte Islands 373,815 cases, and Vancouver Island 347,722 cases, The Frazer Sockeye pack was encouraging, however, for it was much the largest since 1917 and, more important for the future, the number of fish which escaped capture and went up the river to spawn and produce the packs of the future was larger than at any time since 1913.

#### SEVENTY-SEVEN CANNERIES

Of the total of \$31,611,865 invested in the entire fishing industry last year, the investment in salmon canneries represented seventy-nine per cent. British Columbia has seventy-seven salmon canneries, three clam canneries, sixty-seven fish curing establishments and eighteen reduction plants, an increase in salmon canneries of twelve and in reduction plants of six during the last year.



SALMON FLEET, PRINCE RUPERT



Next to salmon came halibut, the great food fish of the open sea. Year by year the halibut has shown more clearly the signs of depletion as fishermen have gone further and further out to sea to fill their nets. Last year the catch was smaller than the previous year, but the demand for halibut being as heavy as ever, higher prices made the \$4,543,720 value of the catch \$651,901 higher than in 1925, but in 1924 the catch was worth \$5,427,542.

The whale, giant among the ocean's inhabitants, has contributed less to the total fishery output of late years than formerly, but he is still the raw material of an important and picturesque industry worth over a quarter of a million annually.

#### PILCHARD COMES INTO HIS OWN

By far the most important advance in the fishing industry of late years is the manufacture of the humble pilehard of Vancouver Island into valuable oil, meal and fertilizer. In two years this remarkable business has become a major industrial operation, producing \$1,325,672 last year in products which were shipped all over the world. Of this oil from the rich bodies of countiess pilehards aggregated 1,898,721 gallons, worth \$734,078; pilehard meal, totalling 7,048 tons, sold for \$371,365, and fertilizer brought \$196,208.

Capital has been poured into the fish reduction business of the Island until it aggregates \$1,966,629 in plant alone, an increase over the 1925 figures of \$70,125.

It is only in recent years that British Columbia has begun to establish its fish business on a sound marketing basis. The Great War, with its continual drain on the world's food resources, really put the salmon exporting business on its feet by proving that the Pacific Coat salmon is perhaps the most highly concentrated food known. Since then every part of the world has been demanding the king fish of this coast. To-day British Columbia is known by the labels on its salmon cans in places where Canada itself is but a vague name. In handling its other great food fish, the halibut, British Columbia has built up a well-organized marketing organization, including extensive cold storage facilities at Prince Rupert, centre of the halibut market, and system of rapid shipment to the markets of Eastern Canada and the United States.

A hardy race of men form the backbone of all these operations-men of the Viking strain who dare anything in their harvest of the sea. Last year 20,213 workers found their livelihood in the industry. as against 17,382 in the previous year. Far out to sea go their halibut boats. Laying endless miles of baited line, often in the teeth of a northern gale. With their trolling lines tugging from outstretched booms the smaller gasoline boats of the salmon fishermen follow the incoming hordes as they sweep in from sea, reckless of wind and tide. Spreading huge purse seine nets, which gather up the little fish in countless millions, the herring and pilchard fisherman sally out to meet these vast schools as they approach the shore to spawn. Fishing on the Pacific Coast is a job for daring men.

#### CONSERVING SEA WEALTH

British Columbia has no trouble in catching and selling fish. Its big problem is to conserve these resources, to prevent depletion of the humble creatures which combine to produce its marine wealth. In this direction the Province has made splendid progress and where it has failed, control of the fisheries has been outside its scope.

It was in 1901 that the Province first began to realize that fish were worth conserving. To John P. Babcock it gave the job of protecting its fisheries. Mr. Babcock, one of America's most eminent fish authorities, had been Fishing Admin-

### Output of Fisheries Breaking All Records

British Columbia fisheries last year produced fish worth \$27,367,109, a record-breaking figure.

This is about half Canada's total fishery products and is more than twice the production of Nova Scotia, the second largest fishing province.

In the previous year British Columbia's production was worth \$22,414,618, while in 1921 it was \$13,953,670.

Twenty-five species of fish go to make up this Province's fishery wealth. Salmon last year produced \$18,776,762, or sixty-nine per cent of the total value.

istrator of California and came here backed by years of study of the Pacific Coast salmon. Immediately he launched the investigations which revealed the extraordinary life story of the salmon, and made their conservation possible.

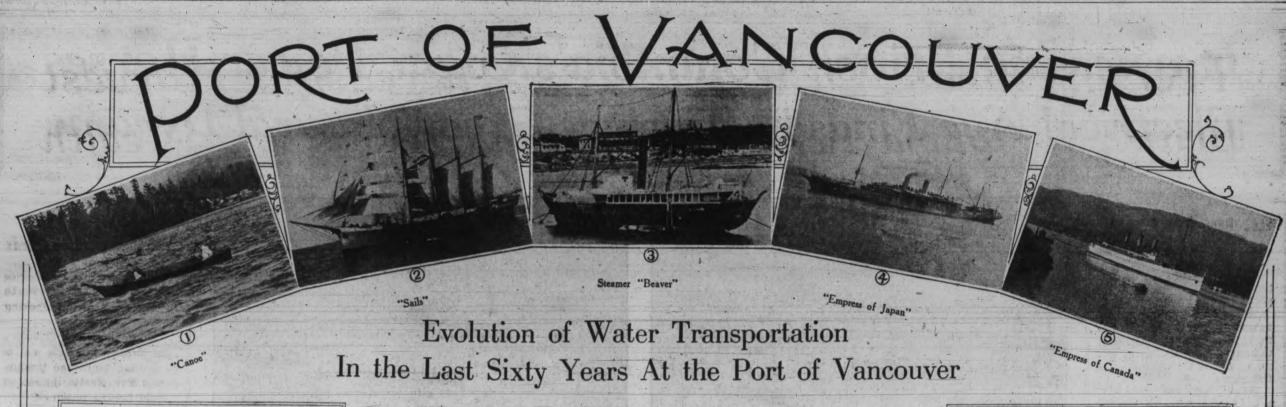
#### THE HOMING SOCKEYE

At that time fish experts had an un confirmed "homing theory" in regard to sockeye salmon. They believed the sockeye returned to their home waters at the end of their life cycle, but had not sufficent evidence to prove it. Mr. Babcock's investigations, in co-operation with carefully picked experts, definitely established the homing instinct and demonstrated that the sockeye salmon of the Fraser return to spawn in the identical tributary in which they were hatched one of the most remarkable facts in Nature. The commerical value of this discovery - achieved by countless tests of homing salmon and their offspring was instantly apparent to the fishing industry. Mr. Babcock has been able to predict four years ahead approximately the size of the sockeye run to the Fraser River. His report of 1909, for instance, predicted that four years later, as a result of the prolific seeding of the Fraser spawning areas, the run would be enormous. It was the greatest run on record. In the year of that vast pilgrimage of sockeye to the Fraser, disastrous slides in the river blocked the incoming hordes millions failed to reach the spawning ground. and died without spawning. The Provincial Government report of 1913 predicted a disastrous slump in the run in 1917, a prediction that was widely discredited. The year 1917 came and with it the fact, as foretold, that the river slides had dealt a terrible blow to the salmon family. The run was alarmingly small and it has not recovered yet.

#### CAN REGULATE FISHING

This knowledge of salmon has been invaluable. It has enabled the Government to regulate fishing in other streams and prevent their depletion. It has also laid the foundation for a treaty between Canada and the United States by which the Fraser, could be restored to its old place as the greatest sockeye fishery in the world.

From salmon the Province's investigations have extended to every species of B. C. fish valuable commercially. One of these investigations, the first real study of the halibut ever attempted, marked the first step towards the formation of the Canadian-United States Halibut Commission, of which Mr. Babcock is chairman, after having represented Canada on three fishery investigating commissions and acted as advisor to Canadian delegates on international fishery commissions. The Halibut Commission is engaged in an intensive study by which it hopes to save the halibut resources of the North Pacific from utter destruction.



### THESE FIGURES SHOW THE INCREASE

In the Waterborne Trade of the Port of Vancouver

|      | IMP  | ORTS      | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  | ī |
|------|--|-----------|--|---|
|      | The state of the s | Tons      | Value.   |   |
| 1921 |  | 2,351,367 | \$197,406,832  |   |
| 1922 |  | 3,045,627 | 207,031,629  |   |
| 1923 |  | 3,431,185 | 224,496,277  |   |
| 1924 |  | 3,509,227 | 201,011,919  |   |
| 1925 |  | 3,814,930 | 234,427,574  |   |
| 1926 |  | 4,681,910 | 267,877,255  |   |
|      | EXP  | ORTS      | A service of the serv |   |
|      |  | Tons      | Value  |   |
| 1921 |  | 855,098   | \$ 85,270,048  |   |
| 1922 | **************   | 1,402,181 | 103,163,809  |   |
| 1923 | **************   | 2,168,199 | 133,189,453  |   |
| 1924 |  | 3,183,978 | 169,513,963  |   |
| 1005 |  | 9.509.000 | 170 000 001  |   |

207,077,497

1926 ..... 3,353,512

### THE ASTONISHING GROWTH OF THE PORT OF VANCOUVER

The development of the Port of Vancouver during the past sixty years is little short of amazing. In a few years it has developed from a little-known port to one of world importance. A thousand deep sea ships arrive and sail each year; and thirty thousand coasting vessels do business there within the same period. Compare these figures with sixty years ago, and the growth is almost incredible!

In 1865 the first lumber mill was established on its shores and from that date the harbor has continued to develop. In 1876 fifty vessels left the harbor with lumber, and in 1886 the first transpacific cargo for shipment overland was unloaded. In 1908, seventy-one deep-sea vessels sailed from Vancouver and seventeen years later this had been increased by just an even thousand. In early years port development was slow and undertaken by private capital, but it is the period following the war that the Port of Vancouver has risen into prominence and it is during this period that its most remarkable development has occurred. Since 1919 the Harbor Commissioners have spent \$14,000,000, and are contemplating further developments. In 1925 two huge grain elevators were completed, besides a big flour and warehouse dock. The splendid new pier of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, which will cost more than \$3,500,000, will be opened July 1. A bridge across the Second Narrows connecting the North Shore with the city proper, is opening up the north shore of Burrard Inlet rapidly. Lumber, steel and coal companies are showing keen interest in the wonderful industrial sites that this bridge has made available.

Last year over forty steamship lines from all parts of the world were making regular calls at this port, Vancouver has now to be reckoned with as a port of world importance, and her growth may be said to have only just commenced. With her unrivaled natural harbor, open all the year around, and the impetus she has received from the establishment of the Panama Canal route, Vancouver may conceivably become the greatest port in the West.

#### **GRAIN SHIPMENTS**

THROUGH THE PORT, 1921-1926

| Įά | And the second | <br>           |
|----|----------------|----------------|
|    |                | Bushels        |
|    | 1921           | <br>1,251,070  |
|    | 1922           | <br>14,463,883 |
| *  | 1923           | <br>24,663,017 |
| 1  | 1924           | <br>53,240,516 |
|    | 1925           | <br>34,868,192 |
|    | 1926           | <br>45,229,906 |
|    |                | *              |

#### VANCOUVER HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

We People in Canada Have Reason to Be Proud of Our Yesterdays and Hopeful of Our To-morrows

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Fortunes of This Institution and Its Predecessors Have Been Bound Up With Those of Southern British Columbia for Nearly Fifty Years

# Harnessing British Columbia's Giant Power Horses Electrical Age Finds in Province Great Natural Dynamo

#### B.C. Begins to Tap Mountain Reservoirs

British Columbia's water powers are among the greatest in the Empire, and together represent one of the most important areas of potential electrical development in the world.

While the Province produces only 478,000 horsepower out of Canada's total of 3,416,-000, this output is growing rapidly.

Five years ago only 305,000 horsepower was generated

Projects now under way will increase the British Columbia figure by close to a million horsepower in the next few years.

British Columbia has a liquid wealth which will remain undesleted through the ages long after the ineral treasure beside it has been dug up and taken away. It is the wealth of inexhaustible water powers the ceaseless force of rivers racing towards their deean goal, Scarcely touched yet, much of it undiscovered, water power will some day be counted with the chief active assets of the Province. With it the other resources will be developed on a scale midreamed of now; almost every industrial operation from the manufacture of steel to the turning of the farmer's cream separator some day will depend upon these huge stores of natural energy, which are man's for the taking.

With water powers British Columbia has been lavishly endowed. It is one of those assets of a mountainous country which were not appreciated up to a few years ago. In the past it has been the custom to count British Columbia's mountains as so much waste land, valuable only for their minerals. The present age of electricity has shown them as the gigantic reservoir of power destined to give the Province a leading place in the world of industry. Few parts of Canada have mountains like those of British Columbia-and, for that very reason, few parts have such water powers.

British Columbia is one of the greatest water power provinces of the Dominion. Older provinces with their larger populations have developed larger volumes of electricity but in stored up power ready to be used when it is needed British Columbia is a very rich partner of Confederation.

#### POWER USE GROWS

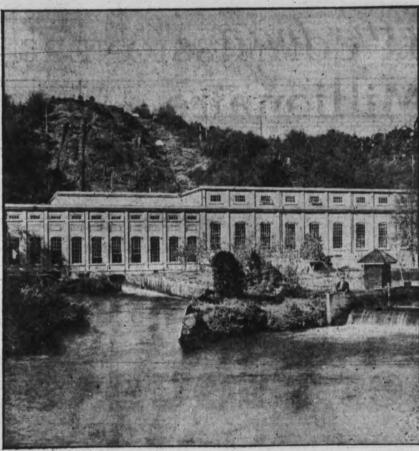
With a realization of this pre-eminent position British Columbia has begun in earnest to capitalize its power wealth. The electrical era has come at last west of the Rockies with the creation of power sehemes which rival many of those of the eastern provinces. So far, it is true, British Columbia is developing only 478,-000 horsepower as compared with Ontario's 1.460.000, Quebec's 1.411,000 and Canada's total of 3,416,000 horse power. But this Province's share is large measured in terms of population and in its period of development.

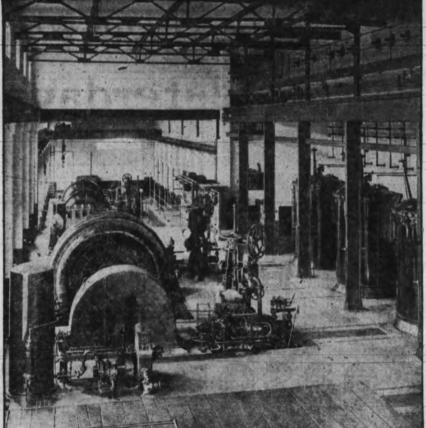
Electricity on a large scale is a relatively new thing here. At the opening of the century it had seen its bare beginmings and its early growth was slow. Pive years ago it was producing only 305,-000 horsepower. Large developments of ready under way assure a production of obably 1,000,000 horse power during e next few years and from now on these gures will pyramid rapidly as developent increases in every line.

A quarter of a century from now ritish Columbia will be one of the most ensely electrified sections of America.









HOW THE B.C. ELECTRIC IS HARNESSING WATER POWER

This use of electricity will parallel the progress of the four great basic industries of the Province. It will turn our forests into lumber and a countless number of other products; it will smelt and manufacture our precious metals; it will revolutionize our agricultural methods and put rural life on a new basis of comfort; it will pack, freeze and handle our Everywhere electricity from the mountains' storehouse is destined to play an increasing part in the future of the

A glance over the Province to-day and the existing electrical development gives one an idea of the greater development ahead. In a surprisingly short space of time all the populated parts of the Province have taken to electricity and now count it as one of the chief essentials of

#### ISLAND TURNS TO POWER

Vancouver Island, one of the pioneers in water power development is a substantial user of electricity. The chief electrical plant of the Island is operated at Jordan River by the B.C. Electric Railway Company, with an auxiliary plant at

Brentwood which assures Victoria a never-failing source of electricity.

#### MAINLAND USES BIG VOLUME

Enormous water power development has been carried out around Vancouver to met the growing industrial and domestic needs of that busy metropolis. As power plants established in the past have proved inadequate, year after year they have been replaced by larger facilities. Vancouver first received electricity from waterpower in 1903 when the D. C. Electric plant at Coquitlam and Buntzen Lakes was opened, but this proved so small compared with the sudden growth of the city that another unit was built to meet its needs, utilizing the same water supplies. These are carried through a giant tunnel over two miles long and fourteen feet in circumference until they reach the turbines of the power houses which can develop no less than 84,000 horsepower.

Even this did not prove enough to meet the needs of the industries and homes of Greater Vancouver. Another great power project was completed at Staye Falls, about thirty-five miles outside the city, with the construction of dams, which drain an area of 450 square miles. The waters they impounded are developed in the Stave Lake power houses into 87,-000 horsepower. All this and more is needed on the Lower Mainland.

The Coast has not been alone in the ntilization of water as the best and cheapest source of commercial energy. As early as 1897 harnessing of lower Bonnington Falls on the Kootenay River, was undertaken to supply electricity to Rossland, then in the middle of its great mining boom. This original plant has been this mantled and in its place one of the finest power systems in Western Canada was recently opened to develop 74,000 horsepower. This serves a bigger territory by far than any other hydro development in the Province,

#### ADDING TO OUTPUT

Greater developments than these, however, are under way already, as part of a world-wide demand for power. All power schemes in Western Canada will be lwarfed by the B. C. Electric Company's Bridge River project in which the waters of that stream will be taken through a

tunnel of 13,000 feet and dropped into Seton Lake, producing probably twice as much electricity as is used by the Province altogether now. It is a gigantic undertaking, involving the expenditure of probably more than \$15,000,000 and it shows the faith that industrialists have in the future of hydro-electrical progress,

In the interior a big power acheme is under way, too. On Kootenay River some 60,000 horsepower will be developed to add to the already large production of the Bonnington Falls system.

Another early development may be expected soon on Adams River to supply electricity to the Kamloops district and the north Okanagan.

Vancouver Island will be the centre of one of the next big electrical projects, to be centred at Campbell River. Here, with the damming of adjacent lakes, some 70,000 horsepower can be developed, it is estimated. Actual surveys to map out a scheme for this development, to run a pulp and paper mill at a point on the coast, are under way now. Campbell River system, thus utilized, is and valuable powers in the Province,

#### Huge Reserves Assure Ample Future Powers

Present power development in British Columbia touches only the outer fringe of the Province's available natural

Engineers estimate that visible water powers could produce 5,000,000 horsepower, as against less than 500,000 horsepower generated now.

But this is not the limit of potential development. Powers invisible, unexplored now, offer more great reserves against the day when the Province is intensely industrial-

These reserves will be investigated in a detailed and scientific way through a survey to be started by the Government

#### UNUSED POWER STORES

These projects together represent s large utilization of natural energy, but they are only the beginning of the power era in this Province, Power sufficient to make this one of the most intensely industrialized portions of the world are still running away in the hills, unused. Vancouver Island has some of the most accessible of these powers, and the Mainland presents enormous water power possibilities, so scattered as to make possible industrial development in practically every district. Near Vancouver, should it be required, the Chilliwack River could be regulated to produce upwards of 70,000 horsepower while north of the city on Dean Channel the Nascall River offers about half that amount,

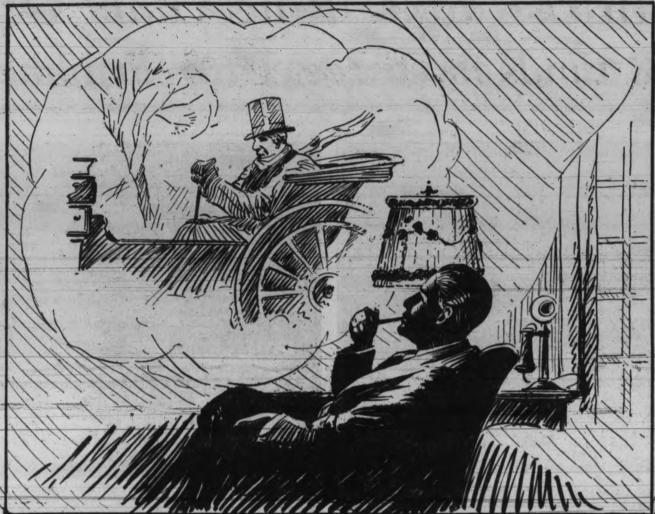
The interior of the Province has scarcely touched its power stores. Official estimates of 200,000 horsepower available on the Fraser River, 40,000 horsepower on the Skeena River, 80,000 horsepower on the Bulkley River and 30,000 horsepower on the Nechako River indicate the North has all the power it needs for almost any development,

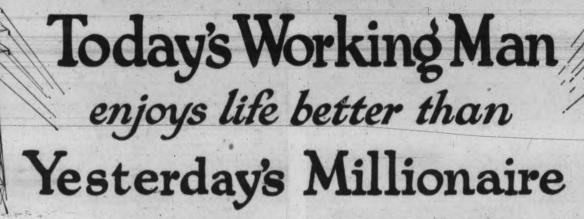
#### BIG SUPPLIES AVAILABLE

The southern interior, too, will be able to add to its already-large power development when more electricity is required. Adams River near Kamloops, the Kootenay River and the Pen D'Oreille River, near the United States boundary, are three streams which together could develop over 470,000 horsepower with some of the biggest power schemes in the West, These are just a few of the undeveloped stores of water wealth untouched for commercial use. Every year reveals some important new resource. Only few months ago engineers reported the discovery of what may prove to be one of the world's greatest power sourcesa water system in the Lillooet district capable of developing a million horsepower. The area covered by this waterway has been reserved by the Government until it can be investigated thoroughly. Hidden away in the mountains of huge areas which have not been explored so far are other great resources, only awaiting the magic of modern engineering science to be turned into money,

Only the visible water powers of the Province have been touched so far. The invisible powers offer another big field of exploitation. Schemes like the damming of the Fraser in several places, the creation of new falls by tunneling operations and other projects of this kind promise enormous supplies even should all the known powers be harnessed. The Province, in fact, is only beginning to measure its power resources with a systematic survey which will get under way next year. This complete, it will 'know just what it may expect in the future regarded as one of the most attractive . from the perpetual force of its restless







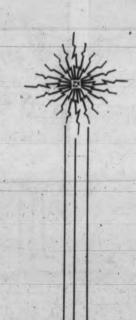


S IXTY years ago only a rich man could afford to burn twenty-five candles to read by-and, if he burned them, he got no more light than the man of modest means gets from ONE electric lamp to-day.

S IXTY years ago only rich men could afford to ride to and from business—in a cold, slow buggy or carriage. But to-day everybody can afford to ride to and from business in the safe, convenient cars of the street railway.

S IXTY years ago the best entertainment available to the rich man could not remotely compare with the Electric "Movies" and the Electric Radio that practically all can afford to-day.

SIXTY years ago only rich men could afford to employ messengers when even the humblest home can afford Electric Telephone Service to-day.



S IXTY years ago only rich men could acquire stocks and bonds. Through the increased earning power made possible by Electricity, thousands of working people are to-day acquiring, on easy payments, the safe, paying securities of Electric Light and Power Companies.

S IXTY years ago Electricity was nothing more than an interesting experiment. To-day it is the biggest single convenience in life-in the home, office or factory. So widespread is Electricity's use to-day that without it, the wheels of the world would stop.

A RE you letting Electricity-the most dependable willing servant in the world-do for you all that it is ready and willing to do?

YOUR Electric Dealer will be glad to consult with you.

BRITISH COLUMBIA



ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

# Factory Smokestacks Line The Old Frontier B.C. Turns Raw Resources Into Finished Products

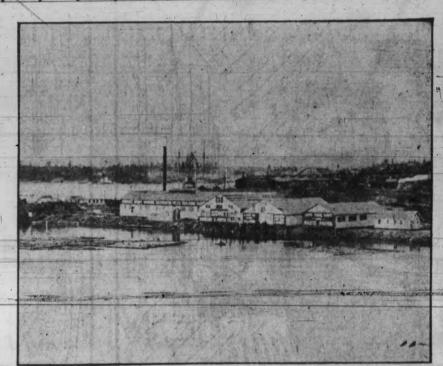
# Province Becomes Third Manufacturer

From a pioneer country which manufactured practically nothing at the beginning of this century, except lumber, British Columbia has become the third manufacturing province in Canada, only Ontario and Quebec standing ahead of it.

Apart from the making of lumber, pulp and paper, the payroll of manufacturing establishments which are refining raw resources totalled \$120,420,599.

Six years ago it was only \$82,688,708.

British Columbia's total manufacturing output under all heads is \$366,500,000 gross and \$236,900,000 net.



SIDNEY ROOFING & PAPER CO. LTD., VICTORIA



FALSE CREEK SECTION, VANCOUVER

of this Province could write "Made in B.C." on lumber and canned salmon and that was about all. To-day the Province which had virtually no industries at the time of Confederation and few at the opening of this century, is the third manufacturing area in Canada. While still behind its older neighbors, Ontario and Quebec, British Columbia leaves the six other partners of Confederation far behind in the value of its manufactured articles. The total gross production in all branches for 1926 was \$366,500,000 gross and \$236,900,000

Apart altogether from the basic business of lumber, pulp and paper production, manufacturing has suddenly become one of the most important industrial operations in the Province. The payroll of our factories is probably the best indication of their growth. In 1920 this payroll amounted to \$82,688,708 apart from lumbering and pulp and paper manufacture, while last year it sprang up to \$129,420,599. Go back twenty years and you find practically no factory payroll at all.

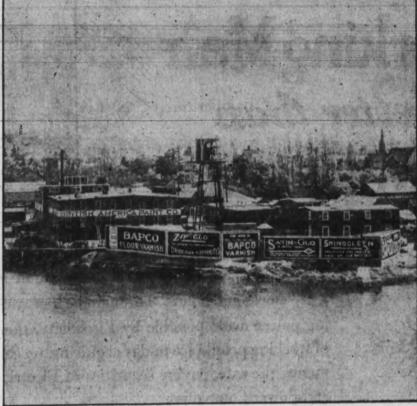
#### STILL AN INFANT

British Columbia has been a manufacturing province less than twenty years and it is only in the last decade that it has taken hold of its raw resources for manufacturing purposes in real earnest. Nothing shows more vividly the development of manufactures than the increasing variety of products turned out in the Province. In 1907, just two decades ago, British Columbia manufactured less than one hundred different articles. At that time industry was confined to lumber mills, fish canneries, mining of rough metal and a few small factories catering to local demands in rough furniture, interior woodworking and supplies. In other words, the products of the Province were shipped out almost entirely in a raw

By 1922 the Province had become a manufacturing centre of roal importance. Despite the set-back of the war years, manufactories had been developed to such a point that they were turning out 319 listed articles, three times as many as in

This year a directory compiled by the Provincial Department of Industries showed no less than 754 commodities as manufactured here, clearly indicating the extension of secondary industries to refine our raw products, and also the extension of markets for our manufactured

In other words, the variety of articles turned out by British Columbia factories increased seven and a half times in twenty years and it is pyramiding at a rapid rate



B.A. PAINT CO., VICTORIA



MANUFACTURING DISTRICT, VANCOUVER

#### B.C.'S STRATEGIC PLACE

In every conceivable way British Columbia is pre-eminently suited for manufacturing. Its geographical position, its enormous resources of all kinds, its climate and its waterpowers all combine to assure the future of its industries.

All these factors are important. In

the first place, British Columbia is situated geographically in a position to reach probably the richest unexploited markets in existence. The commerce of the world, economists generally agree, is shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

British Columbia is strategically placed to enter those markets when her manufacturing industries have developed sufficiently. It has the largest source of raw materials adjacent to the millions of consumers who already dwell on the Pacific and whose number is increasing amazing-

From the standpoint of the industrial engineer British Columbia is equipped with everything needed for intensive industrialization. It has minerals of almost every kind; it has timber upon which the world depends for countless articles essential to modern life; it has a coastline naturally shaped to provide shipping facilities; and it has virtually unlimited waterpowers to turn the wheels of its factories.

#### THE PRAIRIE MARKET

A few years ago the big eastern provinces regarded the prairies as the logical market for their products—the whole prairies from the Great Lakes to the



Rockies. Now they are finding a new industrialist in the field, a manufacturer much closer to the western prairies and one with resources the equal or superior of their own. It will not be long before British Columbia will dominate the western half of the prairies at least in the manufacturing field.

This in itself is an enormous potential market. It is to the prairies that the great bulk of present immigration is going. The prairie provinces are on the verge of an enormous growth, comparable to their development in the years before the war.

Most of British Columbia's manufactured products will come from its four basic resources of timber, minerals, agriculture and fish. 'Already from timber the Province is making a wide variety of articles apart from lumber, shingles and similar more or less primary products. Six giant mills, for instance, are turning out pulp and paper. A few years ago the pulp and paper industry depended upon its output of newsprint, wrapping paper and ground wood pulp, or the elementary products of the industry. In the last few years this has developed into the manufacture of paper bags, envelopes,

bond and finished papers of the highest possible quality, tissue, crepe and wrapping papers, colored and ornamental paper, building tar paper, asbestos shingle paper, colored wall-papers and carton board. On the Songhees Reserve, in Victoria is a plant which is sending roofing material, a direct refinement of the pulp and paper industry, to many parts of the world.

In another direction the timber industry has shown just as striking development. Instead of plain lumber, British Columbia is manufacturing woodenware, mouldings, doors, windows, interior finishing, spruce parts for aeroplanes, laminated paneling, match blocks, pole line cross arms, box shooks, crates, wood excelsior and many other similar products ready for immediate use.

#### NEW FIELDS INVADED

Some of the directions in which timber manufacturing has progressed are proving a surprise even to timbermen. Last year, for instance, one firm shipped 106 carloads of material fully fabricated for cut-to-fit houses, this marking the inauguration of what should prove a substantial industry in itself. Some of the finest period furniture produced in all Canada is manufactured in British Columbia, the native woods being combined with the latest methods of veneering and trimming with hardwoods. Together they form furniture of unsurpassed quality, appearance and style. This business has a great future for the Province is admir-

#### B.C. Manufacturing Reaches Wide Field

Just twenty years ago British Columbia manufactured less than 100 different articles.

By 1922 the manufacturing industry had reached out into new lines which produced 319 different products.

To-day the Province produces no less than 754 manufactured commodities, or seven and a half times as many as it produced two decades ago.

These articles represent the refinement of four great basic resources of timber, minerals, agriculture and fishing.

ably located for the importation of special woods to be utilized with the durable materials of the native forest in the production of furniture. Besides, the climate here makes operations possible when they are tied up in the furniture centres of castern Canada

British Columbia is only beginning to manufacture its metals but from the stage of early placer mining to the operation of the great Trail smelter is a period of rapid development. Processes put into operation in the last few years draw copper down into rods, while lead and zinc mined here is made into electrical appliances and batteries.

A glance over Vancouver's industrial section on False Creek shows how these mineral products are being turned into the actual articles of daily industrial use. Wire rope and cable, saws, bolts, nuts, spikes and rivets are turned out now for the use in many industrial operations.

Mineral deposits little used now will some day be important in the development of a wide variety of industries. The Province has rich deposits of china clay, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, tale, felspar, silica, garnet, magnesium sulphate, carbonate of soda, magnesite and other minerals which will form the base of dozens of different products.

Already the Province is using its soil deposits as the basis of a huge cement industry, which is shipping all over Western Canada.

#### INDUSTRY AIDS FARMER

The secondary processes of agriculture have shown a remarkable advance in the last decade. Instead of selling its farm products in a raw state alone the Province is now manufacturing them in many ways. A large canning industry, which handles almost every kind of fruit and vegetable produced in the Province, is now in successful operation, absorbing the surplus products which cannot be sold fresh. Where local consumption of milk is not sufficient to the supply, an important milk condensing industry has been built up and has established itself firmly in local and export markets. Besides its butter, which has won a place for itself even in England, British Columbia is now turning out cheese of the highest quality. Hops grown in the Province are manufactured into beer, local loganberries are turned into wine for domestic and foreign consumption. The factory, in short, has become the invaluable ally of the farm.

The factory, too, has assumed a big part in British Columbia's fourth great basic industry, fishing. Apart from canning many kinds of sea food, British Columbia now manufactures a remarkable variety of products from its fisheries. Oils for use in paint, meals for the feeding of poultry, and fertilizer for enriching the soil are some of the products which machinery has taken from the sea.



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—AND SAVE YOU MONEY

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NUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, FUE

SHOW CASES. GENERAL WOOD WORK

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The Very BEST ESSENCE OBTAINABLE Is Used

The gold, silver and bronze medals were won in the 1926 Dry Ginger Ale Competition, Brewers' Exhibition, London and Edinburgh, by Dry Ginger Ale Manufacturers who use the same extract as we employ in the preparation of Regal Dry and also of our Premier Dry.

Our Regal Dry and Premier Dry Ginger Ales are pleasing sparkling and inviting in the glass. They are exquisitely balanced in flavor and, body and leave on the palate that peculiar "nutty" after-flavor which captivates connoiseeurs and public alike. Its keeping properties are splendid and, like good wine, it improves with age.

Regal Dry and Premier Dry can be obtained at all dealers or Phone 212.

We also manufacture all lines of fruit flavor drinks and syphon sodas.

### Fairall's Limited

ne Oldest Established Manufacturers of Soft Drinks in Victoria. HONE 212 . 420 WILLIAM STREET

# British Columbia Cement Company Limited

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Manufacturers of

# PORTLAND CEMENT

Guaranteed to Pass Standard Engineering Specifications

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Per
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VICTORIA, B.C.

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# LAMINEX DOOR

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WINDOWS, DOORS, INTERIOR TRIM, ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, LAMOA MAHOGANY DOORS GYPROC WALL BOARD

The Moore-Whittington Lumber Company Limited

VICTORIA, B.

# Living Green Timber Turned Into White Paper Infant British Columbia Industry Grows to Giant's Size

#### Paper Brings Large Part of B.C. Income

The British Columbia pulp and paper industry turned out a bare 50,000 tons in 1913. Last year it produced 187,313 tons, worth \$16,315. CO.

This represented a growth in output of nearly five hundred per cent in ten years, or fifty per cent a year.

The Province's pulp and paper mills have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day, about a seventh of the total capacity of the entire Canadian industry, which is the greatest in the world.

The British Columbia industry paid out wages of \$6,289,-355 last year, besides spending enormous sums on supplies, machinery and Government revenue.

high returns for working men

ation-it was not even dreamed of by

the pioneers of the British Columbia

Province. As late as 1901 British Co-

lumbia was not making an ounce of paper

from its great forests of potential pulp.

In 1913 the paper industry had just be-

gun to take advantage of these resources

with the manufacture of a bare 50,000

tons of paper. In 1916, only ten years-

ago; the output was 65,229 tons, worth

\$3,520,000. Last year the Province broke

all records with a production of 187,313

tons, worth \$16,315,000-a growth of

So far these heavy returns are the re-

sult of operations on a relatively small

area of timber. British Columbia has two

big paper mills and four pulp mills. The

largest plant is at Powell River, where

the Powell River Company has facilities

for turning out 450 tons of paper a day-

one of the world's greatest paper manu-

factories. The Ocean Falls mill is about

half that size, but still a giant plant of

the most modern and efficient character.

On Quatsino Sound, the Port Alice mill

turns out 100 tons of pulp a day. The

Mill Creek mill has a similar capacity,

while at Swanson Bay, the third plant of

the B.C. Pulp and Paper Company, forty

tons of pulp a day can be manufactured

The sixth mill, at Beaver Cove, has a cas,

pacity of sixty tons of pulp daily, giving

the Province a total capacity of about

The last year has seen a large increase

in the Province's paper producing ca-

pacity through the installation of a giant

new unit at Powell River which, at the

gost of \$8,000,000, doubled the output of

the already large plant. Day and night

the machinery of this enlarged mill is

turning to fill orders that pour in from

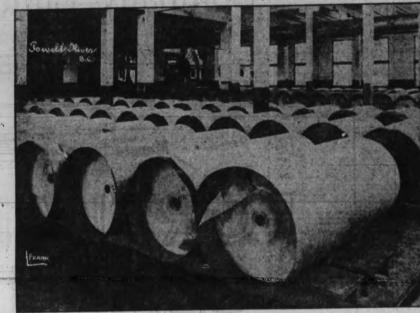
domestic and overseas markets.

1,000 tons of pulp and paper daily.

BIG INCREASE IN OUTPUT

nearly five times in only twice that n

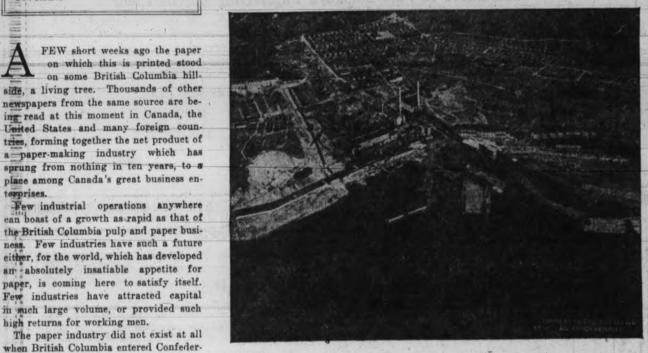
ber of years, or fifty per cent a year.



THE FINISHED PRODUCT



PAPER-MAKING MACHINES



The returns which this business brings to British Columbia directly and indirectly cannot be calculated exactly. In the first place the industry spent \$6,289,-355 here in wages last year. More millions were spent with British Columbia farmers for food supplies. Canadianmade machinery absorbed large sums. Substantial revenues were paid to the Government on pulp timber. Every business man in the Province benefited one way or another from these opera-

The industry, large as it is now, stands on the verge of a big growth. At this moment preliminary surveys are being made for a huge paper plant on Vancouver Island tributary to the water power of Campbell River. In the northern interior capitalists are planning another big mill to manufacture the pulp timber available around Prince George. The opportunities presented by adjoining waterpower and timber supplies in other districts are attracting increasing interest and will be capitalized in the visible future. British Columbia has only begun to make paper.

#### B.C.'S PLACE IN INDUSTRY

Already, however, British Columbia's great paper industry is kelping to put Canada in the first rank as a paper maker. The Dominion to-day is the chief producer of newsprint paper in the world. The daily output of Canadian mills is now 200 tons greater than that of the United States plants, and the margin is increasing steadily. Making up Canada's enormous paper output are 115 pulp and paper mills, many of which are producing upwards of 300 tons of newsprint a day. The daily capacity of all these plants is expected to exceed 7,500 tons this year as against 5,000 tons two years





SOURCE OF SUPPLY

so far represents about a seventh of the total Canadian capacity.

Altogether Canada produced 1,881,737 tons of paper last year, which is just under fifty per cent of the total North American production, and twenty' per cent more than in 1915. Thus British Cowhis's newly established industry a redopment of the last few years, already is producing about seven per cent of the entire North American output.

#### HOW PAPER IS MADE

The story of the log, from the time it leaves the primeval peace of the forest, until it emerges in the form of paper, is a strange and varied one. Coniferous trees, spruce, larch and hemlock, are used to supply the raw material. The trees are sawed into sticks thirty-two inches long and from six to eight inches wide, thoroughly cleaned of bark and then ago, so that British Columbia's industry, torn, mauled and mangled down to infinitesmal shreds of fibre by a series of machines. The resulting substance is a soft, almost liquid pulp. Elaborate acid processes are used to free this pulp of all impurities and to give it the precise chemical character necessary for its further manufacture. After the material has been made ready in this way, it is rolled out into paper in the paper making machines themselves, which form a large part of the plant.

A big paper mill in full operation is one of the most impressive sights that modern industry provides. Standing on an acre of concrete, the huge paper machines appear to the visitor to be a hopeless chaos of rollers, wheels, cylinders and gears all turning at a terrific rate and a roar that is deafening. In a way they resemble newspaper presses but they are much larger. Around them dozens of men work in the full dress paper making costume of an undershirt and a pair of duck trousers.

A thick, milky, mushy pulp flows in a torrent into the "top" end of the mechanical monster. As you walk along you can see cataracts of water being squeezed out of the pulp as it is forced on its journey beneath the crushing rollers. Half-way along the loom begins to take on the form and appearance of paper but as rough and thick as a blotter. The further you walk along the almost endless row of machinery the better the paper becomes -until at the far end it emerges from the machine at the rate of a by a new succession of rollers, smoothed, hard surfaced, wound up in a roll, cut to length and trimmed ready for shipping. It all appears quite simple as you watch the actual process, but behind this paper maching machine is an investment of millions and methods which took many years

#### HUGE TIMBER SUPPLIES

How much raw material does B.C. possess for paper making? Without taking into consideration cedar, Douglas Tir and minor species, there are, according to the report of the Canadian Commission of Conservation 180 billion feet of timber in British Columbia suitable for the manufacture of pulp. This estimate of spruce western hemlock, balsam and some of the pines is based on what is considered merchantable saw timber and does not include inaccessible material, nor timber which is now considered too small for saw logs, but which may be utilized in the manufacture of pulp. Assuming that probably one-third of all this may be used in the manufacture of lumber there would still remain 120 billion feet of timber or about 257 million cords suitable for pulp.

This estimate, however, covers only accessible merchantable timber and does not include smaller-sized timber which is

#### Huge World Markets Await Pulp Products

British Columbia has two giant paper mills and four pulp mills, but already plans are progressing for two more huge plants for paper manu-facture, one on Vancouver Island and the other in the northern interior.

Markets for their products are virtually unlimited, including as they do Canada, the United States, Australia and all nations fringing the Pacific.

Consumption of paper in the United States, for instance, grew from twenty-five pounds per capita in 1920 to fifty

pounds last year.
To supply these demands
British Columbia has forests which can be made inexhaustible. by. proper. cutting. methods.

quite suitable for pulp. How much of this smaller growth there is no one knows, but the quantity must be very large. One of the largest companies on the Coast is logging pulp wood on its logged-off lands and is taking great quantities of hemlock for the purpose. Much of the smaller timber brought down by high lead logging and left now to rot in the woods will be used some day for paper making purposes.

These estimates do not take into account some 97,000 square miles of forest land, most of which is covered by young growth working day and night from Spring to Fall to attain pulpwood size. Estimating the growth of this young forest at the very low figure of 100 board feet per acre we can count on an annual increment of six billion board feet.

#### BIG GROWTH POSSIBLE

It is certain, therefore, that British Columbia has ample timber to warrant a big growth for its paper industry. The duration of the pulpwood supply depends upon the cutting methods employed and upon the foresight of the operators. If the forests are protected from fire and scientifically cropped, a perpetual supply of pulpwood may be assured. At the moment the paper industry, like the lumber industry as a whole, is in a more or less wasteful stage for economic reasons. This will pass and a day will come when millions of tons of material now wasted will be utilized in pulp and paper mills Waste which now occurs in the woods up largé quantities of wood will be used eventually to feed the hungry maw of the paper machines.

#### UNLIMITED B.C. MARKETS

The markets for British Columbia paper are almost unlimited. The newsprint consumption in the United States alone is nearly 3,000,000 tons a year. If this paper were spread out in a single sheet it would cover 20,000 square miles. A consumption of over fifty pounds per capita last year compared with twentyfive pounds in 1920 gives some idea of the inveterate appetites of the printing presses of the United States, which now looks to British Columbia for a large part of its future supplies.

British Columbia markets are net confined to Canada, the United States, or even America. Australia has been developed into a large customer for our paper and under the Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty is buying more of the local product than ever. All countries in the Pacific are looking to this Province with its forests which together represent all of the world's great timber reserves.

There seems to be no end to the presentday uses of woodpulp and there will be no end to the world's demand upon British Columbia's great paper industry.



#### THROUGH CONFEDERATION **COMMERCE GREW**

.... IN THE YEAR 1867 sturdy pioneers, visualizing Canada's future, merged the then self-governing units into a united Dominion. It was in that year that a group of Canadian business men, visualizing Canada's commercial future, founded a bank to foster and promote Canadian business. This bank was truly named THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Coincident with Confederation, The Canadian Bank of Commerce became one of the factors in stabilizing the commercial life of Canada.

Today the policy of the Bank is that of its founders—the development of Canadian business. Wherever pioneering instinct has pointed, it has gone. It has become one of the important influences in Canada's agricultural and commercial life.

¶ With the growth of foreign trade, The Canadian Bank of Commerce has established connections and branches abroad to serve Canada as representatives of its business in outside fields.

THE GROWTH OF THE BANK

| *************************************** | O was or asses printed |                              |  |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|   | 1867                   | 1926                         |  |
|   | Dec. 31                | Nov. 30                      |  |
| Capital                                 | \$635,241<br>Nil       | \$20,000,000<br>\$20,000,000 |  |
|   | \$1,970,510            | \$512,000,000<br>552         |  |
|   |                        |                              |  |

#### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE



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"The Dominion Hotel has kept pace with Victoria's progress. It has always been and is now one of the most up-to-date and best managed hotels in Western Canada. Ownership management is responsible for its efficiency."

STEPHEN JONES, Prop.

THE DOMINION is in the heart of Victoria's theatre and shopping centre, yet in a location free from the din of excessive traffic, an advantage guests will appreciate. All street cars pass within a block. Auto stage terminals are close at hand. Central, val. parfectly willed.

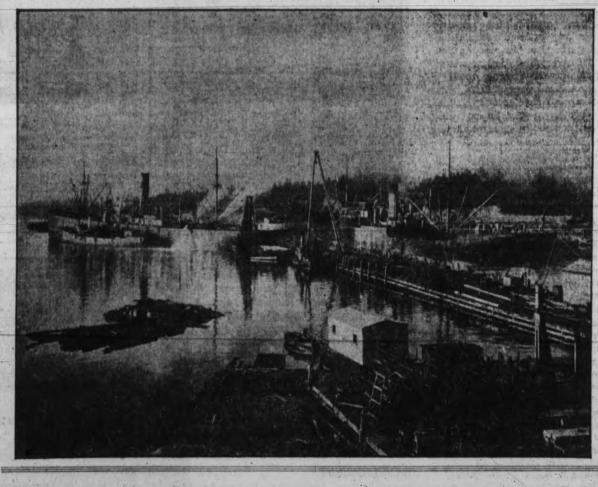
Rooms are large, airy and sunny. Every Tuxury which contributes to "hotel comfort"; an earnest solicitude for the comfort of guests: unfailing courtesy at all times—these and an atmosphere of genuine hospitality make THE DOMINION so eminently satisfactory to our guests.

DISTINCTION—COMPORT—ECONOMY—These features, ther with enjoyable meals and other attractions, form a combine seldom met with in moderately-priced hotels.

### DOMINION HOTEL

VICTORIA, B.C. STEPHEN JONES, Proprietor





# YARROWS LIMITED

Ship Builders

Ship Repairers

Marine Engineers

VICTORIA, B.C.

# B.C.'s Outlets For Growing Foreign Commerce World Countries Are Served By Ports Of Province

#### Figures Reveal Large Increase in B.C. Trade

Total imports and exports for British Columbia in the year 1925 reached a value of \$214,758,275.

Duty collected on imports in the Province in 1872 was \$342,400. In 1925 it was \$13,-387,031.

British Columbia's exports during 1925 were more than double her imports—a situation existing in only one other Province of the Dominion.

A S the Far Western outlets of Canada besides being the portals of the country to the vast Pacific Ocean, the ocean ports of British Columbia play an ever-increasing part in the development of the trade not only of the Province but of the whole of the Dominion

Comparative figures of British Columbia's exports and imports show a large and steady increase yearly in the trade passing through the ports. In 1872, one year after the Province entered Confederation, the total trade of the Province—imports and exports, was valued at \$3,679,175. In the years 1925-26, just over fifty years later, it was valued at \$214,738,275, seventy-times as great as in 1872.

Imports during 1872 totaled \$1,767,068, and exports \$1,912,107. In 1925-26, the value of imports was \$66,486,115, while exports were valued at the high figure of \$148,272,160. The enormous increase through these years in the revenue derived from duty on imports to the Province is significant of progress. In 1925, \$13,387,031 were collected on imports for consumption in the Province, while in 1872 duty collected was \$342,000. The fact that export figures have always been considerably larger than import values points to a profitable trade margin for the Province.

#### VICTORIA'S IMPORTANCE

With the oldest ocean harbor in British Columbia, Victoria's position is of prime importance in the shipping of the Province. Not only does it provide a switching point both for vessels bound for the United States and Canada but it serves as a distribution point for Vancouver Island. It is also to be considered as Canada's naval base of the Pacific, dating from earliest settlement.

An idea of the extent of Victoria's shipping may be given by figures for the fissal year ending March 31, 1927. From April 1, 1926, to that date 2,260 deep sea vessels with a gross tonnage of 9,346,714 tons arrived in Victoria from world ports. During the same period 2,089 vessels with a gross tonnage of 3,303,775 tons left Victoria, carrying some of Canada's export trade. Coastwise inward bound ships during that time totaled 4,042, with a tonnage of 2,835,960 tons. Outward coastwise vessels totaled 4,250, with a tonnage of 2,956,756 tons.

#### EMPRESS LINERS

The riant vessels Empress of Canada, Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia, pperated by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships Company to Japan, China and Philippine ports on a regular schedule, with sailings every three weeks, are instances of Victoria's facilities for handing vessels of large type. The Dollar and American Mail Line ships, of which there are now nine operating in a vast circuit between San Francisco, the Orient and Victoria and Seattle are another great infivin the Oriental fraffic.

Undoubtedly the chief port and comnercial centre of Western Canada, the port of Vancouver is continually growing

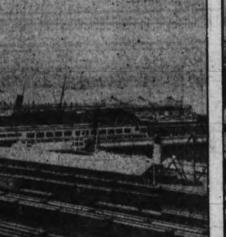


LARGEST WARSHIPS IN BRITISH NAVY AT OGDEN POINT DOCKS

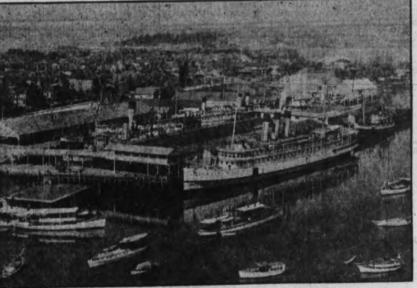




SHIPS COALING AT NANAIMO



TRACKAGE AND WHARVES AT VANCOUVER



INNER HARBOR SCENE AT VICTORIA

in importance in the seaborne trade, not only of the Dominion but of the whole Empire. It is an assembly point for the vast hinterland of the Province and is also the terminal point of the great railway systems which link with one another the provinces of Canada and draw into closer contact all the people of the country.

Spacious railroad yards where giant engines pant ready to haul away with rapidity the cargoes from inbound vessels lie at the land ends of the ocean docks and the continuous activity and bustle around the extensive waterfront bespeaks a thriving and ever-growing trade.

#### DEVELOPMENT

Developments of recent years have served more and more to give Vancouver a distinctive place in the trade of Canada. Grain elevators now rear their lofty columns above the harbor front, pouring out the produce of Canada's far-reaching prairies into vessels which carry it to all parts of the world. The new C.P.R. piers, acknowledged by shipping experts to be some of the best equipped on the North American continent are new features of the waterfront. The dedication of Pier "B.C." is to be one of the features of Vancouver's jubilee celebration.

Vancouver is the home port of a great many of Canada's shipping lines, which operate to all Pacific countries. In addition to these is a continual flow of tramp steamers taking Canadian cargoes under charter to all points of the globe.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PRINCE RUPERT HARBOR

#### HANDLES ORIENTAL TRADE

Practically the whole of the Oriental trade of the Dominion is handled through the port of Vancouver. The Empress liners bringing large cargoes of silk and Chinese goods dock every third Sunday, and their freight is transferred to giants of the steel rails which rush it swiftly across the continent. A new era in the development of silk handling at this

western port was marked by the inauguration recently by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha of a direct service from Yokohama. The London Maru, commencing this service brought an exceptionally large silk cargo, and it is anticipated that these will continue in the future. All the Oriental lines which touch at Victoria, with the exception of the Dollar-American Mail service, also connect with Vancouver.

To the Old Country there are at least four regular services, including the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and Holland-America service, and Furness (Pacifie) line, which call at Victoria, the Johnson line and the Harrison Direct line. The Canadian-Australasian line makes Vancouver its terminal at the north end of its run.

#### VESSEL STATISTICS

Comparative figures compiled by the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners show a steady increase in the arrival of vessels at the port. Following are the numbers of arrival of deep sea and other class of vessels in port from 1921 to 1926, inclusive: 1921, total vessels arrived, 11,874—deep sea, 496; 1922, total, 16,649—deep sea, 717; 1923, total, 19,608—deep sea, 845; 1924, total, 18,409—deep sea, 1,009; 1925, total, 19,028—deep sea, 916; 1926, total, 19,767—deep sea, 1,071.

Statistics on the sea-borne trade of the port since 1921, both imports and exports, show a steady increase. Exclusive of interharbor movements, these are as follows:

|            | IMPORTS   | The same of the sa |
|------------|-----------|--|
|            | Tons      | Value  |
| 1921       | 2,351,367 | \$197,406,832  |
| 1922       |           | 207,031,629  |
| 1923       | 3,431,185 | 224,496,277  |
| 1924       |           | 201,011,919  |
| 1925       |           | 234,427,574  |
| 1926       | 4,681,910 | 267,877,255  |
|            |           |  |
|            | EXPORTS   | De la Company de |
| -          | Tons      | Value  |
| 1921       | 855,098   | 85,270,048   |
| 1922       |           | 103,163,809  |
| 1923       | 2.168.199 | 133,189,453  |
| 1924       | 3,183,978 | 169,513,963  |
| 1925       | 2,600,167 | 179,000,294  |
| SHIPPERS ! |           |  |

#### British Columbia's Shipping Statistics

Ships entering the principal ports of British Columbia during 1926 totaled 29,887, with a tonnage of nearly 50,000,000 tons. These were divided as follows: Victoria, 6,302 vessels; Vancouver, 19,767 vessels; Prince Rupert, 3,643 vessels; New Westminster 175 vessels. Tonnage was as follows: Victoria, 12,182,674 tons; Prince Rupert, 936,476; New Westminster, 579,167; and Vancouver in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 tons.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER

Almost a suburb of Vancouver, yet situated in such a way that is has some advantages over the larger port, New Westminster is now recognized as the principal freshwater port of Western Canada and is rapidly growing.

New Westminster is undoubtedly the chief lumber export port of the Province. Being the outlet for the lower Fraser district, one of the most important lumber centres in British Columbia, over 171,000,000 board feet were shipped through its portals in 1925, and 322,000,000 board feet the year before.

The harbor comprises twenty-five miles of the lower Fraser River, extending from the mouth of the river to a few miles beyond the city. Large sums have been expended by the city in developing its waterfront, and for a distance of 3,600 feet there is now a continuous line of wharves with a depth at low water of thirty-two feet.

The remarkable development of the port, as regards deep sea shipping, can be judged from the following figures of arrivals since 1914:

| Year |      | Vessels | Tonnage |
|------|------|---------|---------|
| 1914 | <br> | <br>3   | 6,000   |
| 1915 | <br> | <br>7   | 21,000  |
| 1916 |      |         | 5,000   |
| 1918 | <br> | <br>5   | 9,500   |
| 1919 | <br> | <br>9   | 22,500  |
| 1920 | <br> | <br>8   | 24,500  |
| 1921 | <br> | <br>13  | 38,987  |
| 1922 | <br> | <br>35  | 100,321 |
| 1923 | <br> | <br>48  | 144,973 |
| 1924 | <br> | <br>100 | 333,138 |
| 1925 | <br> | <br>150 | 496,420 |
| 1026 |      |         | 579.167 |

#### PRINCE RUPERT

Possessing a completely landlocked harbor, Prince Rupert, which is situated in the heart of an enormous salmon and halibut industry, is the principal port on the northern coast of the Province, and isthe northern terminal of the Canadian National Railways.

Not only is the largest fish cold storage plant in the world located at Prince Rupert, but a modern grain elevator with a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels, has been erected there by the Dominion Government. Over 7,500,000 bushels of grain have been shipped through this elevator since it commenced operation last No-

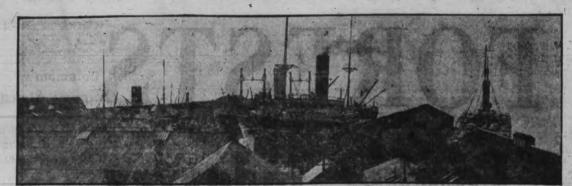
#### FISHING BIG INDUSTRY

Salmon fishing is undoubtedly the greatest industry, which has Prince Rupert for its centre. During 1926, the total catch of salmon was valued at \$5,102,838, and the total catch of all fish, was \$8,984,038. Great quantities of fish are shipped both by steamship and railway from the cold storage plant.

Shipping statistics for the nort show a maintenance of tonnage over a considerable period. During 1919, the total number of deep sea and coastwise vessels entering the port was 2,476, with a tonnage of 1,000,649 tons. Outbound vessels during the same year totalled 2,468, with a tonnage of 814,150. In 1926, 3,643 vessels entered the port, tonnage totalling 936,476. Outward tonnage in that year was 923,981, 3,711 vessels leaving the port.

# RITHET CONSOLIDATED LIMITE

Founded 57 years ago



PIERS NOS. 1 AND 2, OUTER DOCKS, VICTORIA, B.C.

**OWNERS** 

### **Outer Docks**

Piers Nos. 1 and 2 Victoria B.C.

Finance and Insurance

General Agents for the Province of British Columbia for the

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for over 50 years

**AGENTS** for the following Steamship Lines

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Harrison Direct

Donaldson **Blue Funnel**  WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TELEPHONE 361

# Golden West Bakery

### QUALITY in BREAD and CAKES

2120 Quadra Street, Victoria, B.C.

THIS Bakery is one of the oldest established bakeries in Western Canada, started in the year 1880, and purchased by its present owner, Mr. D. W. Hanbury, in 1902. Coming from Australia, where he also operated a large bakery plant, Mr. Hanbury and his wife chose Victoria as their future home as the result of a previous visit to this

Three young sons under Victoria's beautiful climatic conditions grew into sturdy specimens of humanity, and two of them saw active service during the late war. They entered their father's business on their return and are now in charge of various depart-

Mr. Hanbury has had a large and varied experience in the manufacture of bakery products, and claims that the greatest pleasure he derives from his business is the thought that he serves the public with the highest class of bakery goods that it is possible to manufacture, only the finest materials being used in the process.

The result of this policy is a large and successful business conducted in a two-storied brick building of 120 feet frontage on Quadra Street, opposite the city park. The plant is equipped with all the latest automatic machinery and is kept spotlessly

Beautifully designed auto deliveries, with courteous salesmen, supply the city and suburbs daily with the quality products of this firm, which can also be purchased at all the

A new line of Boxed Cakes recently placed on the market under the name of HAN-BURY'S QUALITY CAKES met with instant approval and demand from the ladies of the homes on account of the very fine eating and keeping qualities; five different kinds are on sale at present, Cherry, Fruit, Madeira, Layer-cake and Jelly-roll, and other choice lines will be added in the future.

# Labor's Progress in British Columbia

Conditions of employment in the most westerly province of Canada have very materially improved during the past decade owing to the beneficial legislation placed on the statute books of British Columbia during that period.

#### The Department of Labor

created in 1917 has been a great factor in promoting good feeling between employers and employed. Many differences have been adjusted in a friendly manner and many threatened strikes have been pre-

#### Labor Bureaus

were instituted in 1918 replacing private commercial agencies, which charged the laborer a fee for service now render ... more efficiently without charge.

#### Semi-monthly Payment

of wages has been enforced through legislation, providing that wages be paid twice a month to a date not more than eight days prior to te of payment, thus obviating accumulations of wages, which resulted in loss to the worker.

#### Minimum Wages for Women

have been established by statutory provision for a Board to regulate the rates payable in mercantile and industrial occupations. About 15,000 women and girls in the Province have received benefit under the Act.

### Workmen's Compensation

has been administered in British Columbia since 1917 by a Board which has given excellent service.

At the end of 1926 there were 2,823 persons receiving regular allowances under the Workmen's Compensation Act. These included permanently disabled workmen, widows, children and other dependent relatives. In addition, about 5,000 other persons are usually in receipt of temporary allowances owing to injuries.

The compensation for disability, under the Act of 1916, was 55 per cent of a man's earnings. This has been increased to 62½ per cent. Pension for the life of the widow of a workman has been raised from \$20.00 to \$35.00 a month. Allowance for each child under 16 has been increased from \$20.00 to \$35.00 a month. Allowance for orphan children has been increased from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a month.

The original Act provided allowances for only four children in a family, but now all children under 16 years of age are included. A person acting as the foster-mother of bereaved children may be paid the same amount

MOTHERS' PENSIONS have also been under the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Board. In 1920, the Mothers' Pensions Act was enacted.

Benefits distributed to mothers and children under the Act, up to and cluding 1926, amounted to \$2,952,182.65. Last year 1,232 families, including 3,134 children received assistance. Average monthly payments have been \$45.92 for each family.

FOR FULL INFORMATION Regarding "Workmen's Compensation" and "Mothers' Pensions" communicate with

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

402 PENDER STREET WEST

VANCOUVER, B.C.

#### Male Minimum Wages

are being dealt with under legislation which became effective in 1926, and has been made to apply first to the lumbering industry in which many employees both white and Oriental were receiving a low wage. Although contested the Act was upheld after being twice appealed.

#### Hours of Work Act

provides for the legal limitation of labor to eight hours per day in all but certain specified industries, mostly of a seasonal nature, such as farming and fishing. By this legislation 70,000 persons have been affected.

#### Industrial Disputes

have been provided against by enactments authorizing the Federal Government to continue to apply the legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1907, but adjudged in 1925 by the Privy Council to be beyond the powers of the Federal House to enact.

#### Raising the Age for **Employment**

was brought about by amendments to the Factory Act, providing that the minimum age limit for boys should be 15 years instead of 14 as formerly.

These enactments and others of similar import have elicited from The Canadian Congress Journal, the official organ of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in February, 1924, an expression of the gratitude of Labor for the legislation of the Government of British Columbia toward the relief of Labor

FOR INFORMATION COMMUNICATE WITH

Department of Labor, Victoria, B.C.

# SAVE THE FORESTS

Ten Years' Progress of Lumber Industry In British Columbia

1916

1926

Logs Scaled . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,280,263,000 bd. feet

2,918,119,000 bd. feet

Paper Products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 65,229 tons

187,313 tons

Lumber Waterborne Shipments 43,676,523 bd. feet

712,743,256 bd. feet

Value Timber Output . . . . \$35,528,000

\$84,802,000

Forest Revenue . . . . . . . . .

\$2,005,940.76

\$4,013,495.12

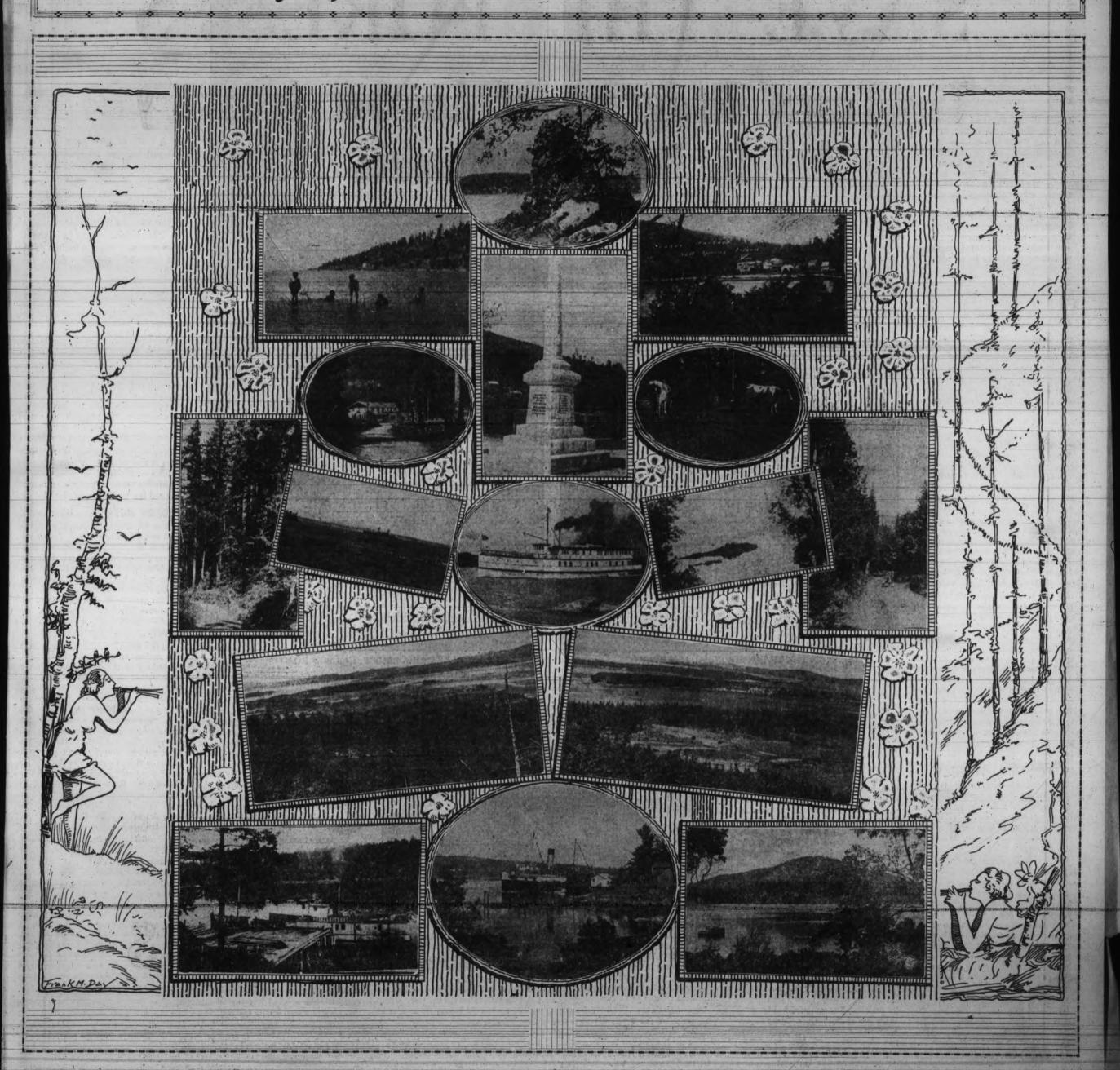
There Is a Steadily Growing Market For British Columbia's Forest Products

Nature Is Reproducing New Timber Crops

The Forest Future Depends On Keeping Out Forest Fires

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

## Among The Many Charming Islands of The Gulf Some Beauty Spots Between Victoria and The Mainland



## Prosperity Follows on Heels of Road Builders B.C. Plans For Future in Laying Splendid Road System

#### Modern Roads End Era of Isolation

Five years ago an automobile could not drive across British Columbia without detouring through the United States border, to cross the Coast Mountains and the Sel-

To-day a car can go from the Coast to the Prairies without leaving British Columbia soil. A few years ago many large

communities were without road connection of any kind. The road programme now under way will connect every centre of population in the

Province... Hundreds of square miles of agricultural and mineral territory are being opened by the construction of lateral roads, radiating from main high-

HEN the great Cariboo gold rush began in the early sixties. men scrambled in to the gold fields on foot along a tortuous path beside the Fraser River, but their success soon prompted the first big road project undertaken west of the Rockies. The Cariboo Wagon Road, clinging like a spider web to the sides of the Fraser canyon, showed that the first British Columbians believed in their country. It also showed an engineering skill and a daring never surpassed since and seldom equalled.

When the mines of the Cariboo were worked out the gold trail led to new territory and gradually roads followed it. But when British Columbia decided to throw in its lot with the Confederation of Canada in 1871 it was still a small isolated community, hemmed in on the coast by the mountains with a few tortuous trails into the interior. Roads to open up the country, to give it connection with the rest of the Dominion, to end its utter separation from Canada-roads at any price was the demand of British Columbia.

As part of its bargain with Canada, British Columbia asked for a wagon road from Ontario to the Pacific Coast. Instead, it got a road of steel-the Canadian Pacific Railway. The wagon road across the Rockies remained only a cherished hope for a generation but gradually, mile by mile, a road system was carved into the interior, as the empty spaces began to fill up. The last ten years have put the finishing touches to this work, building roads where roads seemed impossible and joining districts which appeared inevitably separated. Largely with the use of these roads the Province's business is racing ahead now

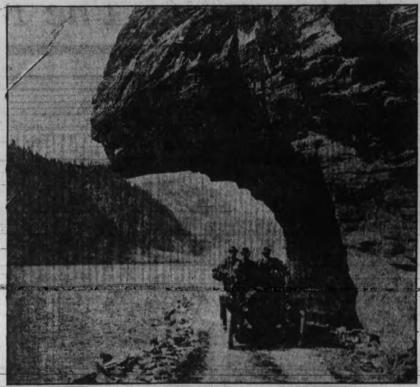
#### AN ENORMOUS INVESTMENT

British Columbia's investment in roads is enormous. Official figures prepared last year, the first of the kind ever drafted, show that the roads of the Province, as actual assets are worth \$48,-111,300, the bridges \$11,000,000 and the trails \$3,500,000.

Making up these large figures are, 17,-062 miles of road, 15,000 miles of trails and 63.92 miles of bridges.

Roads in this Province cost heavily. The mountains, though conquered by engineers, exact a heavy toll in the process. Hundreds of miles of road have been cut through solid rock at prices which would stagger the people of a level country. Costs vary from \$2,000 a mile for ordinary roads to \$40,000 a mile for some types of paved road, with \$12,000 a mile a fair average for many roads through difficult

Altogether the cost of building the present-day roads is enormous. Probably \$60,000,000 has been invested in them ee the first days of settlement. The interest on outstanding road loans is a big



VUSEAUX LAKE, LOWER OKANAGAN



A GLIMPSE OF THE MALAHAT



ON THE TRANSPROVINCIAL HIGHWAY



ALEXANDRA BRIDGE, CARIBOO ROAD

item in the Province's annual budget, but motorists themselves are paying the carrying charges on all recent issues through the gasoline tax, which is earm the purpose—an arrangement which appears to suit everybody.

The upkeep of the roads, too, is a costly business, and with the increase in mileage it is growing every year. Automobiles and the need of smooth roads to accommodate them have added to this expense, for wagon travel in the old days, was far less exacting. The Government retains a force of eight district engineers and assistant engineers to maintain existing roads and build new ones, and under them are employed some 4,000 men in the Summer building season. In the Provincial budget the average annual vote for road and bridge maintenance

#### runs to nearly \$2,000,000 A REVOLUTION IN ROADS

In the last decade the road system of the Province has been completely revolutionized. Ten years ago you could not drive across British Columbia at all. Once across the barrier of the Coast mountains you had to swing into United States territory before you could reach the Kootenays and the tortuous Crow's Nest Pass to the prairies. You could drive as far north as Quesnel and no further. Many important districts were without road connection altogether.

In the short space of ten years all this

has been changed. The spectacular Grand Forks-Rossland Road, climbing up over the mountains adjacent to the United States boundary for a short distance, eliminated the old detour into the United States necessary in the past for cars traveling from the Okanagan Valley eastward. Incidentally it provided one of the finest scenic routes in Canada.

Then came the Banff-Windermere Road which has few equals anywhere for mountain scenery. Clear through the heart of the Rockies, the backbone of the Continent, engineers pushed this magnificent highway to provide a new route from British Columbia to the prairies and to open up the wonders of that stretch of mountains from Banff westward.

WIDENING ROAD BY GASOLINE SHOVEL, PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT .

With this route complete, one could drive from the prairies across the Province as far as Lytton at the junction of the Fraser and the Thompson. Here the Coast Mountains barred the way. There was no road to the Coast; and looking at those Coast mountains from the window of your observation car as it sped through the Fraser canyon, you doubted that there ever would be such a road.

### Its Highway Network

How Province Spreads

British Columbia has 17,062 miles of roads, 15,000 miles of trails and 63.92 miles of bridges.

Of the present road mileage, 3,300 miles have been added in the last ten years.

A force of 4,000 men is employed in the Summer construction season to maintain this vast highway network.

Some \$700,000 is invested in the Province's up to date: road-building equipment.

The actual value of the present highways is estimated at \$62,500,000.

completed. Altogether in the ten-year period from 1917 to the present the Province has built 1,000 miles of main trunk road, 750 miles of lateral roads, 300 miles of industrial roads, 1,250 miles of settlement roads, 1.100 miles of ordinary trails and 1,200 miles of mining trails. Although the unincorporated territory comprises only 27.5 per cent of the total population of the Province, the Government provides roads for 99.6 per cent of the entire area, the municipalities, with 72.5 per cent of the population maintaining roads in only .04 per cent of the area.

To span the waterways of the Province scores of new bridges have been built, old viaducts rebuilt and structures of this sort eliminated where possible by relocations and the use of culverts and fills.

#### **MODERN METHODS USED**

Road building has kept well up to the latest mechanical inventions. To-day the Government's equipment includes fiftyfour automobiles, fourteen air compressors, fifteen donkey engines, 275 graders, eleven mechanical loaders, 160 motor trucks, eleven rock crushers, eleven rollers, ten gasoline shovels, sixty-nine tractors, twenty-five tractor graders and 165 wagons-representing an investment of

In this ambitious scheme several main road projects are included. One of these, the linking of the great Slocan mining country with the outside world, is already under way. The first sections of a highway through the northern interior to the sea at Prince Rupert will be built this year. The important coal settlement around Corbin also will be given road connections. The last link in the Cariboo Road project from Lytton to Spence's Bridge is being forged. The Rockies are being conquered again with the superb Golden-Yoho Highway. On the Island the rich agricultural areas of the Sayward Valley are to be given road facilities. All over the Province main trunk roads are being improved, while a bridge rebuilding programme costing \$1,250,000 has been launched.

Greater road achievements still lie ahead of the Province. As money is available and traffic justifies it, there will be a road along the North Thompson to Edmonton; a new transcanada highway link from Golden to Revelstoke; a highway up the big bend of the Columbia; a. new outlet to the Coast from the Chilcotin country down the Bella Coola River; a route along the West Coast of Vancouves Island; eventually, even a highway from Telegraph Creek to Stewart and from the Peace River to Prince George.

Thus British Columbia's road system, its vital artery of communication, is being kept not only abreast of its development, but is being planned for the future, when millions instead of thousands will be traveling it.

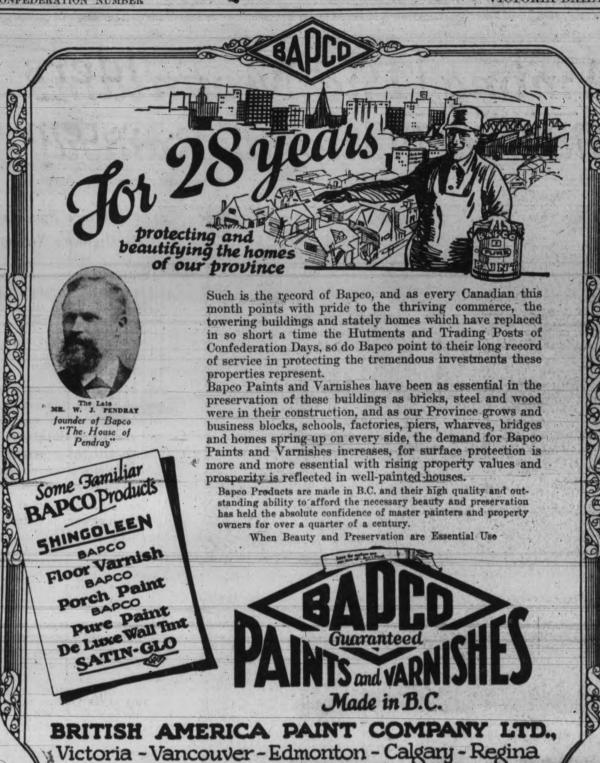
#### CONQUERING THE CANYON Somehow the missing link in the trans-

provincial road system had to be supplied. After long investigations the Government decided on a bold course. It could have selected an easier route, but at the expense of a road closed for a large part of the year by the snow of high altitudes. It chose the canyon of the Fraser River. - Here construction offered the gravest kind of difficulties, but when complete it would provide a road at low altitude, free from the snows of a moun-

Engineers have seldom tackled a more difficult problem than the carving of a motor highway into the banks of the canyon from Yale north to Lytton. Added to the ordinary problems of locating a road on the dizzy heights which drop down to the yellow swirl of the Fraser was the presence on each side of the canvon of a railway-on one bank the Canadian Pacific and on the other the Canadian National

Last year the work was completed as far as Lytton. On the same route followed by the curving, dangerous wagonroad of other days, engineers of the Government built a broad highway so safe that no driver need fear to travel it. This finally achieved the transprovincial route which had been the dream of British

Columbians for half a century. Meanwhile other big projects were





The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company is located on Vancouver Island in the town of Chemainus. This location is particularly well situated for a lumber operation, due to the fact that it can have berthed at their own wharves almost any boat afloat, having thirty-two feet of water at low tide. The town is easy accessible to Vancouver, which is only forty-four miles away, or Victoria, which

The town is beautifully placed on the famous Island Highway and enjoys a climate which some cities envy and all would enjoy. Homes have been constructed by private persons as well as the Lumber Company, and in almost every instance each house built since 1923

Company, and in almost every instance each house built since 1923 is modern in every respect.

Chemainus, while not a large town, has facilities which make it a very desirable locality in which to live for it possesses a telegraph station, telephone exchange, bank, custom's office and post office. Aside from these there is a public school, three churches, and a very efficiently operated hospital. For those who desire recreation and amusement there has been formed a recreation club, community tennis club, golf course, badmington club, baseball team, moving picture show, basketball team, brass band, and a choral society.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company was incorporated

show, basketball feam, brass band, and a choral society.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1889 and from that date until November 17, 1923, the operation was almost continuous. Fire completely destroyed the company's structures on the last mentioned date and in short space of two months a new and exceptionally modern plant was decided upon and had commenced to take form. During the latter part of 1925 the new mill started to cut lumber, and to-day is one of Canada's large manufacturing establishments.

Space limits an adequate description of the plant that makes the town of Chemainus possible. The "British Columbia Lumberman" publication found that they could use over eighty full pages of reading in piving some of the details of the organization.

The heart of the operation is the power house, and within the walls of this building there is housed two steam turbines which have sufficient capacity to operate over three hundred electric motors, as well as furnish light for the entire townsite.

The management in planning the power house had in view an

well as furnish light for the entire townsite.

The management in planning the power house had in view an efficient and reliable power supply, and a visit to this building certainly hears this idea out. Walls, roof and a 211 foot chimney all of concrete, together with the steel fabrications, show that the building is as near fireproof as can be erected.

The sawmill proper is equipped with three Doible cutting bandsaws, Martin Air-dog carriages, a 12x84 Pacific Coast type edger, a 20x48 gang, two 72-inch edgers, four trimmers, two resaws, a shingle mill and a lath mill. The whole plant is electrically operated and the current is furnished from their own power plant. The Electrical News of November, 1925, made the interesting statement that the new mill of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company had "One of the finest and most complete applications of electricity to the lumber industry."

With the above mentioned equipment one can readily visualize that would be quite in keeping to have the balance of the institution as well equipped as the sawmill division was itself. The production of the sawmill warranted the construction of fifteen 104-foot dry kilns. The output of the dry kilns is transported to the planer mill for manufacture into standard car patterns, flooring, ceiling, drop siding, standard finish sizes, and any special order that the buyers may order. These patterns are stored in a crane shed approximately 1,000 feet long, which has ample capacity to carry in stock sufficient amounts of high grade lumber to warrant quick shipping on urgent orders.

The loading shed, which is adjacent to the crane shed, is 725 feet long and large enough to hold approximately twenty box cars which could be under loading all at one time. This building, as well as the storage shed, is equipped with ten ton electric cranes which enables the organization to handle rush orders with the minimum of delay.

When lumber arrives at the planing mill—that applies on current orders—it at once is put to the all-electric machines by an overhead crane. Records reveal that each machine can produce over 160,000 lineal feet of lumber in eight hours, and there is eight of them. Aside from this battery there are three electric moulders, a band rip saw, a band resaw and a combination matcher and band resaw.

Modern equipment is used throughout for transporting lumber to its many destinations. Five motor trucks especially constructed; a complete electric monorail system; an electrical incline; 150 roller-

complete electric monorail system; an electrical incline; 150 roller bearing cars running on light weight rail; and a locomotive for general plant switching purposes go to the making up of this division.

It will be noted by referring to the photograph that the operation covers considerable area, in fact, the floor space under roof covers

about ten acres of space. The cut further shows the facilities for handling export shipments as well as having connections for making rail shipments over the three transcontinental railroads; namely, Great Northern, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Northern, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Inhabitants of Victoria and Vancouver, and in fact most all people of British Columbia, are interested in the products which Canada exports. The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, besides being able to ship by rail, does considerable shipping by water to all parts of the world. In order that the cargoes be placed quickly alongside, a Brute crane weighing 140,000 pounds has been erected. Manufacturers of this crane state that under actual working conditions 780,000 feet of lumber has been handled by it in eight hours.

Logs are supplied by the company's camps from their own timber limits which are situated in the vicinity of Cowichan Market and

limits which are situated in the vicinity of Cowichan Lake and Ladysmith. From their Camp 10 at Cowichan Lake the logs are transported to the mill by rail, but the logs from Ladysmith district

transported to the mill by rail, but the logs from Ladysmith district are hauled by the plants railroad to water.

Mr. T. J. Humbird has been the company's president for many years and Mr. J. A. Humbird began as the plant's vice-president and general manager early in 1924. Through their efforts there has been built up an able and capable sales organization under the direction of Mr. R. V. Clute as sales manager.

# to Chur

The Church leads in higher education.

Has given the most advanced pronouncement in social and economic problems.

Has outlined the best and most complete programme known for the development of our youth.

Improves the standing and value of any community.

Is the mother of all reforms.

Teaches the highest ideals.

Church leaders have given us our educa-

The name Dominion was inspired by the The Church has maintained the spirit of Confederation by the union of the three great denominations, Congregational, Methodists and Presbyterians.

> Every man, woman or child in the Province has benefited by the Church.

> It is not a square deal if you are not getting behind the Church in its work.

The Sunday School is the training ground

Make Sunday, July 1, a Great Day of Thanksgiving. We invite you to our Church Services.

The United Church of Canada believes in Unity and Progress

CANADA HAS HAD THREE GREAT DAYS:

July 1, 1867-Confederation.

August, 1914. The answer to the call of the country, 500,000 volunteering.
500,000 'teen age boys training for service.

June 10, 1925—Formation of the United Church of Canada.

Come to Church



METROPOLITAN CHURCH, TORONTO, ONTARIO

### The United Church of Canada

Preaches the Gospel in twenty languages Our programme includes the Canadian

Has forty institutional churches.

Has 1,432 English-speaking missions in

Canada.

Has 27 Oriental Missions in Canada. Has 25 French Missions.

Has 85 New Canadian Missions.

Has 1,792 Home Missionaries.

effort in Canada.

Has 603 foreign missionaries, and 1,831 native workers.

One million young Canadians are taking-religious training in the United Church. Forty years in Korea made more Chris-tians than 100 years in the early Church.

Standard Training programme, The Canadian Girls in Training. Athletics, Literati, Men's Clubs, Young People, Women's Organizations, Leadership Training Institutes Religious Educati Church Worship, and Good Citizenship Upon the character of the people depends the permanence of the nation, and every statesman should hail with thankfulness the existence of a moral force so effective Has 100 years of successful Missionary as that which emanates from the Church.

No man can afford to neglect it. The New Church brings new life.

#### The United Church Serves Victoria in the Following Centres

M. D. McKee, B.A. METROPOLITAN ..... "

OAKLANDS......Sunday School ST. AIDENS.......Rev. M. D. McKee VECTORIA WEST ..... " W. M. Scott
WILKINSON ROAD .... " W. C. Fyank
INDIAN ..... " John Robson, B.A. INDIAN ..... " John Robson, B.A.
EAST INDIAN ..... " A. D. McRae, M.A.

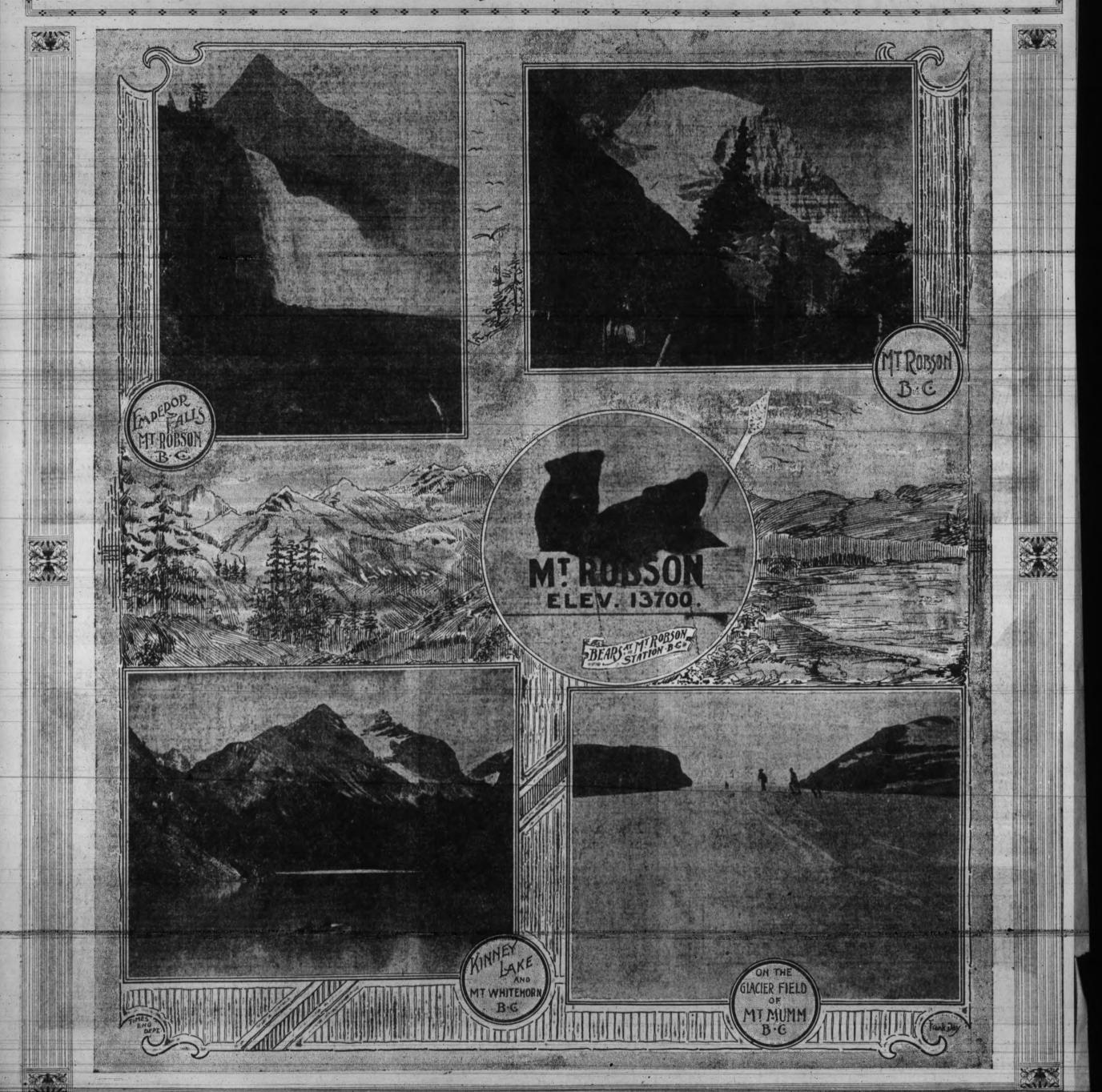
Come to Church



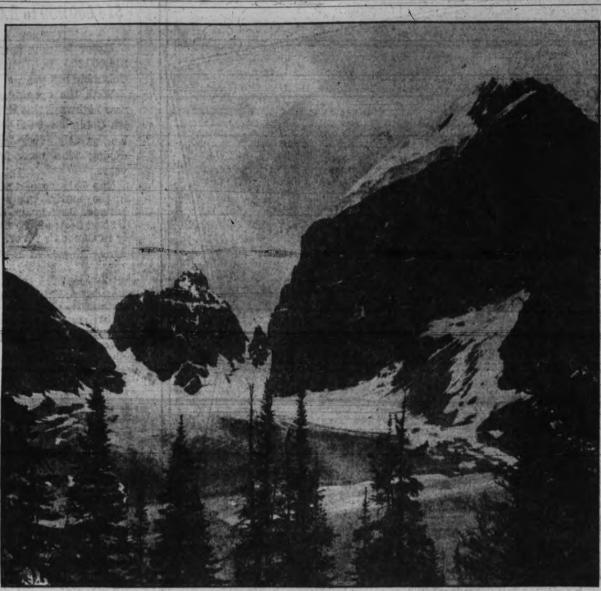
Spires · whose · silent · finger · points · to · Heaven -wordsworth.



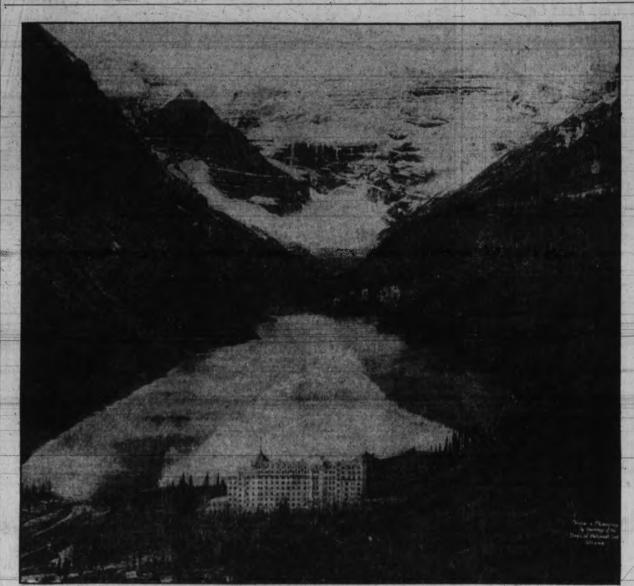
## Magnificent Panorama Among The Mountains Beautiful Vistas Along Canadian National Railway



## Magnificent Panorama Among The Mountains Majestic Setting Traversed By Canadian Pacific Railway



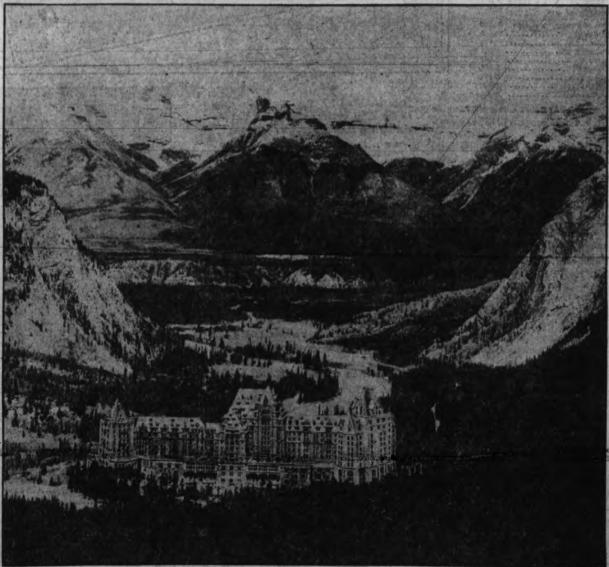
LOWER VICTORIA GLACIER AND MTS. MITRE AND LEFROY



CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE



LAKE LOUISE



BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL

# Tourist Industry Now Ranks Third in Wealth Only Agriculture and Manufacturing Turnover Greater

### Over Two Million Cars Visit Canada

Canada's tourist business forms one of the biggest industries of the country.

Tourists spent more than \$400,000,000 for holidaying, transportation and entertainment in this country last

Last year 2,109,737 visiting cars from the United States entered this country for touring, bringing 8,478,948 per-

HOW big a factor is tourist traffic in the business prosperity of British Columbia?

The volume which tourist traffic has reached in this Province can be appreciated by consideration of the official Dominion Government figures of entries of touring motor cars and their passengers, whose total during the last couple of years has shot up to dizzy heights now that the main highways into the Province have been completed and adequate ferry service established between the American mainland and Vancouver Island.

Totals just complete at Ottawa for the fiscal year 1926-27, show that in that period 139,091 foreign automobiles crossed the line into British Columbia for visits up to six months. There were, besides, 95,917 Canadian owned automobiles, those from other parts of Canada or British Columbia cars returning.

The number of United States ears passing in at some of the chief ports of entry, are:

| Pacific Highway at Blaine | 67,778 |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Huntingdon                | 16,605 |
| Douglas                   | 12,414 |
| Boundary Bay              | 5,086  |
| Aldergrove                | 5,091  |
| Cascade City              | 5,801  |
| Osoyoos                   | 3,917  |
| Victoria                  | 3,616  |
| Sidney                    | 3,081  |

Altogether, the cars coming across the boundary line brought 734,824 passen-

It makes one think, to consider these figures and realize that this tremendous traffic into the Province has come into existence during the last few years.

#### MOTORS BRING 50,000 PERSONS

Counting the cars that were entered at Mainland ports and then crossed to the Island by way of Nanaimo, or directly by Vancouver-Victoria boat, there were 14,188 cars transported to this Island during the last year, or 1,704 cars more than in the previous year. These cars brought more than 50,000 persons with them, who filled Victoria hotels and up-Island resorts.

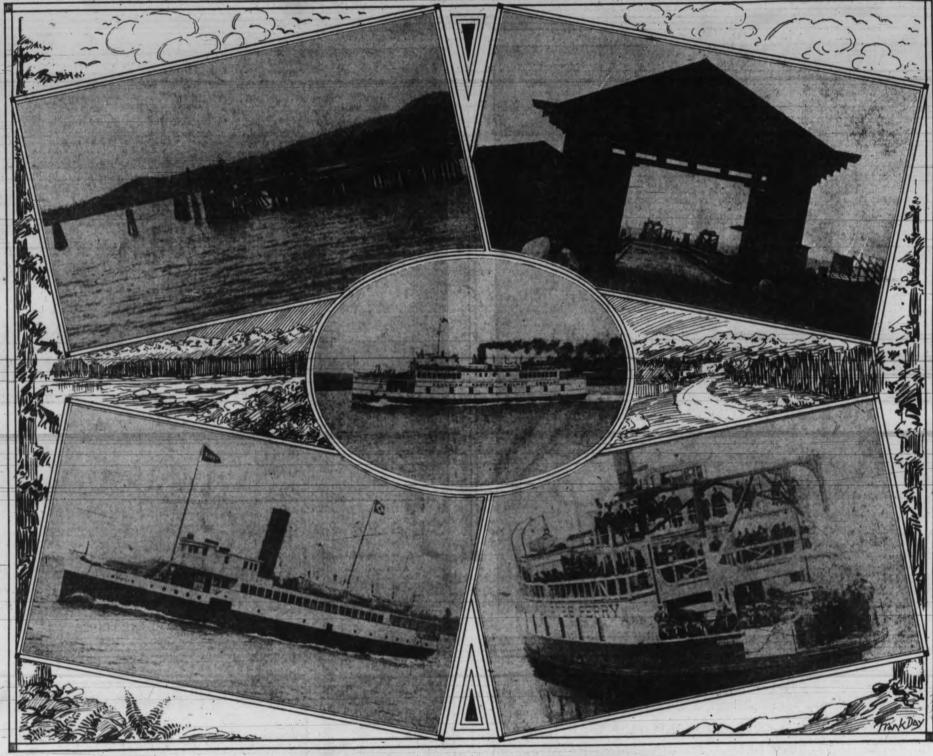
The transportation to the Island and back to the Mainland of these cars and people involved the expenditure of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in fares

It is pointed out by George I. Warren of the Victoria Camber of Commerce, that if each one expended only \$30 on the visit to Victoria and the Island, it would mean that one and one-half million dollars in new money was left here by these motor tourists alone.

#### SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Very few businesses can show such a regular and substantial increase as that of the general Summer tourist business of Victoria, taking in the non-motorists as well as the motorists.

Here is how these totals run by years, the figures being compiled reports of



fares collected by the steamship companies from persons coming to Victoria

| daring | the | Mumer | DOG TOM     |         |
|--------|-----|-------|-------------|---------|
| 1923   |     |       |             | 250,000 |
| 1924   |     |       | *********** | 300,000 |
| 1925   |     |       |             | 355,000 |

This gives a total for four years of 1,240,000 having visited Victoria and the Islands during the Summer months.

Vancouver in 1926 passed the million mark in the number of Summer season tourists.

#### \$10,000 A DAY

Statisticians say that on an average these visitors spend at least \$10 each per visit. This gives a total of \$12,400,000 spent by tourists in Victoria in the last four years, or more than \$3,000,000 a year.

This is an average of around \$10,000 a day over the whole year, all outside money brought in and put into general distribution. Not a negligible industry, by any means!

#### HOW MONEY IS DIVIDED

It has been pointed out that the tourist industry made Switzerland and Florida, and is largely responsible for California's growth. Large eastern Canadian organizations report the tourist business to be one of the great producers of wealth in Ontario. The tourist exchanges his money for scenery, food, shelter, pleasure and amusement. It is a fallacy to think that the only beneficiaries of tourist traffic are the hotels and restaurants. What is paid by tourists for accommodations and services filters through to benefit every class in the community.





FERRY SERVICES AND SCENIC ROADS

The following table of figures supplied by three-score of hotels of Canada and the United States, shows into what varied places the tourist's hotel dollar goes when paid out by the management:

| Meat dealer                          | 6.00  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Oysters and fish                     | 2.49  |
| Eggs and poultry                     | 2.80  |
| Fresh fruit and vegetables           | 3.00  |
| Dairy products                       | 3.15  |
| Wholesale grocers                    | 4.60  |
| Beverages                            |       |
| Salaries                             |       |
| Rent                                 | 21.00 |
| Light, heat and water                | 7.00  |
| Advertising                          |       |
| Florists                             | .95   |
| Decorating and furniture             | 1.02  |
| Insurance and taxes                  | 5.20  |
| Dry goods and china                  | 2,12  |
| Miscellaneous—repairs, gardens, etc. | 12.00 |
|                                      |       |

#### MOUNTAIN PARKS GREAT ATTRACTION

Following the opening of new highways for motors, the annual increase since the war in the number of visitors to the British Columbia and other Rocky Mountain parks, is one of the remarkable features of the development of the tourist

A total of 18,882 cars, carrying approximately 50,000 persons, was checked in through the eastern entrance of Kananaskis, and the western gateway at Radium Hot Springs in Kootenay, B.C., Park. Nearly half the visitors to the Rocky Mountain Park around Banff were motorists last year. The total number of visitors to this park were 124,749, by far

the largest number visiting any Canadian national park, and an increase of 28,819 over the total for the 1925 season. Kootenay Park was second in point of numbers in Canada last year, with a total of 46,340 The total for the season in the thirteen Canadian parks, scattered from Atlantic to Pacific, was 333,397.

### HIGHWAY EXTENSIONS IMPORTANT

The establishment of bungalow camps, rest camps, tea houses and motor campsites has done much to encourage tourist travel by meeting the needs of the increasing number who prefer a comparatively simple form of accommodation.

An important development of the last year was the completion of the Lake Louise-Field highway, the eastern section of the proposed Kicking Horse Trail. This road crosses the Divide by the famous Kicking Horse Pass and opens Yoho Park to motor travel from the outside for the first time. It offers an interesting extension for motor visitors to Banff and Lake Louise, and adds to the districts already within their reach the spectacular Yoho Valley with its Takak-kaw Falls, as well as the beautiful Emer-

This year will see the completion to the west boundary of Yoho Park, the extension of the highway from Field west. This road will link up with the new Provincial highway from Golden east to the park boundary.

Golden is already accessible from Windermere, the terminus of the Banff-Windermere highway, by road along the east side of the Columbia Valley, and

### Motorists Bring \$14,000,000 to B.C.

Motor tourists spent \$14,000,000 in British Columbia last year.

With the opening of new highways this British Columbia total will be greatly increased during the next few years.

The balance of trade in the tourist business between Canada and the United States is strongly in Canada's favor.

with the completion of the new link connecting Field and Golden, there will be opened to the motorist another great scenic loop, with the Banff-Windermere highway as its southern arm. The northern arm from Castle to Golden—will be known as the "Kicking Horse Trail." Together these highways will make available a trip of more than 275 miles through one of the richest scenic regions of the Rockies.

Since the opening of the Banff-Windermere highway, motor travel to Rocky Mountain Park around Banff has witnessed a steady, annual increase.

Taking, as an example to show the way in which motor tourist business has increased in the last ten years, the figures of camping permits issued at Rundle Mountain automobile camping ground, a typical mountain camp, are as follows:

| 1917 |   |   |   |   |   | 7   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 78    |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
|      |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |
| 1918 | ٠ |   |   | * | * |     |   | ٠ |   | * | * | * |   | * | 57    |
| 1919 |   | × |   | é |   |     | * |   | ٠ | ٠ |   | ٠ |   |   | 77    |
| 1920 |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 200   |
| 1921 |   | , |   |   | , | 100 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 388   |
| 1922 |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   | è | 4 |   | 509   |
| 1923 |   |   | , |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 1,693 |
| 1924 |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2,383 |
| 1925 |   |   | , |   |   |     |   |   |   | , |   |   |   |   | 3,439 |
|      |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |

The increase in the popularity of the Banff-Windermere highway since its opening is shown by

the number of cars passing through Radium Hot Springs each year—1923, 4,621; 1924, 7,048; 1925, 11,778. To accommodate the increase, the Radium Hot Springs campsite has been enlarged to three times its former size.

#### WONDERS OF COAST TRIP

Some of the unparalleled scenic attractions are afforded by a boat trip up the British Columbia Coast.

Only seventy years ago the fierce Haida Indians, from the Queen Charlotte Islands, were raiding neighboring tribes on the coast of British Columbia in their great war canoes. Their state of primitiveness paralleled the Stone Age. Now, the weird totem poles of the Indians are one of the most striking features of a tour through British Columbia.

Many splendid specimens are to be seen in the parks and museums of the different cities, but it is at native villages (like Kitwanga, near Prince Rupert) that the tourist may see these relics of a dying race, in a pictorial record of history and mythology, as the Indian understood them—the coat of arms, crest or insignia of each family, telling strange tales to those versed in the lore of the grotesque

There's something immensely satisfying in knowing that your own country can rival—and even excel—the scenic splendors that tourists travel foreign lands to see.

Do you know that British Columbia could contain Switzerland and the Alps forty times over, among its mountain ranges?

That Mount Assiniboine (11,860 feet high), in the heart of the Rockies, is called "The Matterhorn of America"?

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The Most Dependable Merchandise at Lowest Prices

## Wild Creatures That Help to Make B.C. Rich Province, in Return, Grants Them Sure and Constant Protection

#### Game Brings Large Cash Returns Here

British Columbia's big game is worth more than \$100,000 a year to the Province annually in the expenditures of foreign hunters who come here to shoot it.

In addition, 41,000 residents of the Province hold gun licences, which enable them to indulge in the sport which nature provides

To maintain its game animals in their present numbers the Province has built up an organization which includes 225 Provincial constables and fifty-five special game officers.

In addition, the game authorities breed wild animals at their game farm and liberate them at suitable places.

UR formed British Columbia's first resource, luring adventurers from every corner of the world; game animals supplied the first food of the Province's people. These were the first resources of a new, undeveloped country, and for a long time British Columbians, busy with their other natural wealth, were content to let them take care of themselves. To-day the Province realizes that in its game and fur-bearing animals it has an industry of enormous value, and it has taken steps to keep this industry on a perman-

Few places in the world possess the numbers and varieties of wild life that flourish here. Besides sporting game birds it has moose, mountain sheep, goat, elk, deer, caribou and bear. The hunter could scarcely ask for a bigger selection to choose from when he

is looking for sport. Less spectacular, perhaps, but even more value commercially are the countless thousands of animals whose skin is their fortune-beaver, fox, marten, fisher, Canada lynx, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, skunk, weasel and wolverine. And besides them there is the savage wolf and the cowardly coyote, both killed because of their destructive habits but valuable, nevertheless for their

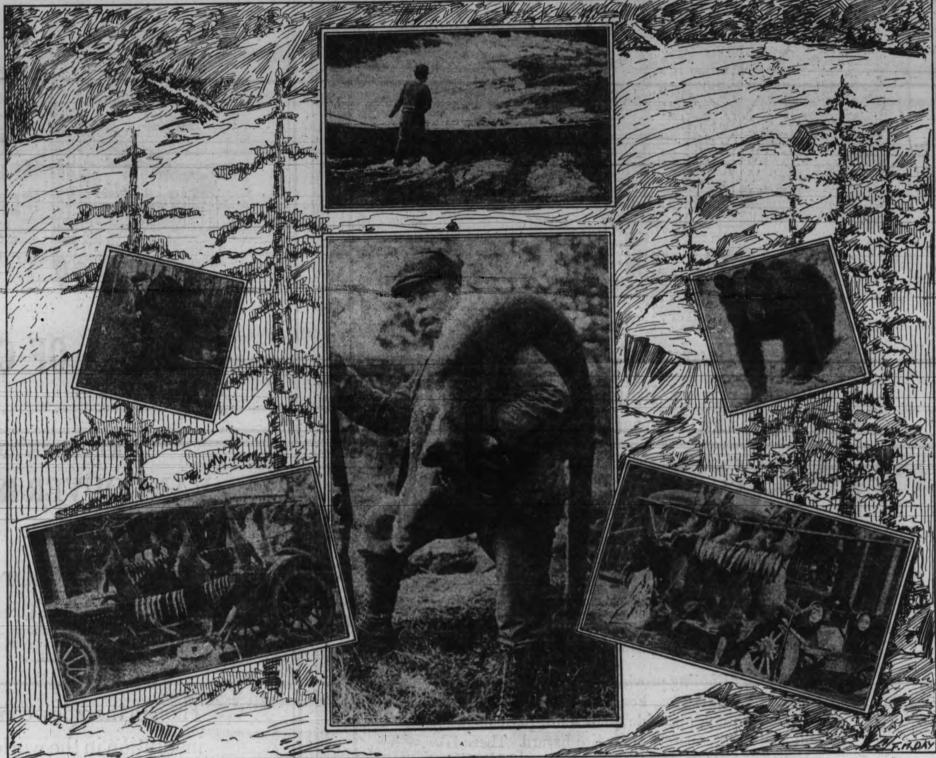
From both these main divisions of its wild inhabitants British Columbia is deriving a big revenue in actual dollars and cents, without counting the sport which is enjoyed by 41,000 resident holders of

Big game has a big yearly commercial value, for the men who come here to shoot a few animals leave many times their value in expenditures on guides, equipment and supplies. Last year, for instance, shooting licenses were issued to 150 non-resident big-game hunters who came from states as far distant as Florida,

rom England, Australia and New Zgaland, lured by tales of wild life in the distant jungles of this Province. Altogether these visitors killed fifty-four grizzly bear, thirty-four black bear, seventy-one caribou, ten mule deer, twenty-six coast deer, eighty-six mountain goat, fifty-two moose, forty-two sheep and thirteen elk.

#### **BIG GAME REVENUES**

From the visiting sportsmen the Government collected \$7,880 in trophy fees alone, but this did not begin to represent their expenditures. Two or three men invading the big game areas of the North must be prepared to spend \$5,000 or



\$6,000 on guides, equipment and traveling expenses, but wealthy sportsmen find themselves compensated for these heavy expenses by the bags assured them in those distant wilds.

Probably on the average each visiting hunter spends \$1,500 so that last year the Province derived at least \$100,000 from this source, and this does not include the cost of equipment purchased here Every year shows an increased pilgrimage of hunters as the sport opportunities of the Province become better known.

The Province is taking good care to see that this sport does not deplete its game reserves. Every game guide is registered and is, in fact, an honorary game warden, pledged to see that the hunters in his charge do not violate game laws. At all times he runs the risk of forfeiting his license for all time if his charges fail to live up to the official regu-

#### **FUR VALUE GROWS**

The value of British Columbia's annual fur production has grown steadily of late years. As against the \$1,500,000 figure for the last season the pelts taken in the previous year were worth \$1,121,-620. This sudden increase was due largely to the reopening of the southern interior to trapping after a closed season of five years which restored the fur-bearing animals of this great area to their old numbers with remarkable success.

The fur business, indeed, is being put on the basis of a permanent industry under an entirely new scheme of administration, unlike any policy in effect in America. This arrangement is built up.

A COLLECTION OF PELTS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA around the registration of every trap line in the Province and the issuance of a certificate to cover it. When the system is in full effect next Fall every trapper will have a certificate allowing him to trap over a certain area and no one else will be allowed to invade this terri-

The effect of this will be, in fact, to make all trappers fur farmers, for, being assured of a fixed and adequate trapping area annually, they will be careful not to deplete it. Under the old system of licensing, a trapper never was certain that he would return to the same place again and often he decided to get as much out of his traps as possible in one season. The result was depletion of the animals living in that neighborhood. In future if the game administration feels that any territory is being overtrapped, the registered trapper will be warned and if he persists in too intensive operations his license will be cancelled.

Several thousand men are engaged in the lonely but lucrative business of trap ping. Apart from Indians, who are allowed now to trap without licenses, 2,900 men were licensed to take fur-bearing animals last year. The new licensing system, including Indians, will show to a man how many trappers are operating.

#### FARMING B.C. FURS

In a few years from now the Province will not have to depend upon its wilds for fur supplies. Fur-bearing animals are being raised now like cattle or sheep through a fur-farming industry which

has reached substantial proportions, although it is still in its infancy. A census of the fur animals in captivity taken a short time ago showed 2,084 foxes, 108 beavers, sixteen fishers, three lynx, eightytwo marten, 552 mink, 3,500 muskrats, seventy-six raccoons and eight skunks. This industry represents an investment of about \$1,000,000 in buildings, equipment and animals. How it is growing is indicated by the fact that while in 1921 there were only ninety-five fur farms, some 400 are now operating at points all over the Province, with the close co-operation

of the game administration. To protect its game population, British Columbia has set up a remarkably successful protective organization. Besides all the 225 Provincial police constables, who are game wardens, the Province maintains fifty-five special game constables, devoting all their time to game protective work under a chief game inspector and the Provincial game warden. For the purpose of their work the Province is divided into five districts supervised by a chief game officer and administered by him and his assistants with the assistance of the resident Provincial offi-

This system, which went into effect at the beginning of last year, is proving effective not only in preventing human violations of the game laws, but in checking the inroads of vermin and destructive animals into the game population. All game constables are equipped for destroying vermin, and, in addition, two expert hunters are maintained to destroy cougars, wolves and coyotes. This method of coping with predatory creatures has proved effective in killing off large num-

#### Fur Still Supplies Big Revenue in B.C.

Fur production, British Columbia's oldest industry, is worth \$1,-500,000 a year to the Province to-day.

Besides Indians, 2,900 trappers make their living in the fur business.

The new fur-farming industry represents an investment of \$1,000,000 and includes 400 fur farms which raise fox, beaver, fisher, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon and skunk.

To protect its fur-hearers, the Province has established a unique system by which every trap line is registered and every trapper is made responsible for maintaining an adequate number of animals in his district.

bers where they have become a menace to game and domestic animals. A total expenditure last year of \$41,000 in bounties on destructive animals shows that the offer of these rewards is having its effect. Altogether the Government paid bounties on 336 wolves, 183 cougars, 14,070 coyotes and 5,770 crows during the

Game problems are considered from the standpoint of the sportsmen, the farmer and the trapper through the work of the Game Conservation Board. Composed of men from various districts of the Province, the board is able to fix seasons and handle other game problems from a thoroughly representative standpoint.

#### **PAYING FOR PROTECTION**

British Columbia game pays for its own protection, but on the other hand, the game administrais putting back into protection all it collects in various hunting and trapping licenses. In 1926, for instance, \$198,000 was collected from the fur trade and through gun licenses, and \$185,000 was spent on game protective work. This year a revenue of \$200,000 will be collected in this way and \$194,000 spent, so that the sportsman is receiving benefit through game protection from fur

Nature is quick to replenish the population of its wild creatures when they are adequately protected, but the game authorities are quickening the pace of this natural process. At the Provincial Game Farm outside Victoria many creatures which will live happily and increase their kind in the woods some day, are being bred in captivity. Every year 2,500 pheasants are hatched and liberated until a large part of the Province now has these fine game birds, which are not native to BritishColumbia. Quail and partridge also are shipped from the game farm.

#### AIDING MUSKRATS

as well as game income.

The farm has been instrumental in proving the possibility of a dry muskrat industry. Animals which are found only near water have been raised successfully under dry conditions, thus demonstrating important fur farming possibilities. Muskrats from the provincial farm also have been established permanently on the Island at Cowiehan Lake, the East Coast and the West Coast, where they are multiplying rapidly and some day will provide an important source of revenue for trappers. These creatures are trapped under natural conditions on the Mainland for distribution on Vancouver Island.

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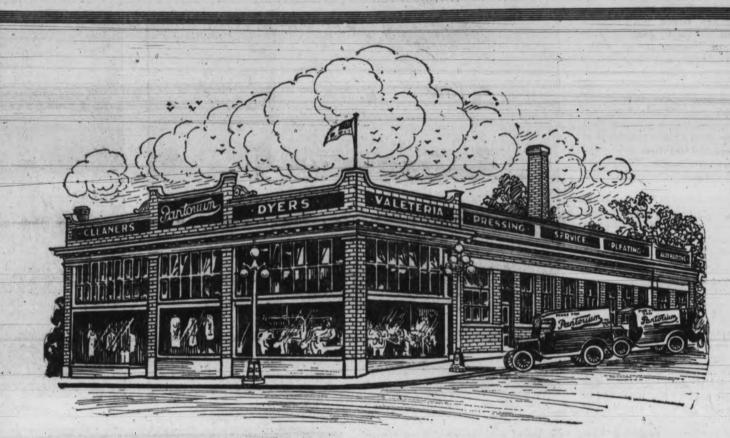
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"Craftsmen in Keeping Things New"

# B.C. Becomes a World Plant and Seed Centre Climate and Rich Soil Combine in Building New Industry

#### Horticultural Output Already Substantial

Climate and soil are the secret of British Columbia's success in horticulture. The combination makes it possible to grow an extraordinarily wide variety of plants.

These natural conditions will enable the Province to develop a horticultural industry which will rank with those of older European countries.

Already this business has made substantial strides, although it is in its infancy. Last year the value of orac mental nursery stock produced here was placed at \$71,520. This year the figure will be largely increased.

VERY year British Columbia finds some new advantage in its unique climate. In a thousand different ways weather conditions are the invaluable allies of industry and commerce, but nowhere have they proved more satisfactory than in the new industry of seed growing and horticulture. It is only of late years that the horticultural possibilities of this country have been realized, but in that short space of time the output of seeds, bulbs, ornamental plants and greenhouse products has reached the proportions of a major commercial undertaking.

The success achieved so far is indicative of the development ahead. It is not going too far to say that British Columbia is becoming the horticultural hub of Canada and some day will be one of the British Empire's leaders in this business.

#### BRITAIN BUYS HERE

Recent experiments have shown that this Province possesses everything to give it a place beside the older countries of Europe in horticulture. The soil here is perfect for this business and the climate is ideal. The proof of the seed, however, is in the growing, and in this test British Columbia has passed with an average of one hundred per cent. Seed growers of Europe are actually coming out to this new country to get, their choicest seed for sale all over the world.

Figures to indicate the size of the new horticultural industry are difficult to compile. The business is in its infancy yet and Government returns are just beginning to show its place in the Province's business structure. The fact that seed produced here last year was worth \$67,500, however, is a pretty clear indication of recent progress. Ten years ago this business was practically nil for seed possibilities had scarcely been discovered then. This year the figure will be greatly increased as additional acreage is devoted to seeds for foreign and domestic use.

Ornamental nursery stock is another industry which is making big strides. Last year, the first for which figures were collected, the Province produced nursery stock worth \$71,520 and this year the figure will be much larger.

These statistics are small compared with those of the older forms of agriculture, but they show that horticulture is past the experimental stage and that, as in England, Holland and France, it can be made a leading industry.

#### B.C.'S FINE SEEDS

Seed growing alone has become, in the last few years, a very important industry in British Columbia. The reason for this growth is the fact that climatic conditions in this Province are ideal for the production of seed of the very highest quality. This industry is not confined to any one part of the country, but is practised in many parts of the interior as well as on the Mainland Coast and on Vancouver

The commercial and industrial devel-



A VANCOUVER ISLAND SEED FARM



HARVESTING THE SWEET PEA CROP.



SEED GROWING ON A LARGE SCALE



ACRES OF COMM ERCIAL BLOOM

duction of seed during the last ten or twelve years is very marked. Time was when the only question which appealed to the planter was "will the seed growt" To-day the question of growing goes without saying, but the quality of the product of the seed is the chief consideration. Nothing less than the best will suit the modern planter whether he is a grower of vegetables or of flowers. He recognizes the fact that the possibilities and limitations of a crop are as positively determined by the seed used as is the quality of the fruit in an orchard by the trees of which it is composed.

The production of really high-class seed is a very specialized occupation. The general method followed is first to form a clear conception of just what a perfect plant of a certain variety should be. Next a few plants, as near the ideal as possible, are selected and the seed of each sown separately. As they approach maturity the plants are carefully examined, only the very best specimens are allowed to go to seed and this seed is the foundation for the strain. While the seed so obtained is used for commercial purposes, the selective process is continued year in and year out so that the strain may not deteriorate but, on the other hand, may be improved.

#### COME HERE FOR SEED

Such, then, in a few words, is the basis of seed production and this careful work is new being done with most gratifying results in this Province. So convinced are the great seed houses of the Old Country of the superiority of British Columbia-grown seed that they are having their finest strains produced in this

Province. One of the largest seed establishments in the British Empire has its own seed farm here. Some of the seed houses in England are actually advertising the fact that their seeds are grown

Another branch business is the product perennial plants and Alpines. This branch

in British Columbia. Besides a very large number of varieties of vegetables, flower seed is grown in a big way in several parts of the Province. Sweet peas take premier place in point of quantity among flower seeds. The total production of these seeds reaches a substantial amount and they are nearly all exported to England, a few finding their way to the United States when an extra quality is demanded. Pansies, asters and many other kinds of annual flower seeds are grown in everincreasing quantity and, owing to the dry Summers experienced here, a well-ripened and strongly-germinating sample is almost always the result of the harvest.

Another branch of the seed-growing business is the production of seeds of the perennial plants and the choicer kinds of Alpines. This branch is only in its infancy and, on account of its highly specialized character, is only being practised on a limited scale by a few specialists. The results are highly encouraging as it has been found that plants which seldom or never make seed in the Old Country, in many cases will produce seed of excellent quality in this Province.

Seed growing has come to stay and will, within a few years, be one of the leading branches of horticulture in British Columbia.

#### SEED EXPERIMENTS SUCCEED

A great deal of the success of the industry is due to the painstaking trials made on the Dominion experimental farms where, particularly at Sidney, a vast number of experiments have been made and have saved the grower years of tedious work.

#### BULBS GROW WELL

The growing of flowering bulbs, tubers and rhizomes, in a commercial way, has made great strides, particularly since the war. To-day Spring-flowering bulbs, such as narcissi, tulips and crocusses, are being grown by the thousand and are finding a ready market all over the Dominion. The reason for this is the indisputable quality. We in this Western country cannot compete with the cheaper labor of Holland and other European bulb-growing countries, but it has been demonstrated, without a shadow of doubt, that the quality of the bulbs produced here is in every way equal, and in many cases superior, to the imported article. Added to this is the assurance of the bulbs reaching the planter in absolutely first-class condition.

Spring-flowering bulbs produced at the experimental farm at Sidney were sent out to all the experimental stations in Canada with the request that they be grown side by side with the imported bulbs and that the result be reported. In every case the British Columbia bulbs were declared to be equal to those imported and in many cases were reported as superior.

So much for the Spring-flowering bulbs. There are also the bulbs of Summer-flowering subjects. The ever-popular gladioli (and was there ever a flower that has been improved and devoloped so much?) is being grown in very large

#### Britain Comes Here For Choicest Seeds

British seed companies, with trade all over the world, are coming to British Columbia for their choicest seeds. These are sold with labels to indicate definitely that they have been grown here.

Last year seed production in this Province was worth \$67,-500. A few years back there was no worthwhile commercial output of seeds.

A wide variety of seed is grown here to produce both flowers and vegetables and its quality is unsurpassed. Many seeds which will not ripen in Britain itself develop in B.C. to perfection.

quantities in British Columbia at present.

There is a number of nurseries devoted to the production of this plant exclusively and, like the Spring-flowering bulbs, a ready market is found for the product, owing to the great size and strength of the bulb, or rather corm, to be botanically creet.

#### DAHLIAS SHIPPED ABROAD

Dahlias are grown commercially in British Columbia in increasing quantities every year. The tubers are not only sold in the Dominion, but are shipped in quantity to Hongkong and other Asiatie centres as well as to Australia and New Zealand. There seems to be something in the climate of British Columbia, both on the Coast and in the interior, which produces dahlias of superlative quality. One often hears visitors from the United States exclaim, when looking at the dahlias in the Empress Hotel gardens in Victoria, "I have never seen such dahlias anywhere." This means a good deal, because some of the greatest dahlia nurseries in the world are in the United

The iris, in its various forms, is another plant which has become commercialized in this Province. Several nurseries are growing it exclusively at the present time and some wonderful specimens have been exhibited by the growers. In this line also there seems to be no difficulty in marketing the rhizomes locally and in other parts of the Dominion.

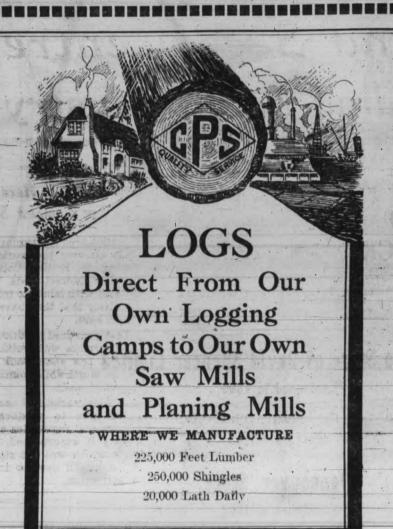
The bulb-growing industry would develop more quickly if it were possible to export to the United States, but under the present laws of that country this is absolutely prohibited.

The growing of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses and herbaceous plants is a big industry already and developing very quickly. Fruit trees are raised by the hundreds of thousands and nearly all the orchards within the length and breadth of the Province are stocked with British Columbia-grown trees. The reason for this is the fact that there are no better fruit trees grown. Whether it be an apple, a pear, a plum, a cherry, a peach or only a humble raspberry or logan, the British Columbia article is as good or better than the product of any other part of the world.

Herbaceous plants of all kinds, including Alpine plants, are being grown and shipped to every Province in the Dominion from the nurseries of British Columbia and so good a name have they made for themselves that each year sees a larger demand for the British Columbia-grown article.

#### B.C. SHIPS ROSES

Roses are being produced by the thousands. One nursery in the Province received an order for 20,000 plants from Eastern Canada this year, and as the superior quality and hardiness of the roses of British Columbia become better known the market for them will increase to the exclusion of the imported article, which in most cases, is far inferior



CANADIAN PUGET SOUND LUMBER&TIMBER CO.LTD

Foot of Discovery St. off Government St. Phone 7060. VICTORIA B. C.



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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

SEE THE FIRM THAT SELLS THEM



## Supreme for a Generation

TWENTY-SIX years ago the first Packard car was built by a wealthy man for his own use. It was the finest car he knew how to build. Friends who wanted the best regardless of price ordered cars from him. So was a business born.

And that business, started as a rich man's hobby, has now grown to be the largest builder of truly fine cars in all the world.

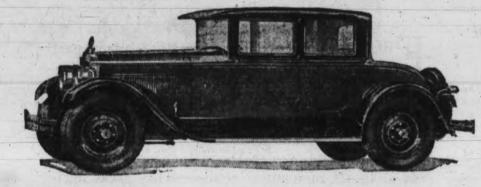
For as the nublic hes learned to use sound business judgment in buying motor cars, Packard volume has grown, costs have been lowered, and the saving resulting from vastly increased production passed on to Packard buyers.

Packard cars of today are finer

cars by any standard of comparison than Packard ever built before. Yet they cost far less than the Packards of even ten years ago.

Packard engineering supremacy has been proven again and again —on land, in the air, on the water. Packard beauty and distinction have been acclaimed and imitated the world around. Packard comfort and performance have been impressed by the most extraordinary tests.

And when Packard prices and Packard's liberal monthly payment plan are considered, it is not surprising that nearly twice as many Packard cars were sold last year as in 1925.



THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO in the year 1892, Thomas Plimley started a bicycle shop in Victoria, and was the first dealer to sell a bicycle in British Columbia. Through service and fair dealing his business kept growing, and was one of the most popular businesses in the city.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO Mr. Plimley, who was always interested in the mode of transportation, realized that the automobile was to be a step further in the march of progress. Visualizing the future, he established his automobile business, and was again the first dealer to sell a motor car in British Columbia.

HE HOPES TO BE THE FIRST DEALER TO SELL A FLYING MACHINE.

The first car sold by Plimley's was a Daimler. They also handled the Humber and Rover, and it is well to note that they still represent this firm.

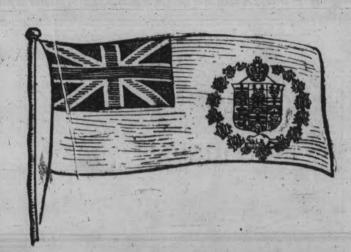
Later on, still looking for the best values in cars, Mr. Plimley became interested in a high-class car of quality. His good business judgment was again proven, for the Packard has maintained that high standard of quality, and production has been so great that this high grade car can now be sold for \$3,585, fully equipped.

It is quite fitting that such a car as the Packard should have a show room such as is now under construction for Thomas Plimley Limited at the corner of Yates and Vancouver Streets. This new building will have 165 feet of show windows and a most modern garage. Here will be housed the Willys-Knight, Whippet, and other lines this aggressive firm handle.

"If You Get It at Plimley's It's All Right

Thos. Plimley Limited of Victoria

Phone 697



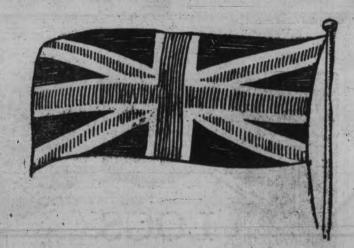
## DAVID SPENCER

LIMITED

### Established in Victoria Since 1873

Stores at

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NANAIMO NEW WESTMINSTER AND CHILLIWACK





PRESENT VICTORIA STORE

ROM the services of these five stores a great part of the population of British Columbia is served with the products of Canada, and merchandise from the markets of the world.

Within the past few years David Spencer Limited has added to its mercantile achievements great agricultural and dairy interests. These include its large, scientifically operated farm at Haney, where prize-winning herds of Jersey and Holsteins are maintained, supplying the finest dairy products to the people direct through David Spencer Limited stores. Another effect of these pure bred herds is the improvement of stock throughout the farming communities.

The firm also controls 700 acres of fruit lands, formerly the famous Earl's Court Ranch, where experiments with different species of fruits are carried on, and from where large shipments are distributed through its own stores.

The company's greenhouses at Langley have been greatly enlarged, and from this institution are being produced shrubs, bulbs and plants heretofore purchased and imported from abroad.

#### Nanaimo Store of David Spencer Limited

Established in 1890

This store is now the leading retail establishment in the Coal City.

#### Vancouver Store

Established in 1907

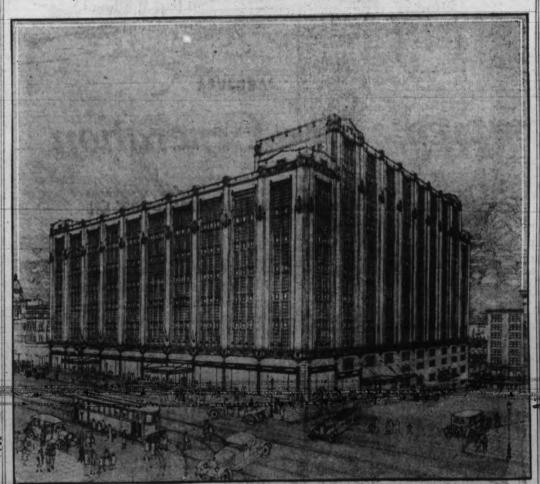
Since the opening of this store the business has grown so rapidly that now a magnificent building, covering a full city block, is required to take care of the firm's Vancouver trade.

#### Stores in New Westminster and Chilliwack

Within the last few years the firm has opened stores in New Westminster and Chilliwack.

The Westminster store furnishes a most up-to-date service in foodstuffs and provisions, serving a great section of the Mainland.

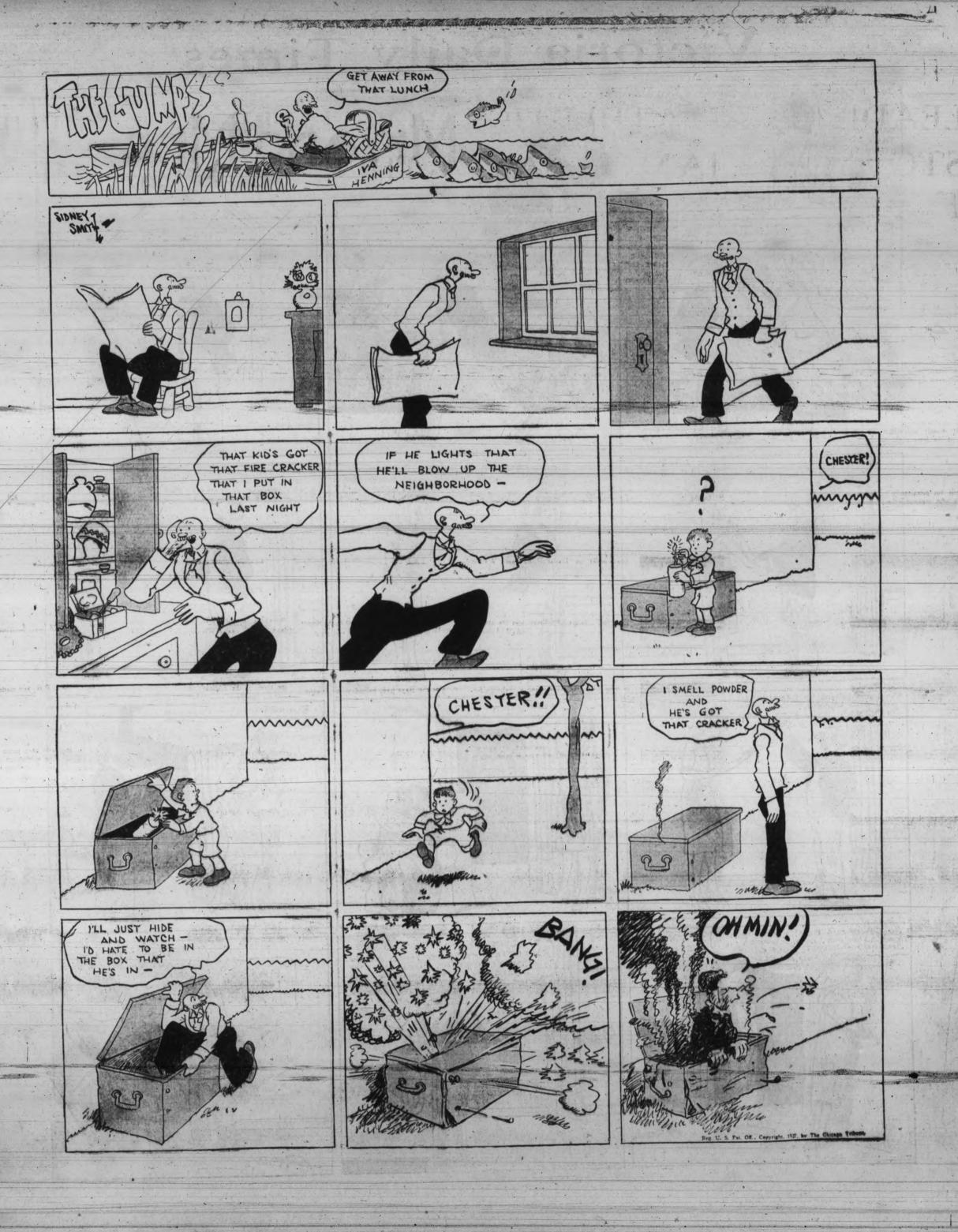
The Chilliwack store carries a complete stock of merchandise, and is the leading shopping centre of that city.

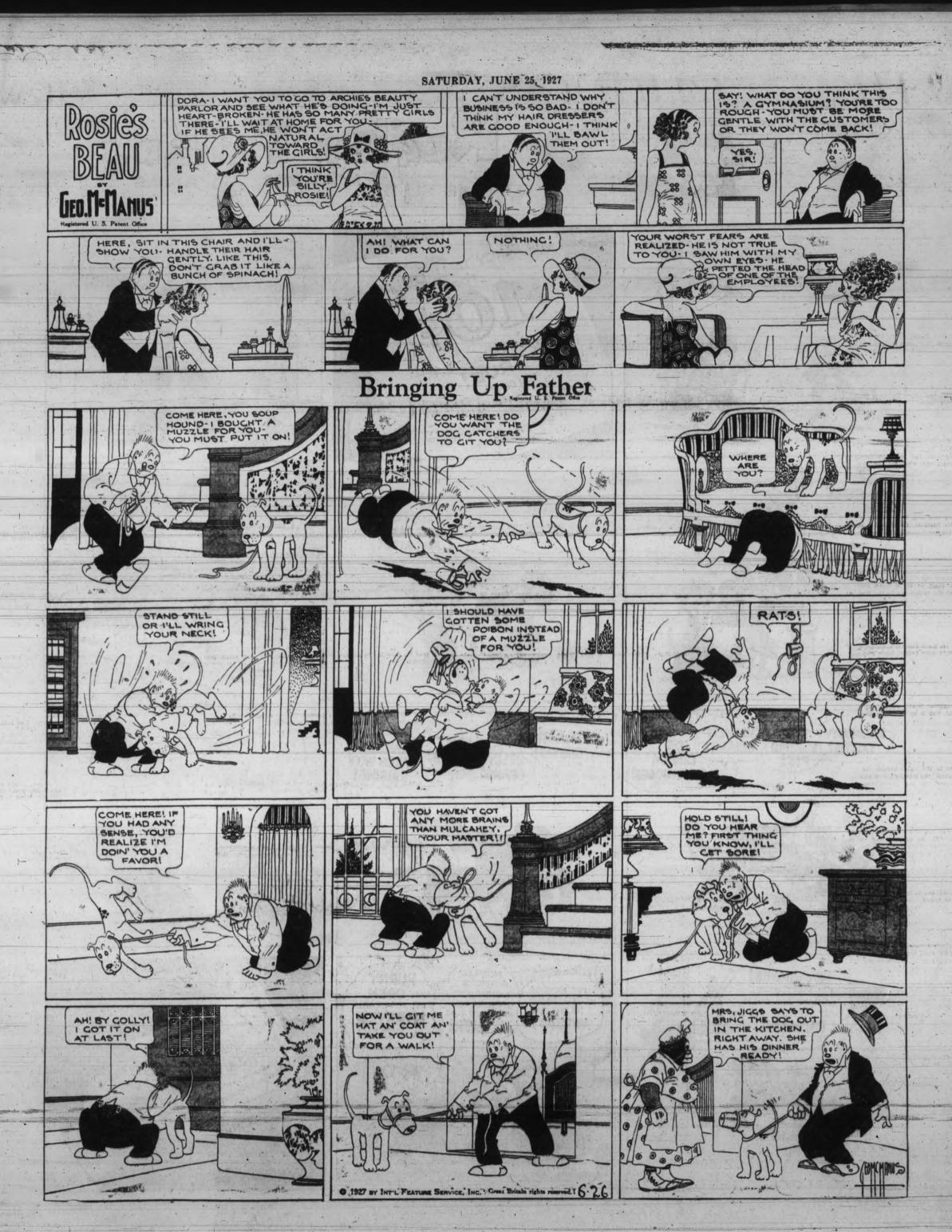


VANCOUVER STORE WHEN COMPLETED

## Victoria Daily Times









REGIAR FEIIERS























